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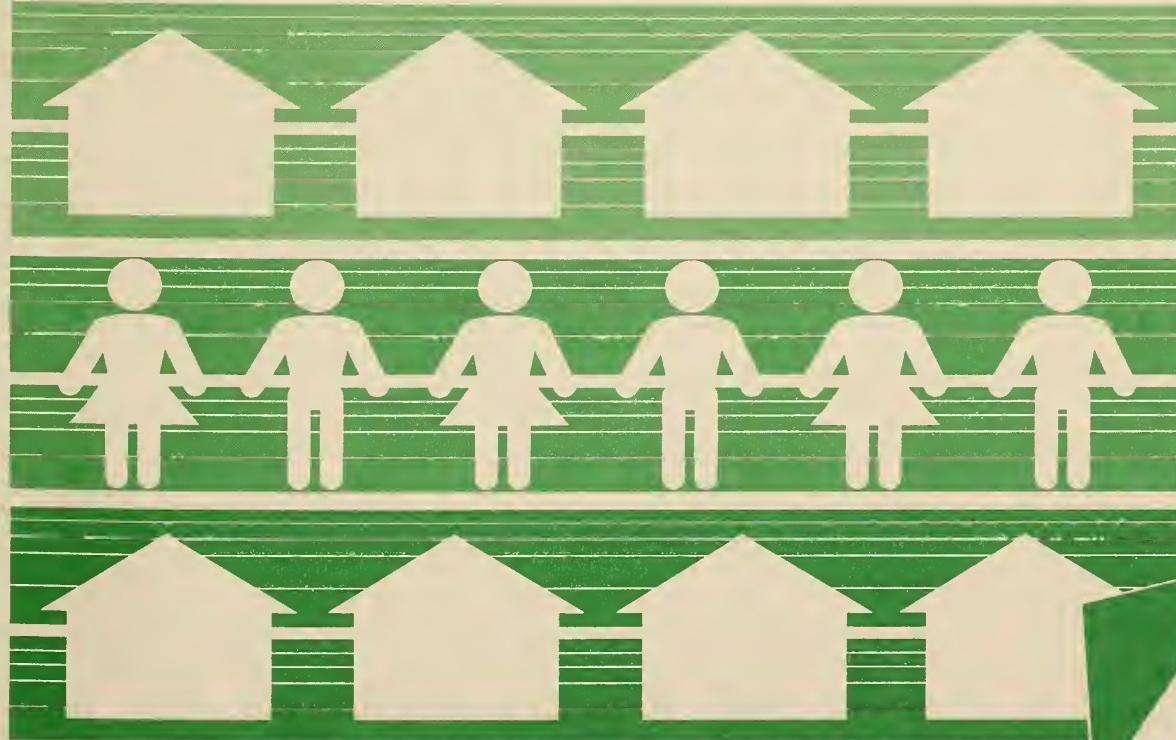


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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Hispanic origin	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

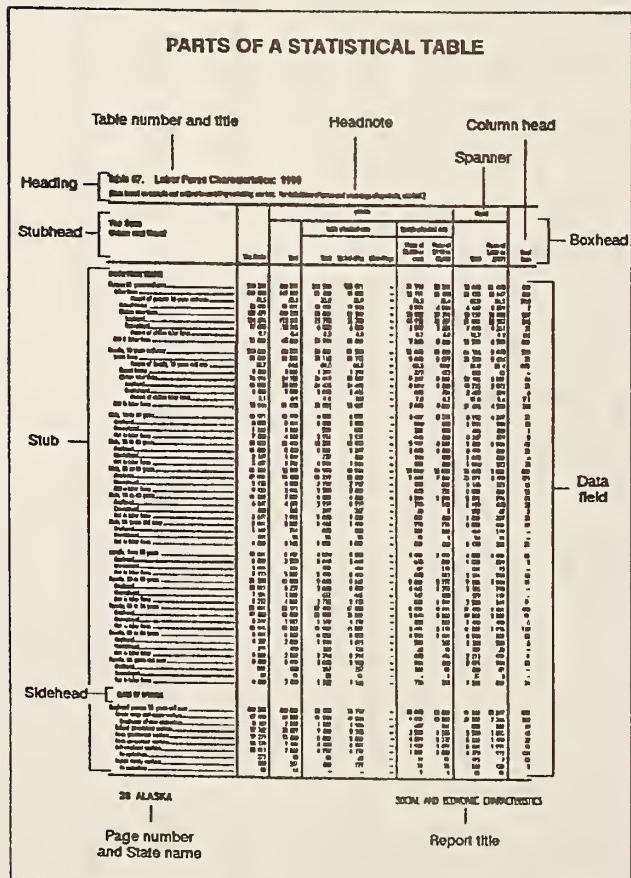
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
 - Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
 - (NA) means not available.
 - The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
 - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania			122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota				
44	Tennessee			125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: 132A Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA 132B Denver, CO PMSA	179 Indianapolis, IN MSA 180 Iowa City, IA MSA 181 Jackson, MI MSA		230 Midland, TX MSA	
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 Jackson, MS MSA 183 Jackson, TN MSA		231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184 Jacksonville, FL MSA 185 Jacksonville, NC MSA 186 Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA		232 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA 233 Mobile, AL MSA 234 Modesto, CA MSA	
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA			235 Monroe, LA MSA 236 Montgomery, AL MSA	
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187 Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA		237 Muncie, IN MSA	
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188 Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		238 Muskegon, MI MSA	
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189 Johnstown, PA MSA		239 Naples, FL MSA	
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190 Joplin, MO MSA		240 Nashville, TN MSA	
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191 Kalamazoo, MI MSA		241 New Bedford, MA MSA	
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192 Kankakee, IL MSA		242 New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193 Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		243 New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA	
142	Enid, OK MSA	194 Killeen-Temple, TX MSA		244 New Orleans, LA MSA	
143	Erie, PA MSA	195 Knoxville, TN MSA			New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196 Kokomo, IN MSA			Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA Danbury, CT PMSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197 La Crosse, WI MSA			Jersey City, NJ PMSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198 Lafayette, LA MSA			Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199 Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA			Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200 Lake Charles, LA MSA			Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201 Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA			New York, NY PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	202 Lancaster, PA MSA			Newark, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	203 Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA			Norwalk, CT PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	204 Laredo, TX MSA			Orange County, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205 Las Cruces, NM MSA			Stamford, CT PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206 Las Vegas, NV MSA			
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	207 Lawrence, KS MSA		246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	208 Lawton, OK MSA			Ocala, FL MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	209 Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA			Odessa, TX MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	210 Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA			Oklahoma City, OK MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	211 Lima, OH MSA			Olympia, WA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	212 Lincoln, NE MSA			Omaha, NE-IA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	213 Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA			Orlando, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	214 Longview-Marshall, TX MSA			Owensboro, KY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA				Panama City, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA				Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:		
166	Greeley, CO MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251	
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	252	
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215B	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	253	
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	254	
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	215D		255	
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA				Pascagoula, MS MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Bristol, CT PMSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Hartford, CT PMSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	
172B	Middletown, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warren Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172C	New Britain, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172D		221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Trenton, NJ PMSA
		222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
		223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	259C	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262A	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	262B	
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B		264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA CMSA:	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JACKSON COUNTY, MS¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JACKSON COUNTY, MS¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Trot 404	Trot 405	Trot 407	Trot 408
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 882.0	1 882.0	31.1	64.9	24.2	39.3	32.8	7.3	25.1	79.9
Square miles -----	726.6	726.6	12.0	25.0	9.3	15.2	12.7	2.8	9.7	30.8
AGE										
All persons -----	115 243	115 243	10 088	17 837	14 658	25 899	5 083	4 181	5 582	3 141
Under 5 years -----	8 725	8 725	841	1 280	957	2 093	334	207	415	260
5 to 9 years -----	9 392	9 392	887	1 406	1 105	1 936	408	226	449	311
10 to 14 years -----	9 967	9 967	967	1 712	1 188	2 000	405	251	470	290
15 to 19 years -----	9 881	9 881	932	1 814	1 150	2 067	391	254	510	243
20 to 24 years -----	7 448	7 448	688	1 069	767	2 001	227	212	312	236
25 to 34 years -----	18 547	18 547	1 656	2 355	2 265	4 289	827	570	949	551
35 to 44 years -----	17 348	17 348	1 565	2 607	2 509	3 626	790	602	1 052	439
45 to 54 years -----	13 112	13 112	1 171	2 003	1 748	2 684	601	490	644	348
55 to 64 years -----	10 015	10 015	747	1 570	1 427	2 257	509	524	423	254
65 to 74 years -----	6 821	6 821	427	1 276	916	1 755	402	468	226	144
75 to 84 years -----	3 261	3 261	166	614	488	954	163	298	98	61
85 years and over -----	726	726	41	131	138	237	26	79	34	4
3 and 4 years -----	3 522	3 522	315	487	425	840	136	93	196	104
16 years and over -----	85 151	85 151	7 194	13 073	11 154	19 464	3 836	3 448	4 135	2 231
18 years and over -----	81 028	81 028	6 781	12 298	10 669	18 644	3 658	3 349	3 911	2 131
21 years and over -----	75 653	75 653	6 295	11 393	10 078	17 390	3 507	3 198	3 671	1 979
60 years and over -----	15 473	15 473	952	2 772	2 203	4 040	841	1 121	543	333
62 years and over -----	13 558	13 558	809	2 458	1 931	3 610	744	1 023	469	273
Median -----	31.7	31.7	29.7	32.3	34.6	31.6	34.5	41.1	32.0	29.5
Female -----	58 647	58 647	5 166	9 328	7 711	13 262	2 592	2 306	2 840	1 536
Under 5 years -----	4 278	4 278	410	640	479	1 024	155	96	206	144
5 to 9 years -----	4 595	4 595	434	719	549	937	208	114	239	136
10 to 14 years -----	4 877	4 877	487	871	602	989	202	122	243	141
15 to 19 years -----	4 818	4 818	459	906	576	1 028	186	129	253	102
20 to 24 years -----	3 690	3 690	361	523	394	949	127	115	158	111
25 to 34 years -----	9 530	9 530	891	1 250	1 176	2 179	421	285	484	291
35 to 44 years -----	8 852	8 852	814	1 382	1 289	1 809	413	310	521	231
45 to 54 years -----	6 684	6 684	598	1 039	937	1 367	314	270	330	160
55 to 64 years -----	5 025	5 025	350	836	720	1 191	247	292	197	112
65 to 74 years -----	3 747	3 747	237	703	537	1 007	212	295	115	74
75 to 84 years -----	2 025	2 025	97	369	343	611	86	219	66	33
85 years and over -----	526	526	28	90	109	171	21	59	28	1
3 and 4 years -----	1 693	1 693	154	242	199	405	61	46	82	46
16 years and over -----	43 934	43 934	3 748	6 911	5 953	10 105	1 977	1 946	2 097	1 099
18 years and over -----	41 949	41 949	3 552	6 529	5 721	9 707	1 884	1 898	1 999	1 059
21 years and over -----	39 307	39 307	3 288	6 076	5 415	9 103	1 823	1 820	1 866	984
60 years and over -----	8 677	8 677	504	1 552	1 338	2 370	449	731	303	158
62 years and over -----	7 735	7 735	446	1 375	1 207	2 149	397	677	266	137
Median -----	32.5	32.5	30.1	33.1	35.6	32.9	34.9	44.1	31.8	29.6
Male -----	56 596	56 596	4 922	8 509	6 947	12 637	2 491	1 875	2 742	1 605
Median age -----	30.9	30.9	29.1	31.2	33.5	30.4	34.1	37.8	32.2	29.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	115 243	115 243	10 088	17 837	14 658	25 899	5 083	4 181	5 582	3 141
In households -----	114 249	114 249	10 062	17 745	14 533	25 285	5 083	4 174	5 509	3 113
Householder -----	40 454	40 454	3 489	5 982	5 530	9 774	1 781	1 954	1 927	1 056
Family householder -----	31 583	31 583	2 818	4 665	4 040	6 952	1 458	1 100	1 550	860
Nonfamily householder -----	8 871	8 871	671	1 317	1 490	2 822	323	854	377	196
Living alone -----	7 822	7 822	587	1 185	1 329	2 511	268	789	307	157
Spouse -----	24 777	24 777	2 140	3 181	3 181	5 048	1 259	844	1 327	704
Child -----	40 890	40 890	3 866	6 673	4 829	8 580	1 695	1 084	1 948	1 444
Other relatives -----	5 474	5 474	348	1 499	533	1 170	220	177	162	117
Nonrelatives -----	2 654	2 654	219	410	335	713	128	115	145	92
Institutionalized persons -----	635	635	17	92	105	365	—	7	73	26
Other persons in group quarters -----	359	359	9	—	20	249	—	—	—	2
Persons per household -----	2.82	2.82	2.88	2.97	2.63	2.59	2.85	2.14	2.86	2.95
Persons per family -----	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.43	3.15	3.13	3.18	2.91	3.22	3.28
Persons 65 years and over -----	10 808	10 808	634	2 021	1 542	2 946	591	845	358	209
In households -----	10 470	10 470	617	1 955	1 437	2 840	591	838	292	196
Householder -----	7 096	7 096	391	1 331	1 015	2 005	381	649	184	112
Nonfamily householder -----	2 950	2 950	142	503	524	934	137	409	54	27
Living alone -----	2 857	2 857	140	488	510	899	133	400	50	26
Spouse -----	2 457	2 457	161	456	304	635	158	152	80	59
Other relatives -----	786	786	61	147	106	169	38	30	24	22
Nonrelatives -----	131	131	4	21	12	31	14	7	4	3
Institutionalized persons -----	324	324	16	66	96	105	—	7	66	13
Other persons in group quarters -----	14	14	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	31 583	31 583	2 818	4 665	4 040	6 952	1 458	1 100	1 550	860
With own children under 18 years -----	16 607	16 607	1 610	2 333	2 066	3 585	687	424	880	493
Number of own children under 18 years -----	30 734	30 734	3 092	4 503	3 681	6 494	1 284	729	1 564	940
Married-couple families -----	24 777	24 777	2 140	3 181	3 306	5 048	1 259	844	1 327	704
With own children under 18 years -----	12 468	12 468	1 112	1 519	1 639	2 348	572	296	733	386
Number of own children under 18 years -----	23 151	23 151	2 123	2 928	2 972	4 254	1 068	530	1 322	742
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 453	5 453	570	1 220	586	1 596	157	213	161	112
With own children under 18 years -----	3 454	3 454	438	711	347	1 076	95	111	109	79
Number of own children under 18 years -----	6 477	6 477	880	1 378	599	1 978	182	177	187	157
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	42 262	42 262	3 558	6 341	5 327	9 558	1 909	1 523	2 096	1 165
Never married -----	11 114	11 114	932	2 074	1 246	2 807	414	371	494	275
Now married, except separated -----	25 816	25 816	2 212	3 337	3 427	5 335	1 299	879	1 371	737
Separated -----	784	784	59	186	74	207	21	27	26	24
Widowed -----	866	866	55	175	117	236	42	70	21	22
Divorced -----	3 682	3 682	300	569	463	973	133	176	184	107
Females 15 years and over -----	44 897	44 897	3 835	7 098	6 081	10 312	2 027	1 974	2 152	1 115
Never married -----	8 798	8 798	790	1 890	1 084	2 182	337	335	402	172
Now married, except separated -----	25 810	25 810	2 221	3 331	3 442	5 305	1 309	888	1 370	733
Separated -----	1 174	1 174	145	282	115	336	38	51	28	24
Widowed -----	4 628	4 628	262	879	762	1 297	192	440	159	69
Divorced -----	4 487	4 487	417	716	678	1 192	151	260	193	117

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 412	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	51.3	23.1	15.5	88.4	78.5	6.3	5.8	2.6	3.3	5.1
Square miles	19.8	8.9	6.0	34.1	30.3	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.0
AGE										
All persons	3 969	5 044	5 968	24	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 099	2 234
Under 5 years	309	362	549	—	581	219	276	239	283	158
5 to 9 years	340	404	589	—	569	234	305	288	335	126
10 to 14 years	316	481	642	2	650	271	366	376	397	169
15 to 19 years	296	431	594	3	648	305	357	410	427	174
20 to 24 years	215	329	367	2	497	176	198	201	263	134
25 to 34 years	762	872	939	3	1 259	423	462	354	544	330
35 to 44 years	643	796	910	3	1 094	522	459	512	586	323
45 to 54 years	505	587	661	1	870	447	328	306	497	227
55 to 64 years	323	405	404	5	610	440	253	169	331	246
65 to 74 years	177	247	219	2	397	328	210	126	249	204
75 to 84 years	73	103	79	3	173	171	92	47	138	116
85 years and over	10	27	15	—	35	32	23	5	39	27
3 and 4 years	133	138	209	—	225	75	108	89	110	68
16 years and over	2 944	3 719	4 054	21	5 463	2 788	2 307	2 046	2 981	1 743
18 years and over	2 821	3 534	3 780	19	5 201	2 650	2 148	1 870	2 804	1 683
21 years and over	2 664	3 279	3 511	18	4 816	2 504	1 991	1 671	2 584	1 578
60 years and over	399	542	495	8	898	750	452	253	572	465
62 years and over	343	473	414	8	787	661	398	220	503	416
Median	32.1	31.0	27.8	43.0	31.0	38.1	29.1	25.1	31.2	35.7
Female	1 952	2 488	3 132	10	3 671	1 844	1 802	1 610	2 117	1 157
Under 5 years	141	169	263	—	280	104	133	127	145	78
5 to 9 years	174	197	282	—	257	120	163	146	161	68
10 to 14 years	146	230	329	1	302	140	190	195	192	86
15 to 19 years	142	204	306	1	319	145	182	212	213	91
20 to 24 years	105	172	195	1	252	77	108	96	130	69
25 to 34 years	386	428	550	1	637	212	255	210	282	171
35 to 44 years	322	397	486	1	548	279	253	284	311	146
45 to 54 years	244	297	343	—	433	224	184	160	257	115
55 to 64 years	152	178	201	2	308	241	138	83	176	136
65 to 74 years	89	136	121	1	210	173	116	68	145	114
75 to 84 years	46	60	47	2	103	105	65	27	76	68
85 years and over	5	20	9	—	22	24	15	2	29	15
3 and 4 years	57	64	104	—	125	40	48	43	54	28
16 years and over	1 462	1 858	2 195	8	2 773	1 453	1 277	1 095	1 574	904
18 years and over	1 405	1 772	2 062	8	2 650	1 395	1 196	1 009	1 478	878
21 years and over	1 326	1 645	1 907	8	2 456	1 319	1 117	906	1 373	820
60 years and over	204	287	262	4	495	416	267	137	325	260
62 years and over	182	260	227	4	442	366	232	119	285	234
Median	32.1	31.6	28.9	49.0	31.7	39.6	30.0	26.1	32.4	35.9
Male	2 017	2 556	2 836	14	3 712	1 724	1 527	1 423	1 982	1 077
Median age	32.1	30.5	26.4	41.0	30.3	36.1	27.3	23.4	29.8	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 969	5 044	5 968	24	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 099	2 234
In households	3 969	5 016	5 966	24	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 017	2 181
Householder	1 371	1 803	1 943	11	2 546	1 317	1 079	879	1 278	865
Family householder	1 136	1 377	1 673	7	2 077	1 034	845	731	1 007	594
Nonfamily householder	235	426	270	4	469	283	234	148	271	271
Living alone	190	375	239	4	404	258	210	126	245	235
Spouse	1 003	1 120	1 182	7	1 696	807	525	454	604	461
Child	1 348	1 771	2 535	6	2 650	1 145	1 358	1 338	1 615	644
Other relatives	144	193	205	—	330	238	300	288	410	124
Nonrelatives	103	129	101	—	161	61	67	74	110	87
Institutionalized persons	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	7
Other persons in group quarters	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Persons per household	2.89	2.78	3.07	2.18	2.90	2.71	3.09	3.45	3.14	2.52
Persons per family	3.20	3.24	3.34	2.86	3.25	3.12	3.58	3.85	3.61	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	260	377	313	5	605	531	325	178	426	347
In households	260	360	313	5	605	531	325	178	360	255
Householder	153	227	202	3	412	348	219	109	242	119
Nonfamily householder	50	89	67	1	158	130	86	29	84	119
Living alone	46	86	66	1	154	127	84	28	80	111
Spouse	73	92	82	2	138	140	75	45	68	68
Other relatives	28	38	28	—	48	42	27	22	30	27
Nonrelatives	6	3	1	—	7	1	4	2	7	10
Institutionalized persons	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 136	1 377	1 673	7	2 077	1 034	845	731	1 007	594
With own children under 18 years	603	744	1 028	3	1 096	419	466	455	542	253
Number of own children under 18 years	1 074	1 396	2 057	5	1 958	781	966	938	1 020	458
Married-couple families	1 003	1 120	1 182	7	1 696	807	525	454	604	461
With own children under 18 years	516	574	649	3	875	311	271	271	326	180
Number of own children under 18 years	915	1 081	1 282	5	1 551	582	567	558	614	328
Female householder, no husband present	89	194	434	—	281	178	272	236	332	114
With own children under 18 years	60	136	347	—	167	97	174	159	184	62
Number of own children under 18 years	112	264	723	—	322	174	356	335	349	106
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 513	1 905	1 930	13	2 751	1 364	1 066	988	1 465	856
Never married	313	460	539	5	661	364	384	390	565	222
Now married, except separated	1 043	1 171	1 212	7	1 753	830	549	469	654	485
Separated	20	31	36	—	30	37	20	34	56	17
Widowed	21	29	30	—	58	27	24	15	51	41
Divorced	116	214	113	1	249	106	89	80	139	91
Females 15 years and over	1 491	1 892	2 258	9	2 832	1 480	1 316	1 142	1 619	925
Never married	234	335	523	1	492	291	400	407	498	184
Now married, except separated	1 040	1 164	1 222	7	1 753	830	553	469	650	482
Separated	13	47	108	—	62	40	66	65	65	22
Widowed	82	143	139	1	251	211	153	73	221	137
Divorced	122	203	266	—	274	108	144	128	185	100

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.				Gautier city, Jackson County				
	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 426	Troct 427	Troct 408 (pt.)	Troct 409 (pt.)	Troct 410 (pt.)	Troct 411 (pt.)	Troct 412 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.7	3.6	4.4	120.6	3.4	.1	16.1	11.5	—
Square miles	1.8	1.4	1.7	46.6	1.3	—	6.2	4.5	—
AGE									
All persons	5 404	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	—	3 945	5 930	—
Under 5 years	498	301	210	144	23	—	272	546	—
5 to 9 years	489	313	225	133	17	—	281	589	—
10 to 14 years	482	314	257	135	4	—	322	641	—
15 to 19 years	470	315	277	146	9	—	334	589	—
20 to 24 years	523	309	167	141	48	—	279	361	—
25 to 34 years	1 011	722	387	288	56	—	667	933	—
35 to 44 years	812	500	571	261	28	—	630	907	—
45 to 54 years	558	407	499	225	14	—	500	657	—
55 to 64 years	314	265	340	195	10	—	342	395	—
65 to 74 years	184	175	189	116	2	—	207	218	—
75 to 84 years	49	69	77	44	1	—	86	79	—
85 years and over	14	11	11	10	1	—	25	15	—
3 and 4 years	210	108	94	64	5	—	101	209	—
16 years and over	3 837	2 703	2 455	1 401	166	—	3 008	4 020	—
18 years and over	3 639	2 594	2 327	1 345	165	—	2 867	3 749	—
21 years and over	3 357	2 394	2 212	1 251	149	—	2 663	3 483	—
60 years and over	377	371	430	251	8	—	453	491	—
62 years and over	324	321	374	221	5	—	393	411	—
Median	27.4	29.2	36.6	32.8	25.5	—	32.2	27.8	—
Female	2 786	1 883	1 643	896	102	—	1 949	3 115	—
Under 5 years	246	152	108	74	13	—	136	261	—
5 to 9 years	248	152	118	61	11	—	141	282	—
10 to 14 years	252	159	125	63	4	—	155	328	—
15 to 19 years	237	148	128	72	2	—	153	304	—
20 to 24 years	258	150	85	68	22	—	147	192	—
25 to 34 years	545	380	201	135	27	—	315	549	—
35 to 44 years	423	261	302	128	11	—	319	484	—
45 to 54 years	286	199	252	110	7	—	251	340	—
55 to 64 years	155	136	170	85	2	—	150	198	—
65 to 74 years	96	97	100	67	2	—	114	121	—
75 to 84 years	32	43	45	25	1	—	49	47	—
85 years and over	8	6	9	8	—	—	19	9	—
3 and 4 years	109	56	49	35	2	—	48	104	—
16 years and over	1 999	1 393	1 256	684	74	—	1 493	2 181	—
18 years and over	1 900	1 337	1 203	659	74	—	1 429	2 049	—
21 years and over	1 753	1 243	1 148	615	67	—	1 326	1 895	—
60 years and over	205	206	234	136	3	—	240	261	—
62 years and over	175	182	209	122	3	—	217	226	—
Median age	27.6	29.8	37.0	33.2	24.8	—	32.6	28.9	—
Male	2 618	1 818	1 567	942	111	—	1 996	2 815	—
Median age	27.1	28.7	36.0	32.4	25.9	—	31.8	26.3	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 404	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	—	3 945	5 930	—
In households	5 351	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	—	3 921	5 928	—
Householder	1 888	1 372	1 139	663	101	—	1 460	1 928	—
Family householder	1 462	1 002	947	521	52	—	1 104	1 662	—
Nonfamily householder	426	370	192	142	49	—	356	266	—
Living alone	342	325	174	126	40	—	312	235	—
Spouse	1 037	716	840	440	44	—	922	1 174	—
Child	2 027	1 335	1 081	619	51	—	1 292	2 523	—
Other relatives	219	169	105	71	3	—	142	203	—
Nonrelatives	180	109	45	45	14	—	105	100	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	53	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—
Persons per household	2.83	2.70	2.82	2.77	2.11	—	2.69	3.07	—
Persons per family	3.25	3.22	3.14	3.17	2.88	—	3.13	3.35	—
Persons 65 years and over	247	255	277	170	4	—	318	312	—
In households	246	255	277	170	4	—	301	312	—
Householder	148	176	180	110	3	—	187	201	—
Nonfamily householder	51	69	57	42	22	—	73	67	—
Living alone	44	66	57	41	2	—	72	66	—
Spouse	61	57	75	46	1	—	78	82	—
Other relatives	34	21	21	12	—	—	33	28	—
Nonrelatives	3	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 462	1 002	947	521	52	—	1 104	1 662	—
With own children under 18 years	901	547	479	255	29	—	559	1 022	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 614	1 001	823	451	46	—	995	2 051	—
Morried-couple families	1 037	716	840	440	44	—	922	1 174	—
With own children under 18 years	570	354	420	217	21	—	446	645	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 036	659	737	379	38	—	807	1 278	—
Female householder, no husband present	352	238	80	59	4	—	134	432	—
With own children under 18 years	287	170	47	29	4	—	88	346	—
Number of own children under 18 years	504	309	69	56	4	—	154	722	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 895	1 353	1 226	728	95	—	1 553	1 910	—
Never married	552	399	285	157	32	—	370	530	—
Now married, except separated	1 100	759	861	456	46	—	963	1 203	—
Separated	32	27	10	14	2	—	21	36	—
Widowed	22	23	9	17	—	—	25	30	—
Divorced	189	145	61	84	15	—	174	111	—
Females 15 years and over	2 040	1 420	1 292	698	74	—	1 517	2 244	—
Never married	514	296	208	102	18	—	251	521	—
Now married, except separated	1 102	754	865	458	47	—	961	1 213	—
Separated	72	57	11	13	1	—	36	108	—
Widowed	104	118	103	66	2	—	122	138	—
Divorced	248	195	105	59	6	—	147	264	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.9	32.7	6.3	4.1	5.8	2.6	3.3	—	3.2
Square miles	2.7	12.6	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	—	1.2
AGE									
All persons	—	1 872	3 568	1 596	3 329	3 033	4 092	—	347
Under 5 years	—	135	219	111	276	239	281	—	19
5 to 9 years	—	121	234	107	305	288	335	—	16
10 to 14 years	—	147	271	132	366	376	397	—	23
15 to 19 years	—	166	305	114	357	410	436	—	26
20 to 24 years	—	126	176	89	198	201	263	—	16
25 to 34 years	—	297	423	234	462	354	544	—	41
35 to 44 years	—	244	522	228	459	512	582	—	50
45 to 54 years	—	222	447	153	328	306	497	—	40
55 to 64 years	—	188	440	149	253	169	331	—	45
65 to 74 years	—	136	328	182	210	126	249	—	8
75 to 84 years	—	74	171	84	92	47	138	—	3
85 years and over	—	16	32	13	23	5	39	—	10
3 and 4 years	—	52	75	43	108	89	110	—	284
16 years and over	—	1 448	2 788	1 224	2 307	2 046	2 976	—	274
18 years and over	—	1 381	2 650	1 175	2 148	1 870	2 800	—	262
21 years and over	—	1 271	2 504	1 114	1 991	1 671	2 580	—	74
60 years and over	—	320	750	351	452	253	572	—	66
62 years and over	—	287	661	323	398	220	503	—	39.8
Median	—	33.2	38.1	35.4	29.1	25.1	31.2	—	170
Female	—	970	1 844	819	1 802	1 610	2 113	—	8
Under 5 years	—	67	104	57	133	127	144	—	8
5 to 9 years	—	64	120	57	163	146	161	—	16
10 to 14 years	—	75	140	63	190	195	192	—	12
15 to 19 years	—	86	145	57	182	212	212	—	8
20 to 24 years	—	58	77	46	108	96	130	—	16
25 to 34 years	—	164	212	111	255	210	282	—	27
35 to 44 years	—	118	279	112	253	284	309	—	27
45 to 54 years	—	112	224	75	184	160	257	—	16
55 to 64 years	—	100	241	82	138	83	176	—	25
65 to 74 years	—	73	173	103	116	68	145	—	5
75 to 84 years	—	43	105	48	65	27	76	—	2
85 years and over	—	10	24	8	15	2	29	—	3
3 and 4 years	—	28	40	26	48	43	54	—	134
16 years and over	—	753	1 453	628	1 277	1 095	1 571	—	131
18 years and over	—	717	1 395	605	1 196	1 009	1 476	—	126
21 years and over	—	662	1 319	575	1 117	906	1 371	—	38
60 years and over	—	175	416	194	267	137	325	—	36
62 years and over	—	160	366	177	232	119	285	—	41.3
Median	—	33.4	39.6	37.0	30.0	26.1	32.4	—	177
Male	—	902	1 724	777	1 527	1 423	1 979	—	38.7
Median age	—	32.9	36.1	34.3	27.3	23.4	29.8	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	1 872	3 568	1 596	3 329	3 033	4 092	—	347
In households	—	1 872	3 568	1 586	3 329	3 033	4 010	—	144
Householder	—	671	1 317	616	1 079	879	1 276	—	98
Family householder	—	526	1 034	426	845	731	1 005	—	46
Nonfamily householder	—	145	283	190	234	148	271	—	43
Living alone	—	130	258	173	210	126	245	—	86
Spouse	—	414	807	293	525	454	602	—	96
Child	—	623	1 145	501	1 358	1 338	1 612	—	13
Other relatives	—	119	238	131	300	288	410	—	8
Nonrelatives	—	45	61	45	67	74	110	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	10	—	—	82	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	2.79	2.71	2.57	3.09	3.45	3.14	—	2.41
Persons per family	—	3.20	3.12	3.17	3.58	3.85	3.61	—	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	—	226	521	279	325	178	426	—	56
In households	—	226	531	279	325	178	360	—	56
Householder	—	158	348	206	219	109	255	—	36
Nonfamily householder	—	64	130	94	86	29	84	—	16
Living alone	—	63	127	90	84	28	80	—	17
Spouse	—	53	140	58	75	45	68	—	1
Other relatives	—	13	42	12	27	22	30	—	2
Nonrelatives	—	2	1	3	4	2	7	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	526	1 034	426	845	731	1 005	—	98
With own children under 18 years	—	234	419	180	466	455	540	—	39
Number of own children under 18 years	—	403	781	332	966	938	1 017	—	66
Married-couple families	—	414	807	293	525	454	602	—	86
With own children under 18 years	—	185	311	123	271	271	324	—	34
Number of own children under 18 years	—	318	582	235	567	558	611	—	57
Female householder, no husband present	—	87	178	108	272	236	332	—	7
With own children under 18 years	—	41	97	51	174	159	184	—	5
Number of own children under 18 years	—	71	174	84	356	335	349	—	9
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	705	1 364	604	1 066	988	1 463	—	151
Never married	—	171	364	171	384	390	565	—	29
Now married, except separated	—	435	830	315	549	469	652	—	87
Separated	—	10	37	24	20	34	56	—	5
Widowed	—	24	27	27	24	15	51	—	7
Divorced	—	65	106	67	89	80	139	—	23
Females 15 years and over	—	764	1 480	642	1 316	1 142	1 616	—	138
Never married	—	143	291	135	400	407	497	—	17
Now married, except separated	—	436	830	309	553	469	648	—	86
Separated	—	22	40	19	66	65	65	—	5
Widowed	—	93	211	112	153	133	221	—	16
Divorced	—	70	108	67	144	128	185	—	14

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	7.3	7.5	9.2	.2	11.5	—	—	5.1	4.7
Square miles	—	2.8	2.9	3.5	.1	4.5	—	—	2.0	1.8
AGE										
All persons	—	4 181	6 089	4 388	—	20	129	7	2 234	5 404
Under 5 years	—	207	408	342	—	—	—	2	158	498
5 to 9 years	—	226	520	359	—	—	—	—	126	489
10 to 14 years	—	251	555	382	—	1	—	—	169	482
15 to 19 years	—	254	488	408	—	2	30	1	174	470
20 to 24 years	—	212	321	234	—	2	71	—	134	523
25 to 34 years	—	570	964	731	—	1	21	—	330	1 011
35 to 44 years	—	602	1 055	852	—	3	7	4	323	812
45 to 54 years	—	490	777	481	—	1	—	—	227	558
55 to 64 years	—	524	591	312	—	5	—	—	246	314
65 to 74 years	—	468	275	173	—	2	—	—	204	184
75 to 84 years	—	298	107	83	—	3	—	—	116	49
85 years and over	—	79	28	31	—	—	—	—	27	14
3 and 4 years	—	93	170	162	—	—	—	—	68	210
16 years and over	—	3 448	4 498	3 208	—	19	129	5	1 743	3 837
18 years and over	—	3 349	4 284	3 036	—	17	129	4	1 683	3 639
21 years and over	—	3 198	4 032	2 848	—	16	76	4	1 578	3 357
60 years and over	—	1 121	655	427	—	8	—	—	465	377
62 years and over	—	1 023	538	370	—	8	—	—	416	324
Median	—	41.1	33.1	31.8	—	51.5	21.7	35.3	35.7	27.4
Female	—	2 306	3 154	2 251	—	7	—	4	1 157	2 786
Under 5 years	—	96	214	169	—	—	—	1	78	246
5 to 9 years	—	114	249	186	—	—	—	—	68	248
10 to 14 years	—	122	278	202	—	—	—	—	86	252
15 to 19 years	—	129	239	208	—	—	—	1	91	237
20 to 24 years	—	115	155	124	—	1	—	—	171	545
25 to 34 years	—	285	516	375	—	—	—	—	146	423
35 to 44 years	—	310	554	425	—	1	—	2	115	286
45 to 54 years	—	270	420	247	—	—	—	—	136	155
55 to 64 years	—	292	282	146	—	2	—	—	114	96
65 to 74 years	—	295	158	84	—	1	—	—	68	32
75 to 84 years	—	219	66	58	—	2	—	—	15	8
85 years and over	—	59	23	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	46	87	66	—	—	—	—	28	109
16 years and over	—	1 946	2 362	1 645	—	7	—	3	904	1 999
18 years and over	—	1 898	2 257	1 566	—	7	—	2	878	1 900
21 years and over	—	1 820	2 133	1 462	—	7	—	2	820	1 753
60 years and over	—	731	365	242	—	4	—	—	260	205
62 years and over	—	677	317	213	—	4	—	—	234	175
Median	—	44.1	33.8	31.6	—	62.5	—	26.0	35.9	27.6
Male	—	1 875	2 935	2 137	—	13	129	3	1 077	2 618
Median age	—	37.8	32.2	32.0	—	44.5	21.7	40.3	35.5	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	4 181	6 089	4 388	—	20	129	7	2 234	5 404
In households	—	4 174	6 044	4 315	—	20	—	7	2 181	5 351
Householder	—	1 954	2 071	1 505	—	10	—	2	865	1 888
Family householder	—	1 100	1 731	1 209	—	6	—	2	594	1 462
Nonfamily householder	—	854	340	296	—	4	—	—	271	426
Living alone	—	789	294	246	—	4	—	—	235	342
Spouse	—	844	1 422	1 040	—	6	—	2	461	1 037
Child	—	1 084	2 202	1 543	—	4	—	3	644	2 027
Other relatives	—	177	228	128	—	—	—	—	124	219
Nonrelatives	—	115	121	99	—	—	—	—	87	180
Institutionalized persons	—	7	25	73	—	—	—	—	10	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	20	—	—	129	—	—	46	53
Persons per household	—	2.14	2.92	2.87	—	2.00	—	3.50	2.52	2.83
Persons per family	—	2.91	3.23	3.24	—	2.67	—	3.50	3.07	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	—	845	410	287	—	5	—	—	347	247
In households	—	838	378	221	—	5	—	—	347	246
Householder	—	649	230	136	—	3	—	—	242	148
Nonfamily householder	—	409	76	39	—	1	—	—	119	51
Living alone	—	400	75	35	—	1	—	—	111	44
Spouse	—	152	92	60	—	2	—	—	68	61
Other relatives	—	30	53	23	—	—	—	—	27	34
Nonrelatives	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	10	3
Institutionalized persons	—	7	23	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	1 100	1 731	1 209	—	6	—	2	594	1 462
With own children under 18 years	—	424	930	712	—	2	—	2	253	901
Number of own children under 18 years	—	729	1 680	1 272	—	3	—	3	458	1 614
Morried-couple families	—	844	1 422	1 040	—	6	—	2	461	1 037
With own children under 18 years	—	296	748	595	—	2	—	2	180	570
Number of own children under 18 years	—	530	1 367	1 075	—	3	—	3	328	1 036
Female householder, no husband present	—	213	247	126	—	—	—	—	114	352
With own children under 18 years	—	111	146	90	—	—	—	—	62	287
Number of own children under 18 years	—	177	262	160	—	—	—	—	106	504
MARITAL STATUS										
Married 15 years and over	—	1 523	2 193	1 611	—	12	129	2	856	1 895
Never married	—	371	515	360	—	5	113	—	222	552
Now married, except separated	—	879	1 470	1 078	—	6	9	2	485	1 100
Separated	—	27	28	19	—	—	1	—	17	32
Widowed	—	70	30	17	—	—	—	—	41	22
Divorced	—	176	150	137	—	1	6	—	91	189
Females 15 years and over	—	1 974	2 413	1 694	—	7	—	3	925	2 040
Never married	—	335	427	322	—	—	—	1	184	514
Now married, except separated	—	888	1 477	1 077	—	6	—	2	482	1 102
Separated	—	51	42	22	—	—	—	—	22	72
Widowed	—	440	195	127	—	1	—	—	137	104
Divorced	—	260	272	146	—	—	—	—	100	248

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.6	3.5	1.3	—	1.9	2.5	4.4	.7
Square miles	1.4	1.3	.5	—	.7	1.0	1.7	.3
AGE								
All persons	3 701	5 315	577	7	2 085	3 205	3 210	5
Under 5 years	301	528	29	—	170	196	210	1
5 to 9 years	313	445	24	—	127	187	225	—
10 to 14 years	314	435	25	—	126	191	257	—
15 to 19 years	315	413	31	—	156	198	277	—
20 to 24 years	309	395	49	2	138	211	167	—
25 to 34 years	722	874	99	2	335	506	387	1
35 to 44 years	500	648	84	2	279	393	571	—
45 to 54 years	407	446	51	—	162	333	499	—
55 to 64 years	265	478	62	1	190	354	340	2
65 to 74 years	175	365	62	—	214	359	189	1
75 to 84 years	69	219	50	—	155	216	77	—
85 years and over	11	69	11	—	33	61	11	—
3 and 4 years	108	215	8	—	67	69	94	1
16 years and over	2 703	3 832	496	7	1 637	2 597	2 455	4
18 years and over	2 594	3 661	488	7	1 581	2 510	2 327	4
21 years and over	2 394	3 409	460	7	1 480	2 393	2 212	2
60 years and over	371	900	149	—	513	825	430	2
62 years and over	321	800	139	—	468	758	374	2
Median	29.2	30.0	37.8	27.5	34.7	37.5	36.6	57.5
Female	1 883	2 759	287	—	1 061	1 672	1 643	3
Under 5 years	152	251	16	—	75	97	108	—
5 to 9 years	152	193	13	—	59	86	118	—
10 to 14 years	159	214	12	—	53	88	125	—
15 to 19 years	148	226	16	—	81	100	128	—
20 to 24 years	150	186	25	—	67	108	85	—
25 to 34 years	380	441	37	—	152	251	201	1
35 to 44 years	261	328	34	—	122	190	302	—
45 to 54 years	199	239	19	—	86	171	252	—
55 to 64 years	136	264	34	—	96	197	170	1
65 to 74 years	97	217	34	—	146	201	100	1
75 to 84 years	43	145	37	—	101	138	45	—
85 years and over	6	55	10	—	23	45	9	—
3 and 4 years	56	95	4	—	31	33	49	—
16 years and over	1 393	2 059	244	—	858	1 379	1 256	3
18 years and over	1 337	1 967	240	—	830	1 340	1 203	3
21 years and over	1 243	1 839	224	—	782	1 282	1 148	3
60 years and over	206	549	96	—	326	488	234	2
62 years and over	182	495	89	—	303	456	209	2
Median	29.8	32.2	40.8	—	38.0	40.3	37.0	63.5
Male	1 818	2 556	290	7	1 024	1 533	1 567	2
Median age	28.7	27.8	36.2	27.5	31.7	35.3	36.0	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 701	5 315	577	7	2 085	3 205	3 210	5
In households	3 701	4 971	549	—	2 085	3 205	3 210	5
Householder	1 372	1 906	276	—	886	1 427	1 139	3
Family householder	1 002	1 348	139	—	535	916	947	1
Nonfamily householder	370	558	137	—	351	511	192	2
Living alone	325	513	128	—	317	471	174	2
Spouse	716	788	87	—	384	727	840	—
Child	1 335	1 871	122	—	606	885	1 081	2
Other relatives	169	287	40	—	136	90	105	—
Nonrelatives	109	119	24	—	73	76	45	—
Institutionalized persons	—	337	21	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.70	2.61	1.99	—	2.35	2.25	2.82	1.67
Persons per family	3.22	3.19	2.79	—	3.10	2.86	3.14	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	255	653	123	—	402	636	277	1
In households	255	548	123	—	402	636	277	1
Householder	176	410	94	—	294	457	180	—
Nonfamily householder	69	211	46	—	149	230	57	—
Living alone	66	206	45	—	146	222	57	—
Spouse	57	110	16	—	91	155	75	—
Other relatives	21	22	11	—	15	18	21	—
Nonrelatives	1	6	2	—	2	6	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 002	1 348	139	—	535	916	947	1
With own children under 18 years	547	731	45	—	226	378	479	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 001	1 465	73	—	413	640	823	1
Married-couple families	716	788	87	—	384	727	840	—
With own children under 18 years	354	355	27	—	160	278	420	—
Number of own children under 18 years	659	670	48	—	286	484	737	—
Female householder, no husband present	238	493	46	—	124	149	80	—
With own children under 18 years	170	360	17	—	55	78	47	—
Number of own children under 18 years	309	733	23	—	110	124	69	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 353	1 806	253	7	788	1 230	1 226	1
Never married	399	631	89	3	226	282	285	—
Now married, except separated	759	853	96	2	407	755	861	—
Separated	27	56	14	2	19	28	10	1
Widowed	23	62	12	—	20	47	9	—
Divorced	145	204	42	—	116	118	61	—
Females 15 years and over	1 420	2 101	246	—	874	1 401	1 292	3
Never married	296	569	50	—	147	212	208	1
Now married, except separated	754	838	93	—	407	756	865	—
Separated	57	105	15	—	27	27	11	—
Widowed	118	339	61	—	180	252	103	2
Divorced	195	250	27	—	113	154	105	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	537.8	753.5	11.3	32.8	—	16.0	76.5	51.0	7.0	4.0
Square miles -----	207.7	290.9	4.4	12.7	—	6.2	29.5	19.7	2.7	1.5
AGE										
All persons -----	9 750	9 354	6 345	5 083	—	1 194	2 928	3 969	1 099	38
Under 5 years -----	739	714	485	334	—	73	237	309	90	3
5 to 9 years -----	849	812	577	408	—	90	294	340	123	—
10 to 14 years -----	908	785	536	405	—	88	286	316	159	5
15 to 19 years -----	862	810	518	391	—	102	234	296	97	6
20 to 24 years -----	598	658	407	227	—	78	188	215	50	6
25 to 34 years -----	1 586	1 598	1 075	827	—	218	495	762	205	—
35 to 44 years -----	1 417	1 436	924	790	—	200	411	643	166	3
45 to 54 years -----	1 171	1 035	783	601	—	163	334	505	87	4
55 to 64 years -----	821	780	579	509	—	111	244	323	63	9
65 to 74 years -----	508	473	320	402	—	53	142	177	40	—
75 to 84 years -----	248	210	118	163	—	15	60	73	17	—
85 years and over -----	43	43	23	26	—	3	3	10	2	—
3 and 4 years -----	286	301	203	136	—	34	99	133	37	—
16 years and over -----	7 078	6 891	4 650	3 836	—	927	2 065	2 944	711	34
18 years and over -----	6 736	6 552	4 441	3 658	—	875	1 966	2 821	667	31
21 years and over -----	6 256	6 088	4 153	3 507	—	823	1 830	2 664	616	28
60 years and over -----	1 174	1 076	729	841	—	116	325	399	89	4
62 years and over -----	1 026	933	601	744	—	99	268	343	80	3
Median -----	31.0	30.4	30.9	34.5	—	32.5	30.0	32.1	27.1	32.5
Female -----	4 881	4 525	3 224	2 592	—	589	1 434	1 952	539	17
Under 5 years -----	366	338	243	155	—	37	131	141	33	2
5 to 9 years -----	422	366	306	208	—	53	125	174	56	—
10 to 14 years -----	440	356	255	202	—	41	137	146	75	1
15 to 19 years -----	407	388	234	186	—	45	100	142	51	2
20 to 24 years -----	302	322	202	127	—	34	89	105	25	3
25 to 34 years -----	834	772	542	421	—	109	264	386	113	1
35 to 44 years -----	709	698	489	413	—	96	220	322	78	2
45 to 54 years -----	560	527	409	314	—	83	153	244	46	3
55 to 64 years -----	399	373	289	247	—	51	110	152	28	3
65 to 74 years -----	260	237	162	212	—	31	72	89	22	—
75 to 84 years -----	154	111	77	86	—	8	32	46	11	—
85 years and over -----	28	37	16	21	—	1	1	5	1	—
3 and 4 years -----	130	139	101	61	—	16	44	57	16	—
16 years and over -----	3 579	3 392	2 383	1 977	—	452	1 025	1 462	365	14
18 years and over -----	3 419	3 222	2 277	1 884	—	433	985	1 405	343	13
21 years and over -----	3 181	3 012	2 150	1 823	—	404	917	1 326	319	12
60 years and over -----	631	558	391	449	—	61	155	204	47	1
62 years and over -----	565	482	335	397	—	53	134	182	43	—
Median -----	31.1	31.0	31.6	34.9	—	32.4	30.1	32.1	28.8	33.5
Male -----	4 869	4 829	3 121	2 491	—	605	1 494	2 017	560	21
Median age -----	30.9	30.1	30.4	34.1	—	32.6	29.9	32.1	25.2	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	9 750	9 354	6 345	5 083	—	1 194	2 928	3 969	1 099	38
In households -----	9 731	9 268	6 345	5 083	—	1 194	2 900	3 969	1 095	38
Householder -----	3 184	3 037	2 179	1 781	—	422	955	1 371	343	15
Family householder -----	2 739	2 570	1 798	1 458	—	341	808	1 136	273	11
Nonfamily householder -----	445	467	381	323	—	81	147	235	70	4
Living alone -----	407	413	332	268	—	61	117	190	63	4
Spouse -----	2 402	2 216	1 432	1 259	—	287	660	1 003	198	8
Child -----	3 621	3 408	2 331	1 695	—	405	1 093	1 348	479	12
Other relatives -----	394	435	261	220	—	34	114	144	51	2
Nonrelatives -----	130	172	142	128	—	46	78	103	24	—
Institutionalized persons -----	19	11	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	75	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Persons per household -----	3.06	3.05	2.91	2.85	—	2.83	3.04	2.89	3.19	2.53
Persons per family -----	3.34	3.36	3.24	3.18	—	3.13	3.31	3.20	3.67	3.00
Persons 65 years and over -----	799	726	461	591	—	71	205	260	59	1
In households -----	781	713	461	591	—	71	192	260	59	—
Householder -----	528	463	304	381	—	48	109	153	40	—
Nonfamily householder -----	194	170	121	137	—	15	25	50	16	—
Living alone -----	188	166	119	133	—	15	24	46	14	—
Spouse -----	175	174	115	158	—	20	58	73	14	—
Other relatives -----	61	62	40	38	—	1	22	28	5	—
Nonrelatives -----	17	14	2	14	—	2	3	6	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	18	10	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	2 739	2 570	1 798	1 458	—	341	808	1 136	273	11
With own children under 18 years -----	1 502	1 374	946	687	—	168	464	603	185	6
Number of own children under 18 years -----	2 779	2 547	1 746	1 284	—	292	894	1 074	401	6
Married-couple families -----	2 402	2 216	1 432	1 259	—	287	660	1 003	198	8
With own children under 18 years -----	1 326	1 205	722	572	—	138	365	516	128	4
Number of own children under 18 years -----	2 487	2 260	1 358	1 068	—	247	704	915	274	4
Female householder, no husband present -----	249	255	280	157	—	35	108	89	60	2
With own children under 18 years -----	134	124	176	95	—	19	75	60	48	1
Number of own children under 18 years -----	230	209	320	182	—	27	153	112	110	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	3 601	3 578	2 327	1 909	—	485	1 070	1 513	352	20
Never married -----	787	855	592	414	—	134	243	313	90	9
Now married, except separated -----	2 478	2 307	1 489	1 299	—	293	691	1 043	208	9
Separated -----	37	71	42	21	—	7	22	20	10	—
Widowed -----	59	55	32	42	—	4	22	21	4	—
Divorced -----	240	290	172	133	—	47	92	116	40	2
Females 15 years and over -----	3 653	3 465	2 420	2 027	—	458	1 041	1 491	375	14
Never married -----	557	581	389	337	—	80	154	234	84	2
Now married, except separated -----	2 495	2 291	1 495	1 309	—	293	686	1 040	203	9
Separated -----	57	50	50	38	—	6	23	13	11	—
Widowed -----	323	292	212	192	—	32	67	82	21	1
Divorced -----	221	251	274	151	—	47	111	122	56	2

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	70.0	45.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.7
Square miles	27.0	17.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.1
AGE									
All persons	4	5 511	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 486
Under 5 years	—	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
5 to 9 years	—	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
10 to 14 years	1	503	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
15 to 19 years	1	482	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
20 to 24 years	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
25 to 34 years	2	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
35 to 44 years	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
45 to 54 years	—	648	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
55 to 64 years	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
65 to 74 years	—	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
75 to 84 years	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
85 years and over	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
3 and 4 years	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
16 years and over	2	4 015	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 113
18 years and over	2	3 820	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 067
21 years and over	2	3 545	—	—	—	—	—	—	985
60 years and over	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
62 years and over	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Median	23.5	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.1
Female	3	2 701	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
Under 5 years	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
5 to 9 years	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
10 to 14 years	1	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
15 to 19 years	1	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
20 to 24 years	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
25 to 34 years	1	473	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
35 to 44 years	—	430	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
45 to 54 years	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
55 to 64 years	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
65 to 74 years	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
75 to 84 years	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
85 years and over	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
3 and 4 years	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
16 years and over	1	2 020	—	—	—	—	—	—	547
18 years and over	1	1 933	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
21 years and over	1	1 794	—	—	—	—	—	—	486
60 years and over	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
62 years and over	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Median	15.5	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.5
Male	1	2 810	—	—	—	—	—	—	763
Median age	31.5	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4	5 511	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 486
In households	4	5 511	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 486
Householder	1	1 875	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
Family householder	1	1 551	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Nonfamily householder	—	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Living alone	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Spouse	1	1 282	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
Child	2	2 027	—	—	—	—	—	—	521
Other relatives	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Nonrelatives	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	4.00	2.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.88
Persons per family	4.00	3.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
In households	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Householder	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Nonfamily householder	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Living alone	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Spouse	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Other relatives	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Nonrelatives	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1	1 551	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
With own children under 18 years	1	862	—	—	—	—	—	—	215
Number of own children under 18 years	2	1 555	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
Married-couple families	1	1 282	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
With own children under 18 years	1	690	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
Number of own children under 18 years	2	1 233	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
Female householder, no husband present	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
With own children under 18 years	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Number of own children under 18 years	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1	2 046	—	—	—	—	—	—	576
Never married	—	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
Now married, except separated	1	1 318	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
Separated	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Widowed	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Divorced	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Females 15 years and over	2	2 068	—	—	—	—	—	—	557
Never married	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Now married, except separated	1	1 317	—	—	—	—	—	—	372
Separated	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Widowed	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Divorced	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	45

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County		
		Total	Gautier city	Mass Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 410
AGE									
All persons	90 114	90 114	7 491	6 113	13 327	19 998	4 408	3 757	3 987
Under 5 years	6 252	6 252	501	348	846	1 338	274	172	259
5 to 9 years	6 772	6 772	527	316	979	1 324	325	198	282
10 to 14 years	6 998	6 998	598	335	1 043	1 374	328	222	318
15 to 19 years	7 106	7 106	662	414	1 005	1 537	310	213	335
20 to 24 years	5 738	5 738	535	342	688	1 441	199	182	264
25 to 34 years	14 491	14 491	1 150	780	2 064	3 101	718	514	661
35 to 44 years	13 652	13 652	1 188	798	2 301	2 905	677	558	610
45 to 54 years	11 018	11 018	1 044	780	1 617	2 343	540	440	539
55 to 64 years	8 711	8 711	698	790	1 347	2 026	483	480	374
65 to 74 years	5 936	5 936	391	747	862	1 572	380	439	226
75 to 84 years	2 830	2 830	159	388	449	834	151	270	95
85 years and over	610	610	38	75	126	203	23	69	24
3 and 4 years	2 539	2 539	174	134	374	535	113	76	91
16 years and over	68 663	68 663	5 735	5 044	10 235	15 660	3 403	3 125	3 069
18 years and over	65 746	65 746	5 436	4 875	9 807	15 062	3 259	3 039	2 930
21 years and over	61 718	61 718	5 067	4 637	9 295	14 107	3 140	2 913	2 722
60 years and over	13 462	13 462	886	1 622	2 059	3 582	795	1 031	496
62 years and over	11 800	11 800	751	1 454	1 812	3 200	699	948	433
Median	33.5	33.5	33.0	41.9	35.2	34.6	35.8	41.7	32.9
Female	45 377	45 377	3 739	3 169	6 986	10 205	2 237	2 077	1 955
Under 5 years	3 079	3 079	235	175	426	674	128	80	128
5 to 9 years	3 280	3 280	259	166	483	649	159	97	137
10 to 14 years	3 378	3 378	293	177	527	683	167	112	148
15 to 19 years	3 429	3 429	324	209	502	756	148	111	155
20 to 24 years	2 806	2 806	267	157	358	656	115	97	137
25 to 34 years	7 219	7 219	568	373	1 069	1 522	356	261	310
35 to 44 years	6 833	6 833	599	383	1 171	1 444	350	288	299
45 to 54 years	5 594	5 594	536	405	858	1 195	284	238	278
55 to 64 years	4 301	4 301	322	424	674	1 048	230	265	163
65 to 74 years	3 237	3 237	217	403	500	895	200	275	126
75 to 84 years	1 767	1 767	92	245	315	532	80	199	55
85 years and over	454	454	27	52	103	151	20	54	19
3 and 4 years	1 217	1 217	79	64	180	267	54	37	44
16 years and over	34 952	34 952	2 891	2 612	5 439	8 041	1 745	1 763	1 517
18 years and over	33 573	33 573	2 750	2 533	5 235	7 757	1 665	1 723	1 456
21 years and over	31 606	31 606	2 557	2 410	4 970	7 301	1 619	1 656	1 352
60 years and over	7 526	7 526	465	912	1 247	2 090	425	674	265
62 years and over	6 724	6 724	410	819	1 129	1 894	374	630	239
Median	34.3	34.3	33.6	43.9	36.1	36.0	36.5	44.6	33.7
Male	44 737	44 737	3 752	2 944	6 341	9 793	2 171	1 680	2 032
Median age	32.6	32.6	32.5	39.4	34.3	33.2	35.1	38.5	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	90 114	90 114	7 491	6 113	13 327	19 998	4 408	3 757	3 987
In households	89 450	89 450	7 465	6 057	13 215	19 636	4 408	3 750	3 959
Householder	32 795	32 795	2 740	2 422	5 130	7 778	1 600	1 799	1 501
Family householder	25 580	25 580	2 169	1 835	3 737	5 550	1 306	1 000	1 128
Nonfamily householder	7 215	7 215	571	587	1 393	2 228	294	799	373
Living alone	6 376	6 376	502	547	1 239	2 000	244	738	327
Spouse	21 462	21 462	1 804	1 550	3 083	4 514	1 148	788	945
Child	29 917	29 917	2 530	1 697	4 294	6 132	1 391	963	1 269
Other relatives	3 333	3 333	223	293	412	721	174	104	137
Nonrelatives	1 943	1 943	168	95	296	491	95	96	107
Institutionalized persons	416	416	17	56	92	196	—	7	17
Other persons in group quarters	248	248	9	—	20	166	—	—	11
Persons per household	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.51	2.59	2.52	2.77	2.09	2.64
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.11	2.94	3.10	3.05	3.09	2.86	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	9 376	9 376	588	1 210	1 437	2 609	554	778	345
In households	9 075	9 075	571	1 165	1 343	2 508	554	771	328
Householder	6 103	6 103	363	775	946	1 750	363	597	207
Nonfamily householder	2 557	2 557	130	302	492	816	129	385	81
Living alone	2 486	2 486	128	299	479	789	126	377	78
Spouse	2 228	2 228	155	311	292	590	153	142	88
Other relatives	645	645	49	73	98	142	30	28	30
Nonrelatives	99	99	4	6	7	26	8	4	3
Institutionalized persons	287	287	16	45	85	100	—	7	16
Other persons in group quarters	14	14	1	—	9	1	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	25 580	25 580	2 169	1 835	3 737	5 550	1 306	1 000	1 128
With own children under 18 years	12 627	12 627	1 079	641	1 893	2 593	577	388	555
Number of own children under 18 years	22 441	22 441	1 914	1 097	3 291	4 510	1 045	667	975
Married-couple families	21 576	21 576	1 821	1 556	3 109	4 518	1 163	791	945
With own children under 18 years	10 423	10 423	868	547	1 527	2 015	501	280	441
Number of own children under 18 years	18 844	18 844	1 572	943	2 714	3 603	911	506	784
Female householder, no husband present	3 003	3 003	268	202	491	813	112	170	132
With own children under 18 years	1 691	1 691	167	75	290	462	63	93	86
Number of own children under 18 years	2 811	2 811	285	114	471	733	112	141	150
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	34 452	34 452	2 913	2 463	4 909	7 763	1 698	1 377	1 586
Never married	7 941	7 941	690	514	1 096	1 964	349	316	363
Now married, except separated	22 372	22 372	1 873	1 614	3 217	4 724	1 192	821	985
Separated	469	469	38	34	59	111	15	19	21
Widowed	680	680	50	76	103	186	33	60	26
Divorced	2 990	2 990	262	225	434	778	109	161	191
Females 15 years and over	35 640	35 640	2 952	2 651	5 550	8 199	1 783	1 788	1 542
Never married	5 551	5 551	488	355	918	1 311	275	276	239
Now married, except separated	22 289	22 289	1 872	1 617	3 206	4 709	1 187	829	984
Separated	591	591	60	38	95	164	27	40	28
Widowed	3 803	3 803	229	434	702	1 087	170	406	129
Divorced	3 406	3 406	303	207	629	928	124	237	162

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							Gautier city, Jackson County	
	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 419	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	4 045	6 632	2 109	1 019	1 827	3 912	2 995	3 323	4 007
Under 5 years	275	501	115	55	107	299	209	214	272
5 to 9 years	293	464	103	56	92	286	237	222	293
10 to 14 years	355	545	104	49	135	310	229	243	354
15 to 19 years	378	568	132	65	138	345	268	280	373
20 to 24 years	270	456	103	60	102	379	237	233	264
25 to 34 years	575	1 133	225	128	266	674	533	544	569
35 to 44 years	656	1 007	277	117	270	600	416	513	653
45 to 54 years	568	827	301	119	198	496	371	467	564
55 to 64 years	380	567	319	149	221	293	249	317	371
65 to 74 years	202	370	269	145	171	179	169	188	201
75 to 84 years	78	161	143	63	103	42	67	80	78
85 years and over	15	33	18	13	24	9	10	22	15
3 and 4 years	93	196	40	24	40	126	73	78	93
16 years and over	3 043	5 021	1 762	844	1 461	2 947	2 256	2 596	3 009
18 years and over	2 858	4 791	1 710	819	1 416	2 806	2 174	2 480	2 827
21 years and over	2 679	4 446	1 635	788	1 332	2 584	2 000	2 301	2 651
60 years and over	469	841	590	305	405	352	357	413	465
62 years and over	390	737	524	269	360	301	311	359	387
Median	33.1	31.8	44.8	43.4	37.8	30.0	31.0	33.5	33.1
Female	2 052	3 275	1 086	520	925	1 988	1 503	1 631	2 035
Under 5 years	118	238	58	28	51	154	109	110	116
5 to 9 years	143	211	56	27	52	142	117	109	143
10 to 14 years	180	248	55	22	66	169	112	113	179
15 to 19 years	196	281	58	32	69	177	124	128	194
20 to 24 years	132	230	42	30	49	177	111	121	129
25 to 34 years	299	554	104	52	133	337	268	253	337
35 to 44 years	339	505	142	60	118	311	214	253	337
45 to 54 years	295	410	150	64	101	254	182	238	292
55 to 64 years	185	288	176	79	119	142	126	138	182
65 to 74 years	110	192	143	74	92	92	94	105	110
75 to 84 years	46	97	90	44	61	27	41	45	46
85 years and over	9	21	12	8	14	6	5	18	9
3 and 4 years	39	104	21	9	13	72	39	39	39
16 years and over	1 569	2 528	904	435	739	1 488	1 145	1 280	1 555
18 years and over	1 479	2 422	885	423	721	1 421	1 101	1 228	1 466
21 years and over	1 380	2 244	850	407	675	1 306	1 015	1 139	1 368
60 years and over	243	464	324	172	224	190	198	220	242
62 years and over	210	413	288	150	199	161	175	198	209
Median	33.6	32.7	47.2	47.2	38.9	30.1	31.8	34.3	33.6
Male	1 993	3 357	1 023	499	902	1 924	1 492	1 692	1 972
Median age	32.5	31.1	43.0	39.7	37.0	29.9	30.4	32.8	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 045	6 632	2 109	1 019	1 827	3 912	2 995	3 323	4 007
In households	4 043	6 632	2 109	1 019	1 789	3 876	2 995	3 299	4 005
Householder	1 406	2 322	857	414	721	1 389	1 123	1 271	1 391
Family householder	1 182	1 903	666	301	501	1 088	818	956	1 171
Nonfamily householder	224	419	191	113	220	301	305	315	220
Living alone	199	360	179	107	194	240	274	275	195
Spouse	969	1 603	593	239	423	879	634	808	961
Child	1 477	2 298	549	294	497	1 340	1 034	1 030	1 465
Other relatives	124	265	90	57	85	145	129	98	122
Nonrelatives	67	144	20	15	63	123	75	92	66
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	17	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	36	36	—	7	2
Persons per household	2.87	2.86	2.46	2.48	2.47	2.78	2.67	2.60	2.88
Persons per family	3.17	3.19	2.85	2.98	3.01	3.16	3.21	3.04	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	295	564	430	221	298	230	246	290	294
In households	295	564	430	221	298	229	246	273	294
Householder	192	381	279	151	201	143	170	169	191
Nonfamily householder	63	141	107	58	98	49	69	65	63
Living alone	62	137	106	57	92	42	66	64	62
Spouse	79	131	116	56	62	60	56	75	79
Other relatives	23	45	35	13	26	23	19	26	23
Nonrelatives	1	7	—	1	9	3	1	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 182	1 903	666	301	501	1 088	818	956	1 171
With own children under 18 years	607	977	209	91	199	584	413	456	601
Number of own children under 18 years	1 108	1 675	362	173	357	1 009	741	782	1 102
Married-couple families	980	1 605	595	241	423	876	636	812	972
With own children under 18 years	488	810	189	73	161	444	300	367	484
Number of own children under 18 years	915	1 404	322	145	286	790	567	636	911
Female householder, no husband present	165	211	50	43	61	164	144	103	163
With own children under 18 years	100	118	15	16	27	114	93	66	99
Number of own children under 18 years	168	195	26	24	47	182	144	116	167
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 511	2 544	870	416	737	1 494	1 155	1 345	1 491
Never married	368	581	172	105	177	389	314	306	359
Now married, except separated	1 001	1 657	609	247	440	922	672	843	992
Separated	20	24	14	5	8	17	21	16	20
Widowed	28	50	19	12	31	20	20	22	28
Divorced	94	232	56	47	81	146	128	158	92
Females 15 years and over	1 611	2 578	917	443	756	1 523	1 165	1 299	1 597
Never married	282	402	99	71	119	291	200	196	280
Now married, except separated	1 000	1 656	606	252	439	927	664	843	991
Separated	35	43	7	5	8	40	32	25	35
Widowed	119	230	151	76	113	84	108	109	118
Divorced	175	247	54	39	77	181	161	126	173

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County			Ocean Springs city, Jackson County		Pascagoula city, Jackson County		
	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	2 109	573	1 019	3 757	5 511	1 827	3 912	2 995
Under 5 years	115	38	55	172	354	107	299	209
5 to 9 years	103	32	56	198	448	92	286	237
10 to 14 years	104	36	49	222	482	135	310	229
15 to 19 years	132	31	65	213	417	138	345	268
20 to 24 years	103	26	60	182	287	102	379	237
25 to 34 years	225	83	128	514	872	266	674	533
35 to 44 years	277	76	117	558	969	270	600	416
45 to 54 years	301	47	119	440	721	198	496	371
55 to 64 years	319	65	149	480	570	221	293	249
65 to 74 years	269	82	145	439	259	171	179	169
75 to 84 years	143	47	63	270	105	103	42	67
85 years and over	18	10	13	69	27	24	9	10
3 and 4 years	40	19	24	76	144	40	126	73
16 years and over	1 762	461	844	3 125	4 135	1 461	2 947	2 265
18 years and over	1 710	447	819	3 039	3 949	1 416	2 806	2 174
21 years and over	1 635	430	788	2 913	3 735	1 332	2 584	2 000
60 years and over	590	172	305	1 031	626	405	352	357
62 years and over	524	159	269	948	515	360	301	311
Median	44.8	39.0	43.4	41.7	33.9	37.8	30.0	31.0
Female	1 086	302	520	2 077	2 840	925	1 988	1 503
Under 5 years	58	20	28	80	188	51	154	109
5 to 9 years	56	17	27	97	214	52	142	117
10 to 14 years	55	18	22	112	240	66	169	112
15 to 19 years	58	17	32	111	200	69	177	124
20 to 24 years	42	12	30	97	143	49	177	111
25 to 34 years	104	37	52	261	461	133	337	268
35 to 44 years	142	35	60	288	504	118	311	214
45 to 54 years	150	27	64	238	388	101	254	182
55 to 64 years	176	35	79	265	269	119	142	126
65 to 74 years	143	48	74	275	147	92	92	94
75 to 84 years	90	29	44	199	64	61	27	41
85 years and over	12	7	8	54	22	14	6	5
3 and 4 years	21	10	9	37	79	13	72	39
16 years and over	904	243	435	1 763	2 157	739	1 488	1 145
18 years and over	885	236	423	1 723	2 066	721	1 421	1 101
21 years and over	850	226	407	1 656	1 964	675	1 306	1 015
60 years and over	324	100	172	674	345	224	190	198
62 years and over	288	94	150	630	299	199	161	175
Median	47.2	44.4	47.2	44.6	34.5	38.9	30.1	31.8
Male	1 023	271	499	1 680	2 671	902	1 924	1 492
Median age	43.0	36.6	39.7	38.5	33.3	37.0	29.9	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 109	573	1 019	3 757	5 511	1 827	3 912	2 995
In households	2 109	572	1 019	3 750	5 467	1 789	3 876	2 995
Householder	857	237	414	1 799	1 925	721	1 389	1 123
Family householder	666	169	301	1 000	1 609	501	1 088	818
Nonfamily householder	191	68	113	799	316	220	301	305
Living alone	179	64	107	738	272	194	240	274
Spouse	593	141	239	788	1 328	423	879	634
Child	549	152	294	963	1 915	497	1 340	1 034
Other relatives	90	31	57	104	194	85	145	129
Nonrelatives	20	11	15	96	105	63	123	75
Institutionalized persons	—	1	—	7	24	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	20	36	36	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.41	2.48	2.09	2.86	2.47	2.78	2.67
Persons per family	2.85	2.93	2.98	2.86	3.16	3.01	3.16	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	430	139	221	778	391	298	230	246
In households	430	139	221	771	360	298	229	246
Householder	279	94	151	597	220	201	143	170
Nonfamily householder	107	42	58	385	71	98	49	69
Living alone	106	42	57	377	70	92	42	66
Spouse	116	37	56	142	90	62	60	56
Other relatives	35	7	13	28	48	26	23	19
Nonrelatives	—	1	1	4	2	9	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	7	22	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	666	169	301	1 000	1 609	501	1 088	818
With own children under 18 years	209	63	91	388	843	199	584	413
Number of own children under 18 years	362	113	173	667	1 456	357	1 009	741
Married-couple families	595	141	241	791	1 340	423	876	636
With own children under 18 years	189	55	73	280	687	161	444	300
Number of own children under 18 years	322	101	145	506	1 203	286	790	567
Female householder, no husband present	50	21	43	170	213	61	164	144
With own children under 18 years	15	7	16	93	122	27	114	93
Number of own children under 18 years	26	9	24	141	204	47	182	144
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	870	220	416	1 377	2 029	737	1 494	1 155
Never married	172	46	105	316	450	177	389	314
Now married, except separated	609	149	247	821	1 383	440	922	672
Separated	14	3	5	19	23	8	17	21
Widowed	19	7	12	60	28	31	20	20
Divorced	56	15	47	161	145	81	146	128
Females 15 years and over	917	247	443	1 788	2 198	756	1 523	1 165
Never married	99	24	71	276	351	119	291	200
Now married, except separated	606	148	252	829	1 377	439	927	664
Separated	7	2	5	40	36	8	40	32
Widowed	151	48	76	406	177	113	84	108
Divorced	54	25	39	237	257	77	181	161

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Can.		Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	3 160	1 561	9 272	8 880	5 685	4 408	664	5 084
Under 5 years	199	133	693	674	427	274	45	398
5 to 9 years	216	94	819	767	493	325	60	375
10 to 14 years	197	81	854	750	450	328	75	439
15 to 19 years	197	107	805	746	424	310	55	439
20 to 24 years	196	114	553	633	375	199	31	348
25 to 34 years	473	260	1 525	1 531	979	718	117	880
35 to 44 years	441	209	1 346	1 356	813	677	97	795
45 to 54 years	315	114	1 128	994	726	540	72	624
55 to 64 years	393	137	785	737	547	483	57	414
65 to 74 years	299	169	482	454	315	380	38	255
75 to 84 years	175	119	241	198	115	151	15	98
85 years and over	59	24	41	40	21	23	2	19
3 and 4 years	88	53	274	283	177	113	13	159
16 years and over	2 515	1 235	6 740	6 544	4 235	3 403	473	3 786
18 years and over	2 434	1 199	6 423	6 241	4 072	3 259	450	3 611
21 years and over	2 301	1 126	5 973	5 806	3 820	3 140	421	3 350
60 years and over	736	387	1 127	1 020	709	795	83	569
62 years and over	655	355	982	891	586	699	74	492
Median	37.2	34.6	31.2	30.5	31.6	35.8	30.5	31.1
Female	1 651	792	4 636	4 277	2 849	2 237	324	2 474
Under 5 years	96	60	348	317	213	128	18	189
5 to 9 years	94	43	403	337	258	159	28	166
10 to 14 years	101	33	413	340	208	167	35	191
15 to 19 years	108	53	379	358	187	148	27	212
20 to 24 years	80	54	280	313	183	115	16	181
25 to 34 years	231	113	800	743	484	356	57	415
35 to 44 years	219	96	672	653	419	350	46	405
45 to 54 years	173	60	535	503	380	284	40	307
55 to 64 years	208	66	380	348	269	230	25	204
65 to 74 years	173	121	248	228	159	200	21	133
75 to 84 years	119	75	151	103	75	80	10	59
85 years and over	49	18	27	34	14	20	1	12
3 and 4 years	41	22	124	131	87	54	5	85
16 years and over	1 343	646	3 401	3 213	2 138	1 745	237	1 886
18 years and over	1 295	628	3 252	3 063	2 061	1 665	228	1 809
21 years and over	1 232	595	3 031	2 863	1 950	1 619	213	1 675
60 years and over	447	249	608	526	379	425	45	314
62 years and over	403	234	543	460	325	374	41	277
Median	39.7	38.2	31.3	31.0	32.5	36.5	32.0	31.9
Male	1 509	769	4 636	4 603	2 836	2 171	340	2 610
Median age	34.3	31.0	31.1	30.1	30.9	35.1	29.6	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 160	1 561	9 272	8 880	5 685	4 408	664	5 084
In households	2 967	1 561	9 253	8 820	5 685	4 408	660	5 084
Householder	1 225	678	3 053	2 917	2 010	1 600	230	1 755
Family householder	845	411	2 630	2 473	1 639	1 306	172	1 449
Nonfamily householder	380	267	423	444	371	294	58	306
Living alone	351	239	386	390	322	244	52	258
Spouse	661	321	2 319	2 136	1 319	1 148	137	1 224
Child	917	431	3 406	3 235	1 995	1 391	239	1 801
Other relatives	100	74	349	368	230	174	39	195
Nonrelatives	64	57	126	164	131	95	15	109
Institutionalized persons	189	—	19	11	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	—	49	—	—	4	—
Persons per household	2.42	2.31	3.03	3.03	2.84	2.77	2.85	2.90
Persons per family	2.98	3.01	3.31	3.33	3.17	3.09	3.38	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	533	312	764	692	451	554	55	372
In households	433	312	746	679	451	554	55	372
Householder	317	227	502	439	299	363	38	249
Nonfamily householder	162	123	187	160	119	129	16	91
Living alone	161	121	181	156	117	126	14	88
Spouse	94	74	168	169	115	153	13	83
Other relatives	18	10	59	58	35	30	4	35
Nonrelatives	4	1	17	13	2	8	—	5
Institutionalized persons	100	—	18	10	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	845	411	2 630	2 473	1 639	1 306	172	1 449
With own children under 18 years	381	178	1 439	1 322	824	577	99	777
Number of own children under 18 years	672	316	2 641	2 434	1 473	1 045	193	1 352
Married-couple families	663	323	2 321	2 151	1 331	1 163	133	1 226
With own children under 18 years	281	138	1 275	1 167	645	501	74	645
Number of own children under 18 years	515	243	2 369	2 178	1 176	911	148	1 133
Female householder, no husband present	146	72	224	226	228	112	29	153
With own children under 18 years	79	34	123	111	135	63	20	90
Number of own children under 18 years	126	64	211	179	237	112	34	155
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 188	597	3 434	3 406	2 145	1 698	241	1 944
Never married	291	150	726	782	526	349	57	456
Now married, except separated	698	340	2 394	2 235	1 385	1 192	142	1 261
Separated	20	7	35	63	38	15	5	17
Widowed	43	12	54	52	32	33	4	33
Divorced	136	88	225	274	164	109	33	177
Females 15 years and over	1 360	656	3 472	3 283	2 170	1 783	243	1 928
Never married	206	89	506	523	316	275	43	299
Now married, except separated	692	336	2 404	2 209	1 374	1 187	141	1 257
Separated	29	16	52	40	38	27	3	30
Widowed	259	135	310	269	201	170	20	154
Divorced	174	80	200	242	241	124	36	188

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County		
		Total	Gautier city	Mass Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 410	Tract 411
AGE									
All persons	23 581	23 581	2 454	11 679	907	5 557	527	980	1 856
Under 5 years	2 346	2 346	330	927	80	717	45	97	272
5 to 9 years	2 450	2 450	344	1 089	74	574	66	113	289
10 to 14 years	2 800	2 800	361	1 376	88	596	56	159	283
15 to 19 years	2 630	2 630	264	1 400	96	508	67	91	214
20 to 24 years	1 624	1 624	141	723	59	536	22	56	94
25 to 34 years	3 763	3 763	469	1 568	138	1 098	82	194	346
35 to 44 years	3 423	3 423	352	1 798	132	665	87	168	244
45 to 54 years	1 949	1 949	111	1 219	87	317	48	43	82
55 to 64 years	1 208	1 208	42	773	58	218	21	28	19
65 to 74 years	859	859	31	525	49	178	21	21	12
75 to 84 years	421	421	7	225	36	118	9	8	1
85 years and over	108	108	2	56	10	32	3	2	-
3 and 4 years	932	932	138	351	35	287	18	45	115
16 years and over	15 430	15 430	1 350	7 991	646	3 568	343	592	957
18 years and over	14 292	14 292	1 239	7 385	613	3 356	313	548	869
21 years and over	13 025	13 025	1 129	6 720	559	3 072	288	507	781
60 years and over	1 928	1 928	58	1 140	124	445	41	44	19
62 years and over	1 697	1 697	51	996	107	398	40	38	18
Median	24.8	24.8	18.3	27.2	29.2	23.6	26.1	22.7	16.7
Female	12 410	12 410	1 348	6 130	482	2 893	271	496	1 039
Under 5 years	1 140	1 140	170	462	37	334	24	38	144
5 to 9 years	1 237	1 237	169	552	42	275	38	56	137
10 to 14 years	1 405	1 405	189	694	45	290	22	79	148
15 to 19 years	1 311	1 311	131	697	46	263	32	46	108
20 to 24 years	840	840	89	362	26	285	8	32	61
25 to 34 years	2 148	2 148	303	873	70	613	50	110	240
35 to 44 years	1 848	1 848	198	992	67	335	46	86	141
45 to 54 years	1 003	1 003	52	632	49	159	22	18	39
55 to 64 years	666	666	24	408	36	133	13	15	12
65 to 74 years	493	493	17	297	33	109	11	10	8
75 to 84 years	251	251	5	123	26	78	4	5	1
85 years and over	68	68	1	38	5	19	1	1	-
3 and 4 years	455	455	74	176	14	129	7	19	65
16 years and over	8 368	8 368	794	4 274	349	1 945	178	314	589
18 years and over	7 795	7 795	741	3 971	332	1 837	166	290	547
21 years and over	7 162	7 162	675	3 643	305	1 692	154	271	493
60 years and over	1 101	1 101	34	633	80	273	20	22	14
62 years and over	973	973	32	550	70	249	19	21	13
Median	26.3	26.3	21.1	28.9	31.2	25.0	27.9	24.3	19.1
Male	11 171	11 171	1 106	5 549	425	2 664	256	484	817
Median age	22.7	22.7	16.1	25.3	27.1	21.9	23.8	20.1	14.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	23 581	23 581	2 454	11 679	907	5 557	527	980	1 856
In households	23 279	23 279	2 454	11 644	895	5 328	527	980	1 856
Householder	7 267	7 267	709	3 547	303	1 893	149	274	521
Family householder	5 677	5 677	620	2 821	217	1 321	123	230	477
Nonfamily householder	1 590	1 590	89	726	86	572	26	44	39
Living alone	1 395	1 395	78	634	82	493	22	41	39
Spouse	2 938	2 938	290	1 617	133	466	78	157	187
Child	10 359	10 359	1 291	4 969	341	2 321	241	477	1 040
Other relatives	2 071	2 071	117	1 200	97	437	42	53	76
Nonrelatives	644	644	47	311	21	211	17	19	32
Institutionalized persons	211	211	-	35	12	164	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	91	91	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
Persons per household	3.20	3.20	3.49	3.28	2.93	2.81	3.53	3.57	3.59
Persons per family	3.71	3.71	3.76	3.76	3.62	3.44	3.92	3.98	3.76
Persons 65 years and over	1 388	1 388	40	806	95	328	33	31	13
In households	1 353	1 353	40	786	85	323	33	31	13
Householder	974	974	25	554	65	251	18	19	8
Nonfamily householder	387	387	12	200	31	116	8	8	4
Living alone	365	365	12	188	30	108	7	8	4
Spouse	227	227	5	145	12	45	5	4	2
Other relatives	122	122	10	72	4	23	4	8	3
Nonrelatives	30	30	-	15	4	4	6	-	-
Institutionalized persons	35	35	-	20	10	5	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	5 677	5 677	620	2 821	217	1 321	123	230	477
With own children under 18 years	3 757	3 757	519	1 689	112	934	87	182	414
Number of own children under 18 years	7 774	7 774	1 143	3 401	228	1 873	185	401	936
Married-couple families	2 952	2 952	295	1 618	134	470	78	158	191
With own children under 18 years	1 880	1 880	234	970	68	292	58	127	155
Number of own children under 18 years	3 899	3 899	521	1 980	134	574	122	279	357
Female householder, no husband present	2 388	2 388	299	1 017	74	766	36	61	267
With own children under 18 years	1 712	1 712	269	635	40	600	24	49	246
Number of own children under 18 years	3 569	3 569	590	1 264	90	1 214	55	112	552
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	7 357	7 357	599	3 865	307	1 676	173	288	402
Never married	3 035	3 035	228	1 560	114	805	52	87	168
Now married, except separated	3 172	3 172	311	1 712	142	543	87	168	198
Separated	307	307	21	152	12	96	3	10	16
Widowed	183	183	5	99	14	49	8	3	2
Divorced	660	660	34	342	25	183	23	20	18
Females 15 years and over	8 628	8 628	820	4 422	358	1 994	187	323	610
Never married	3 118	3 118	294	1 532	115	850	51	92	236
Now married, except separated	3 117	3 117	302	1 696	140	520	88	160	196
Separated	569	569	84	244	14	168	8	19	72
Widowed	789	789	30	443	51	203	18	14	17
Divorced	1 035	1 035	110	507	38	253	22	38	89

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.						
	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421
AGE							
All persons	720	1 445	2 302	2 795	3 784	1 437	588
Under 5 years	78	103	218	224	274	191	76
5 to 9 years	105	130	249	272	329	194	65
10 to 14 years	100	167	317	363	390	166	73
15 to 19 years	76	173	292	399	415	124	46
20 to 24 years	38	72	137	187	246	140	66
25 to 34 years	120	195	334	323	520	327	143
35 to 44 years	84	243	340	483	549	203	70
45 to 54 years	39	144	209	284	458	58	28
55 to 64 years	42	118	102	149	286	19	13
65 to 74 years	25	58	65	83	198	3	5
75 to 84 years	11	28	29	25	95	7	2
85 years and over	2	14	10	3	24	5	1
3 and 4 years	29	35	82	85	106	80	29
16 years and over	419	1 014	1 458	1 853	2 691	858	359
18 years and over	388	928	1 324	1 681	2 524	802	342
21 years and over	353	857	1 198	1 490	2 317	742	318
60 years and over	54	156	146	178	433	23	13
62 years and over	47	134	129	149	378	21	9
Median	20.1	29.9	22.6	23.3	29.8	21.8	23.3
Female	380	750	1 276	1 485	1 931	767	324
Under 5 years	42	46	103	117	139	87	36
5 to 9 years	46	63	136	138	156	100	32
10 to 14 years	52	85	168	188	188	81	40
15 to 19 years	35	87	150	206	198	60	23
20 to 24 years	21	34	77	89	119	80	35
25 to 34 years	80	106	203	195	270	203	92
35 to 44 years	42	136	191	274	296	106	41
45 to 54 years	20	73	120	146	237	28	13
55 to 64 years	20	63	58	74	150	12	7
65 to 74 years	16	30	42	43	113	3	2
75 to 84 years	5	15	21	14	49	5	2
85 years and over	1	12	7	1	16	2	1
3 and 4 years	21	19	37	41	52	33	14
16 years and over	232	542	838	996	1 404	493	209
18 years and over	216	503	769	911	1 316	461	198
21 years and over	202	462	706	813	1 220	429	190
60 years and over	28	90	95	94	235	14	7
62 years and over	26	77	82	78	206	13	6
Median	24.0	31.6	25.2	25.2	30.9	23.4	24.8
Male	340	695	1 026	1 310	1 853	670	264
Median age	18.3	26.8	19.7	21.8	28.1	18.5	20.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	720	1 445	2 302	2 795	3 784	1 437	588
In households	720	1 445	2 302	2 795	3 758	1 423	588
Householder	215	456	664	782	1 159	482	211
Family householder	168	366	543	656	927	361	151
Nonfamily householder	47	90	121	126	232	121	60
Living alone	41	77	103	106	208	99	47
Spouse	85	209	283	398	543	153	50
Child	340	594	1 061	1 274	1 558	664	259
Other relatives	64	147	242	271	392	70	37
Nonrelatives	16	39	52	70	106	54	31
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Persons per household	3.35	3.18	3.46	3.58	3.23	2.95	2.76
Persons per family	3.92	3.60	3.92	3.97	3.68	3.45	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	38	100	104	111	317	15	8
In households	38	100	104	111	297	15	8
Householder	29	68	68	70	210	5	6
Nonfamily householder	15	23	28	19	64	2	—
Living alone	15	21	27	18	60	2	—
Spouse	6	24	19	23	53	1	1
Other relatives	3	7	14	16	27	9	1
Nonrelatives	—	1	3	2	7	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	168	366	543	656	927	361	151
With own children under 18 years	114	210	374	428	523	306	114
Number of own children under 18 years	275	417	790	895	993	583	222
Married-couple families	85	211	283	398	541	155	49
With own children under 18 years	60	122	197	254	308	122	35
Number of own children under 18 years	140	258	419	528	589	235	57
Female householder, no husband present	70	128	229	223	319	182	92
With own children under 18 years	49	82	158	152	184	167	76
Number of own children under 18 years	126	148	332	327	349	311	162
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	197	489	649	894	1 343	387	158
Never married	77	192	279	372	544	159	78
Now married, except separated	89	217	301	410	583	171	55
Separated	6	23	15	34	56	15	6
Widowed	8	8	12	15	37	2	3
Divorced	17	49	42	63	123	40	16
Females 15 years and over	240	556	869	1 042	1 448	499	216
Never married	86	192	328	395	467	218	94
Now married, except separated	89	218	298	410	575	167	57
Separated	19	33	61	64	60	30	24
Widowed	19	60	77	54	170	19	9
Divorced	27	53	105	119	176	65	32

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Goutier city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County	
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	554	1 856	1 445	1 016	2 302	2 795	3 777	1 437	588
Under 5 years	52	272	103	73	218	224	272	191	76
5 to 9 years	50	289	130	75	249	272	329	194	65
10 to 14 years	77	283	167	96	317	343	390	166	73
15 to 19 years	50	214	173	83	292	399	414	124	46
20 to 24 years	38	94	72	63	137	187	246	140	66
25 to 34 years	107	346	195	149	334	323	520	327	143
35 to 44 years	102	244	243	148	340	483	545	203	70
45 to 54 years	28	82	144	105	209	284	458	58	28
55 to 64 years	23	19	118	84	102	149	286	19	13
65 to 74 years	19	12	58	100	65	83	198	3	5
75 to 84 years	6	1	28	37	29	25	95	7	2
85 years and over	2	—	14	3	10	3	24	5	1
3 and 4 years	21	115	35	24	82	85	106	80	29
16 years and over	361	957	1 014	756	1 458	1 853	2 686	858	359
18 years and over	338	869	928	721	1 324	1 681	2 520	802	342
21 years and over	318	781	857	677	1 198	1 490	2 313	742	318
60 years and over	39	19	156	179	146	178	433	23	13
62 years and over	33	18	134	164	129	149	378	21	9
Median	25.8	16.7	29.9	33.2	22.6	23.3	29.8	21.8	23.3
Female	285	1 039	750	513	1 276	1 485	1 927	767	324
Under 5 years	23	144	46	37	103	117	138	87	36
5 to 9 years	28	137	63	40	136	138	156	100	32
10 to 14 years	40	148	85	45	168	188	188	81	40
15 to 19 years	23	108	87	40	150	206	197	60	23
20 to 24 years	23	61	34	34	77	89	119	80	35
25 to 34 years	55	240	106	72	203	195	270	203	92
35 to 44 years	55	141	136	75	191	274	294	106	41
45 to 54 years	12	39	73	48	120	146	237	28	13
55 to 64 years	12	12	63	47	58	74	150	12	7
65 to 74 years	9	8	30	55	42	43	113	3	2
75 to 84 years	4	1	15	19	21	14	49	5	2
85 years and over	1	—	12	1	7	1	16	2	1
3 and 4 years	8	65	19	16	37	41	52	33	14
16 years and over	189	589	542	381	838	996	1 401	493	209
18 years and over	178	547	503	365	769	911	1 314	461	198
21 years and over	167	493	462	345	706	813	1 218	429	190
60 years and over	20	14	90	94	95	94	235	14	7
62 years and over	19	13	77	83	82	78	206	13	6
Median	26.1	19.1	31.6	33.3	25.2	25.2	30.9	23.4	24.8
Male	269	817	695	503	1 026	1 310	1 850	670	264
Median age	25.6	14.6	26.8	33.1	19.7	21.8	28.1	18.5	20.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All households	554	1 856	1 445	1 016	2 302	2 795	3 777	1 437	588
Householder	554	1 856	1 445	1 007	2 302	2 795	3 751	1 423	588
Family householder	166	521	456	377	664	782	1 157	482	211
Nonfamily householder	133	477	366	255	543	656	925	361	151
Living alone	33	44	90	122	121	126	232	121	60
Spouse	31	39	77	109	103	106	208	99	47
Child	97	187	209	149	283	398	541	153	50
Other relatives	239	1 040	594	349	1 061	1 274	1 555	664	259
Nonrelatives	41	76	147	99	242	271	392	70	37
Institutionalized persons	11	32	39	33	52	70	106	54	31
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	9	—	—	26	—	—
Persons per household	3.33	3.59	3.18	2.67	3.46	3.58	3.23	2.95	2.76
Persons per family	3.83	3.76	3.60	3.33	3.92	3.97	3.68	3.45	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	27	13	100	140	104	111	317	15	8
In households	27	13	100	140	104	111	297	15	8
Householder	17	8	68	112	68	70	210	5	6
Nonfamily householder	8	4	23	52	28	19	64	2	—
Living alone	8	4	21	48	27	18	60	2	—
Spouse	3	2	24	21	19	23	53	1	1
Other relatives	7	3	7	5	14	16	27	9	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	2	3	2	7	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	133	477	366	255	543	656	925	361	151
With own children under 18 years	98	414	210	117	374	428	521	306	114
Number of own children under 18 years	195	936	417	219	790	895	990	583	222
Morried-couple families	97	191	211	150	283	398	539	155	49
With own children under 18 years	75	155	122	68	197	254	306	122	35
Number of own children under 18 years	155	357	258	134	419	528	586	235	57
Female householder, no husband present	30	267	128	87	229	223	319	182	92
With own children under 18 years	21	246	82	44	158	152	184	167	76
Number of own children under 18 years	36	552	148	75	332	327	349	311	162
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	181	402	489	381	649	894	1 341	387	158
Never married	54	168	192	125	279	372	544	159	78
Now married, except separated	106	198	217	163	301	410	581	171	55
Separated	5	16	23	21	15	34	56	15	6
Widowed	3	2	8	20	12	15	37	2	3
Divorced	13	18	49	52	42	63	123	40	16
Females 15 years and over	194	610	556	391	869	1 042	1 445	499	216
Never married	52	236	192	111	328	395	466	218	94
Now married, except separated	99	196	218	158	298	410	573	167	57
Separated	11	72	33	17	61	64	60	30	24
Widowed	13	17	60	64	77	54	170	19	9
Divorced	19	89	53	41	105	119	176	65	32

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.		Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	2 072	518	443	422	449	527	426	400
Under 5 years	322	35	41	37	44	45	45	46
5 to 9 years	214	33	29	39	51	66	63	73
10 to 14 years	233	45	47	34	61	56	82	59
15 to 19 years	205	49	54	61	63	67	41	39
20 to 24 years	195	24	44	22	26	22	18	21
25 to 34 years	386	72	54	57	68	82	87	77
35 to 44 years	193	70	65	69	82	87	66	52
45 to 54 years	124	48	40	36	38	48	15	21
55 to 64 years	80	53	34	34	10	21	5	8
65 to 74 years	66	44	26	18	3	21	2	4
75 to 84 years	44	36	7	12	3	9	2	—
85 years and over	10	9	2	3	—	3	—	—
3 and 4 years	122	14	12	15	23	18	24	14
16 years and over	1 262	398	317	305	280	343	231	210
18 years and over	1 177	378	292	272	251	313	210	191
21 years and over	1 064	350	265	243	225	288	189	181
60 years and over	162	125	47	48	8	41	5	6
62 years and over	144	112	44	39	8	40	5	5
Median	21.6	35.3	26.4	28.9	21.1	26.1	17.5	17.0
Female	1 068	265	221	217	250	271	211	213
Under 5 years	152	14	16	19	21	24	15	24
5 to 9 years	95	16	18	26	32	38	28	27
10 to 14 years	109	20	22	16	31	22	39	34
15 to 19 years	112	28	25	28	30	32	23	18
20 to 24 years	105	13	21	8	13	8	9	13
25 to 34 years	203	37	29	23	42	50	55	55
35 to 44 years	101	26	33	38	52	46	31	24
45 to 54 years	63	26	23	20	19	22	6	12
55 to 64 years	52	30	18	19	6	13	3	4
65 to 74 years	44	24	12	9	2	11	1	2
75 to 84 years	26	26	3	8	2	4	1	—
85 years and over	6	5	1	3	—	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	52	9	6	6	12	7	11	12
16 years and over	687	209	163	153	163	178	125	123
18 years and over	647	199	152	135	144	166	112	114
21 years and over	584	184	138	125	133	154	104	110
60 years and over	101	76	23	27	5	20	2	3
62 years and over	92	68	22	21	5	19	2	2
Median	23.1	37.2	28.5	30.2	23.5	27.9	20.3	22.8
Male	1 004	253	222	205	199	256	215	187
Median age	19.7	34.1	24.3	27.5	19.1	23.8	14.9	15.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 072	518	443	422	449	527	426	400
In households	1 926	518	443	398	449	527	426	400
Householder	656	206	123	110	124	149	108	112
Family householder	483	123	102	89	115	123	97	97
Nonfamily householder	173	83	21	21	9	26	11	15
Living alone	158	77	20	21	9	22	10	13
Spouse	114	61	75	57	62	78	60	51
Child	918	174	199	157	233	241	238	216
Other relatives	185	61	43	67	24	42	12	15
Nonrelatives	53	16	3	7	6	17	8	6
Institutionalized persons	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.94	2.52	3.61	3.60	3.65	3.53	3.94	3.59
Persons per family	3.52	3.41	4.12	4.15	3.81	3.92	4.19	3.92
Persons 65 years and over	120	89	35	33	6	33	4	4
In households	115	89	35	33	6	33	4	4
Householder	93	66	26	23	4	18	2	3
Nonfamily householder	49	26	7	10	2	8	—	1
Living alone	45	25	7	10	2	7	—	1
Spouse	16	17	7	5	—	5	1	1
Other relatives	4	5	2	4	2	4	1	—
Nonrelatives	2	1	—	1	—	6	—	—
Institutionalized persons	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	483	123	102	89	115	123	97	97
With own children under 18 years	353	48	58	47	89	87	84	80
Number of own children under 18 years	762	96	125	100	182	185	206	195
Married-couple families	115	61	75	57	65	78	61	51
With own children under 18 years	65	22	47	33	49	58	52	40
Number of own children under 18 years	139	42	106	69	98	122	124	93
Female householder, no husband present	340	51	24	29	45	36	31	41
With own children under 18 years	275	21	10	13	36	24	28	36
Number of own children under 18 years	595	46	18	30	79	55	76	95
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	591	190	161	156	127	173	107	94
Never married	329	76	61	69	48	52	33	31
Now married, except separated	143	67	80	63	68	87	62	52
Separated	36	12	2	8	3	3	5	3
Widowed	19	8	4	3	—	8	—	1
Divorced	64	27	14	13	8	23	7	7
Females 15 years and over	712	215	165	156	166	187	129	128
Never married	355	58	47	56	55	51	40	47
Now married, except separated	131	69	81	60	67	88	61	53
Separated	76	11	5	10	12	8	8	10
Widowed	78	44	13	21	5	18	1	2
Divorced	72	33	19	9	27	22	19	16

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
AGE		
All persons	1 115	1 115
Under 5 years	84	84
5 to 9 years	132	132
10 to 14 years	126	126
15 to 19 years	115	115
20 to 24 years	59	59
25 to 34 years	209	209
35 to 44 years	191	191
45 to 54 years	112	112
55 to 64 years	58	58
65 to 74 years	16	16
75 to 84 years	8	8
85 years and over	5	5
3 and 4 years	37	37
16 years and over	755	755
18 years and over	697	697
21 years and over	640	640
60 years and over	53	53
62 years and over	39	39
Median	27.2	27.2
Female	645	645
Under 5 years	42	42
5 to 9 years	58	58
10 to 14 years	72	72
15 to 19 years	62	62
20 to 24 years	33	33
25 to 34 years	117	117
35 to 44 years	131	131
45 to 54 years	70	70
55 to 64 years	39	39
65 to 74 years	13	13
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	463	463
18 years and over	434	434
21 years and over	400	400
60 years and over	34	34
62 years and over	27	27
Median	30.1	30.1
Male	470	470
Median age	22.3	22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	1 115	1 115
In households	1 100	1 100
Householder	249	249
Family householder	214	214
Nonfamily householder	35	35
Living alone	25	25
Spouse	290	290
Child	464	464
Other relatives	56	56
Nonrelatives	41	41
Institutionalized persons	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	11	11
Persons per household	3.74	3.74
Persons per family	3.98	3.98
Persons 65 years and over	29	29
In households	28	28
Householder	8	8
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	4	4
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	17	17
Nonrelatives	2	2
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	214	214
With own children under 18 years	151	151
Number of own children under 18 years	393	393
Married-couple families	160	160
With own children under 18 years	113	113
Number of own children under 18 years	308	308
Female householder, no husband present	42	42
With own children under 18 years	33	33
Number of own children under 18 years	73	73
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	300	300
Never married	100	100
Now married, except separated	180	180
Separated	7	7
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	11	11
Females 15 years and over	473	473
Never married	99	99
Now married, except separated	313	313
Separated	11	11
Widowed	25	25
Divorced	25	25

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Population	Poscogoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
AGE			
All persons -----	1 060	1 060	
Under 5 years -----	83	83	
5 to 9 years -----	102	102	
10 to 14 years -----	94	94	
15 to 19 years -----	93	93	
20 to 24 years -----	71	71	
25 to 34 years -----	180	180	
35 to 44 years -----	167	167	
45 to 54 years -----	114	114	
55 to 64 years -----	77	77	
65 to 74 years -----	48	48	
75 to 84 years -----	25	25	
85 years and over -----	6	6	
3 and 4 years -----	32	32	
16 years and over -----	765	765	
18 years and over -----	727	727	
21 years and over -----	666	666	
60 years and over -----	111	111	
62 years and over -----	93	93	
Median -----	29.7	29.7	
Female -----	551	551	
Under 5 years -----	46	46	
5 to 9 years -----	57	57	
10 to 14 years -----	46	46	
15 to 19 years -----	45	45	
20 to 24 years -----	30	30	
25 to 34 years -----	82	82	
35 to 44 years -----	99	99	
45 to 54 years -----	56	56	
55 to 64 years -----	39	39	
65 to 74 years -----	27	27	
75 to 84 years -----	20	20	
85 years and over -----	4	4	
3 and 4 years -----	20	20	
16 years and over -----	392	392	
18 years and over -----	374	374	
21 years and over -----	349	349	
60 years and over -----	68	68	
62 years and over -----	60	60	
Median -----	31.1	31.1	
Male -----	509	509	
Median age -----	28.1	28.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	1 060	1 060	
In households -----	1 032	1 032	
Householder -----	342	342	
Family householder -----	253	253	
Nonfamily householder -----	89	89	
Living alone -----	74	74	
Spouse -----	216	216	
Child -----	397	397	
Other relatives -----	40	40	
Nonrelatives -----	37	37	
Institutionalized persons -----	10	10	
Other persons in group quarters -----	18	18	
Persons per household -----	2.74	2.74	
Persons per family -----	3.23	3.23	
Persons 65 years and over -----	79	79	
In households -----	75	75	
Householder -----	51	51	
Nonfamily householder -----	26	26	
Living alone -----	26	26	
Spouse -----	14	14	
Other relatives -----	10	10	
Nonrelatives -----	-	-	
Institutionalized persons -----	4	4	
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	253	253	
With own children under 18 years -----	141	141	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	312	312	
Morried-couple families -----	196	196	
With own children under 18 years -----	104	104	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	238	238	
Female householder, no husband present -----	42	42	
With own children under 18 years -----	32	32	
Number of own children under 18 years -----	66	66	
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	379	379	
Never married -----	111	111	
Now married, except separated -----	210	210	
Separated -----	3	3	
Widowed -----	9	9	
Divorced -----	46	46	
Females 15 years and over -----	402	402	
Never married -----	72	72	
Now married, except separated -----	231	231	
Separated -----	7	7	
Widowed -----	45	45	
Divorced -----	47	47	

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
AGE		
All persons	89 315	89 315
Under 5 years	6 191	6 191
5 to 9 years	6 699	6 699
10 to 14 years	6 926	6 926
15 to 19 years	7 035	7 035
20 to 24 years	5 689	5 689
25 to 34 years	14 367	14 367
35 to 44 years	13 527	13 527
45 to 54 years	10 922	10 922
55 to 64 years	8 650	8 650
65 to 74 years	5 895	5 895
75 to 84 years	2 808	2 808
85 years and over	606	606
3 and 4 years	2 515	2 515
16 years and over	68 082	68 082
18 years and over	65 195	65 195
21 years and over	61 209	61 209
60 years and over	13 369	13 369
62 years and over	11 720	11 720
Median	33.5	33.5
Female	44 965	44 965
Under 5 years	3 041	3 041
5 to 9 years	3 239	3 239
10 to 14 years	3 344	3 344
15 to 19 years	3 397	3 397
20 to 24 years	2 783	2 783
25 to 34 years	7 168	7 168
35 to 44 years	6 758	6 758
45 to 54 years	5 550	5 550
55 to 64 years	4 273	4 273
65 to 74 years	3 213	3 213
75 to 84 years	1 749	1 749
85 years and over	450	450
3 and 4 years	1 201	1 201
16 years and over	34 661	34 661
18 years and over	33 296	33 296
21 years and over	31 344	31 344
60 years and over	7 467	7 467
62 years and over	6 670	6 670
Median	34.3	34.3
Male	44 350	44 350
Median age	32.7	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	89 315	89 315
In households	88 664	88 664
Householder	32 530	32 530
Family householder	25 388	25 388
Nonfamily householder	7 142	7 142
Living alone	6 316	6 316
Spouse	21 299	21 299
Child	29 618	29 618
Other relatives	3 301	3 301
Nonrelatives	1 916	1 916
Institutionalized persons	410	410
Other persons in group quarters	241	241
Persons per household	2.73	2.73
Persons per family	3.14	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	9 309	9 309
In households	9 011	9 011
Householder	6 061	6 061
Nonfamily householder	2 534	2 534
Living alone	2 463	2 463
Spouse	2 214	2 214
Other relatives	637	637
Nonrelatives	99	99
Institutionalized persons	284	284
Other persons in group quarters	14	14
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	25 388	25 388
With own children under 18 years	12 528	12 528
Number of own children under 18 years	22 208	22 208
Married-couple families	21 422	21 422
With own children under 18 years	10 346	10 346
Number of own children under 18 years	18 657	18 657
Female householder, no husband present	2 979	2 979
With own children under 18 years	1 674	1 674
Number of own children under 18 years	2 772	2 772
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	34 158	34 158
Never married	7 859	7 859
Now married, except separated	22 209	22 209
Separated	466	466
Widowed	673	673
Divorced	2 951	2 951
Females 15 years and over	35 341	35 341
Never married	5 504	5 504
Now married, except separated	22 114	22 114
Separated	587	587
Widowed	3 766	3 766
Divorced	3 370	3 370

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County								
RACE	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 412
RACE														
All persons		115 243	10 088	17 837	14 658	25 899	5 083	4 181	3 141	3 969	5 044	5 968	4 045	24
White	90 114	7 491	6 113	13 327	19 998	19 998	4 408	3 757	5 211	2 824	3 858	3 987	1 856	24
Black	23 581	2 434	11 679	907	5 557	527	8	246	271	57	24	21	10	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	254	32	11	36	49	8	9	16	17	17	24	16	10	-
American Indian	248	27	11	36	48	8	9	16	17	17	24	16	10	-
Eskimo	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Aleut	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	115	1 115	88	21	353	239	1	16	98	23	23	47	49	47
Asian	1 080	81	20	344	236	117	12	95	23	23	42	42	42	-
Chinese	76	12	2	23	18	5	5	11	12	7	2	2	2	10
Filipino	118	18	4	35	11	10	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	10
Japanese	52	3	8	9	5	8	1	6	6	1	1	1	3	-
Asian Indian	60	10	15	28	4	4	2	4	4	3	6	2	2	-
Korean	120	120	5	3	9	76	2	44	9	8	14	14	19	-
Vietnamese	582	28	-	212	94	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lootong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	48	48	4	3	30	4	4	7	3	3	1	1	3	-
Pacific Islander	35	35	7	1	5	3	5	4	3	1	2	5	2	-
Hawaiian	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Samoan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	179	179	23	13	35	56	18	11	3	11	6	5	9	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	115 243	10 088	17 837	14 658	25 899	5 083	4 181	3 141	3 969	5 044	5 968	4 045	24	
Hispanic origin (all race)	1 060	121	70	217	252	63	51	101	30	64	68	54	-	
Mexican	408	408	43	83	83	116	14	41	15	24	24	24	-	
Puerto Rican	162	37	6	52	52	15	8	25	3	9	26	12	-	
Cuban	41	5	1	5	5	11	7	3	2	3	5	5	-	
Other Hispanic	449	449	36	42	77	106	30	33	12	28	18	21	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	114 183	9 947	17 767	14 441	25 647	5 020	4 130	5 481	3 111	3 905	4 976	5 914	24	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	115 243	10 088	17 837	14 658	25 899	5 083	4 181	3 141	3 969	5 044	5 968	4 045	24	
White	90 114	7 491	6 113	13 327	19 998	19 998	4 408	3 757	5 211	2 824	3 858	3 987	4 045	24
Hispanic origin	23 581	7 499	6 399	11 679	907	5 557	527	-	5	2	5	52	34	-
Non of Hispanic origin	89 315	89 315	7 409	6 074	13 167	19 818	4 308	3 711	5 127	2 801	3 800	3 935	4 011	24
Block	23 581	23 581	2 434	11 679	12	21	2	246	271	57	57	57	57	-
Hispanic origin	23 512	23 512	2 400	11 661	895	5 536	527	8	241	269	56	977	1 845	-
Not of Hispanic origin	254	254	32	11	36	49	8	9	16	17	24	21	10	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
Hispanic origin	5	5	4	1	1	36	49	8	9	16	24	18	9	-
Not of Hispanic origin	249	249	28	11	353	239	122	16	98	23	25	47	49	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 115	1 115	88	21	12	5	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	-
Hispanic origin	1 087	1 087	86	21	341	234	117	14	95	23	25	46	47	-
Non of Hispanic origin	179	179	23	13	35	56	18	3	11	5	5	9	8	-
Other race	159	159	19	13	33	46	18	3	11	4	5	9	6	2
Hispanic origin	20	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.										Gautier city, Jackson County				
		Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)
RACE	All persons													
White	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 099	2 234	5 404	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	-	3 945	-
Black	6 632	2 109	1 019	311	1 827	3 912	2 995	1 437	3 129	1 804	161	-	3 323	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 445	2 302	2 2	3	392	588	588	65	65	26	44	-	554	-
Eskimo	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	-	-	-	16	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	6	1	1	7	9	9	20	97	14	-	-	38	-
Asian	10	6	6	6	6	9	9	18	97	14	-	-	33	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	2	-
Filipino	5	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	8	-
Japanese	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	-	-	10	-
Asian Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Korean	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Location	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Samoaan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	4	5	5	5	6	6	13	10	1	6	-	9	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 099	2 234	5 404	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	-	3 945	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	39	38	16	3	1	15	51	36	35	11	4	-	63	-
Mexican	23	6	8	3	-	-	28	19	10	2	3	-	24	-
Puerto Rican	10	4	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	4	-	-	25	-
Cuban	-	6	27	8	-	-	5	2	2	5	-	-	14	-
Other Hispanic	7 344	3 530	3 313	3 030	4 098	2 219	5 353	3 665	3 175	1 827	209	-	3 882	-
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	7 383	3 568	3 329	3 033	4 099	2 234	5 404	3 701	3 210	1 838	213	-	3 945	-
White	6 632	2 109	1 019	311	1 827	3 912	2 995	1 437	3 129	1 804	161	-	3 323	-
Hispanic origin	36	24	8	1	1	7	36	19	19	10	-	-	48	-
No of Hispanic origin	6 596	2 085	1 011	231	1 820	3 878	2 976	1 437	3 095	1 794	161	-	3 275	-
Block	720	1 445	2 302	2 2	392	3 784	3 784	1 437	588	65	44	-	554	-
Hispanic origin	-	9	3	3	3	8	2	2	5	5	-	-	3	-
Not of Hispanic origin	720	1 436	2 299	2 792	3 784	3 84	1 435	1 437	583	65	44	-	551	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	-
Hispanic origin	-	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	-
Not of Hispanic origin	15	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	14	-	18	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	-	6	-
Hispanic origin	-	12	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	13	-	9	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	-	9	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gautier city, Jackson County—Con.		Mass Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons											
White	5 930	4 007	1 856	1 010	1 548	3 568	1 596	3 329	3 033	4 092	347
Black						2 109	1 573	1 019	231	311	322
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						1 445	1 016	2 302	2795	3 777	24
American Indian											
Eskimo											
Aleut											
Asian or Pacific Islander											
Asian	49										
Chinese	10										
Filipino	10	3									
Japanese											
Asian Indian											
Korean		2									
Vietnamese	19										
Cambodian											
Hmong											
Lotian											
Thai		3									
Other Asian											
Pacific Islander		2									
Hawaiian	2										
Samoan											
Guamanian											
Other Pacific Islander											
Other race		8									
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	5 930	54	16	6	5	1 596	1 596	3 329	3 033	4 092	347
Hispanic origin (of any race)											
Mexican											
Puerto Rican											
Cuban		12	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		21		2	27	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 876		1 866	3 530	1 591	8	3 313	3 030	4 091	346
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	5 930	4 007	3 973	1 845	1 822	3 568	1 596	3 329	3 033	4 092	347
White						2 109	1 573	1 019	231	311	322
Hispanic origin						6	1	8	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin						1 548	1 085	572	1 011	231	322
Black						1 542	1 445	1 016	2 302	2 795	24
Hispanic origin						320	1 445	1 445	3	3	24
Not of Hispanic origin							—	9	299	2 792	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut											
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin											
Asian or Pacific Islander											
Asian	49										
Chinese	2										
Filipino	47										
Japanese	8										
Asian Indian	6										
Other race											
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin											

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Ocean Springs city, Jackson County				Pascagoula city, Jackson County								
		Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423
RACE														
All persons														
White		4 181	6 089	4 388			20	129	7	2 234	5 404	3 701	5 315	577
Black		3 757	5 511	4 059			20	78	1 827	3 912	3 60	2 995	3 60	352
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		9	13	14			41	41	1 437	1 392	2 072	588	2 072	221
American Indian														
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander														
Asian														
Chinese														
Filipino														
Japanese														
Asian Indian														
Korean														
Vietnamese														
Cambodian														
Hmong														
Lotian														
Thai														
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander														
Hawaiian														
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race														
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
Hispanic origin (of any race)														
Mexican		51	81	85			20	129	7	2 234	5 404	3 701	5 315	577
Puerto Rican		14	39	30			—	12	1 15	28	19	36	42	4
Cuban		8	19	25			—	3	—	5	5	3	30	1
Other Hispanic		3	—	2			—	4	—	2	1	2	2	—
Non-Hispanic		26	23	28			—	5	—	9	16	13	9	3
Non-Hispanic		4 130	6 008	4 303			20	117	7	2 219	5 353	3 665	5 273	573
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
White		4 181	6 089	4 388			20	129	7	2 234	5 404	3 701	5 315	577
Hispanic origin		3 757	5 511	4 059			20	78	1 827	3 912	3 60	2 995	3 60	352
Not of Hispanic origin		46	45	69			—	4	1 7	3 36	19	30	30	3
Black		3 711	5 466	3 990			20	74	1 820	3 876	2 976	3 130	349	349
Hispanic origin		3 796	296	215			—	41	7	1 437	3 392	2 072	2 072	221
Not of Hispanic origin		396	7	5			—	41	2	384	1 435	583	2 070	221
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		9	13	14			—	41	7	384	1 435	583	2 070	221
Hispanic origin		—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		9	13	14			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		16	248	89			—	4	—	9	20	2	69	2
Hispanic origin		2	8	2			—	4	—	9	—	9	95	2
Not of Hispanic origin		14	240	87			—	4	—	6	13	10	66	2
Other race		3	21	9			—	6	—	6	13	10	7	2
Hispanic origin		3	21	2			—	6	—	6	—	6	—	1
Non-Hispanic		—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.						Remainder of Jackson County					
		Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons		7	2 085	3 205	3 210	5	9 750	9 354	6 345	5 083	1 194	2 928	
White		6	1 561	2 953	3 129	5	9 272	8 880	5 685	4 408	1 152	2 663	
Black		1	518	215	65	—	443	422	449	527	31	227	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	7	1	—	20	19	18	8	2	16	
American Indian		1	—	—	—	—	20	19	—	—	2	16	
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	21	14	14	—	15	26	175	122	9	22	
Asian		3	21	14	14	—	13	25	174	117	7	22	
Chinese		—	—	—	6	—	8	—	4	5	—	—	
Filipino		—	—	—	2	—	5	6	9	10	—	7	
Japanese		—	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	12	8	—	
Asian Indian		—	—	10	6	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	
Korean		—	—	2	7	—	—	7	7	4	—	2	
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	131	85	6	9	
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lootian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race		—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		7	2 085	3 205	3 210	5	9 750	9 354	6 345	5 083	1 194	2 928	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	16	41	35	—	34	59	90	63	16	26	
Mexican		—	—	24	10	—	18	17	30	11	11	12	
Puerto Rican		—	—	3	2	—	1	—	7	15	—	3	
Cuban		—	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	
Other Hispanic		—	16	14	21	—	14	35	52	30	5	11	
Not of Hispanic origin		7	2 069	3 164	3 175	5	9 716	9 295	6 255	5 020	1 178	2 902	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		7	2 085	3 205	3 210	5	9 750	9 354	6 345	5 083	1 194	2 928	
White		6	1 561	2 953	3 129	5	9 272	8 880	5 685	4 408	1 152	2 663	
Hispanic origin		—	15	32	34	—	34	50	74	40	15	22	
Not of Hispanic origin		6	1 546	2 921	3 095	5	9 238	8 830	5 611	4 368	1 137	2 640	
Black		1	518	215	65	—	443	422	449	527	31	227	
Hispanic origin		—	—	213	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	7	7	—	—	20	19	18	8	2	225	
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	18	2	15	
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	21	14	14	—	15	26	175	122	9	22	
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	21	14	—	15	25	174	117	8	22	
Other race		—	—	2	9	—	—	7	18	18	—	—	
Hispanic origin		—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Trot 409 (pt.)	Trot 410 (pt.)	Trot 411 (pt.)	Trot 412 (pt.)	Trot 413 (pt.)	Trot 414 (pt.)	Trot 415 (pt.)	Trot 416 (pt.)	Trot 417 (pt.)	Trot 420 (pt.)	Trot 421 (pt.)	Trot 422 (pt.)	Trot 427 (pt.)	Reminder of Jackson County—Con.
RACE	All persons	3 969	1 099												1 486
White		3 858	664	38	4	5 511									1 477
Black		57	426	38	4	5 084									2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		24	—	—	—	13	13								6
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		25	9	9	9	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		23	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese		2	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		6	8	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 969	1 099												1 486
Hispanic origin (of any race)		664	5	38	4	5 511									10
Mexican		24	—	—	21	33									10
Puerto Rican		9	1	—	8	—									4
Cuban		3	—	—	—	—									4
Other Hispanic		28	4	—	4	—									5
Non of Hispanic origin		3 905	1 094	38	4	5 478									1 476
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 969	1 099												1 486
White		3 858	664	38	4	5 511									1 477
Hispanic origin		58	4	—	30	—									10
Non of Hispanic origin		3 800	660	38	4	5 054									1 467
Black		57	426	—	400	—									2
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—									—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	426	—	400	—									—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		24	—	—	13	—									2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—									6
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—									6
Asian or Pacific Islander		24	—	—	13	—									6
Asian		25	9	—	10	—									6
Chinese		25	8	—	10	—									6
Filipino		5	—	—	4	—									5
Japanese		—	—	—	3	—									1
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—									—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—									—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—									—
Other race		—	—	—	—	—									—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—									—
Non of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—									—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gulfport city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
All housing units	45 542	45 542	4 080	6 605	5 971	11 053	1 924	2 135	2 115	1 333
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	40 454	40 454	3 489	5 982	5 530	9 774	1 781	1 954	1 927	1 056
Owner-occupied housing units	29 738	29 738	2 388	4 630	3 680	5 794	1 483	1 105	1 314	806
Percent of occupied housing units	73.5	73.5	68.4	77.4	66.5	59.3	83.3	56.6	68.2	76.3
White	25 330	25 330	2 030	2 029	3 468	5 242	1 345	1 025	1 257	760
Block	4 226	4 226	338	2 594	169	528	119	79	40	41
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	50	50	6	5	5	5	2	—	6	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	104	104	10	1	33	12	13	1	10	3
Other race	28	28	4	1	5	7	4	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	232	232	19	19	50	40	20	13	27	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	25 137	25 137	2 017	2 014	3 425	5 210	1 331	1 012	1 233	756
Renter-occupied housing units	10 716	10 716	1 101	1 352	1 850	3 980	298	849	613	250
White	7 465	7 465	710	393	1 662	2 536	255	774	559	203
Block	3 041	3 041	371	953	134	1 365	30	65	38	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	42	42	7	—	10	12	—	4	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	145	145	12	3	37	60	11	5	11	1
Other race	23	23	1	3	7	7	2	1	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	110	110	13	6	30	39	4	14	10	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	7 393	7 393	701	392	1 643	2 509	253	762	553	203
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	5 088	5 088	591	623	441	1 279	143	181	188	277
For sole only	746	746	102	89	96	146	59	20	50	24
For rent	1 820	1 820	258	178	201	772	37	69	98	86
Rented or sold, not occupied	318	318	14	82	43	38	6	32	8	34
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 045	1 045	125	9	34	33	8	18	16	96
For migrant workers	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 157	1 157	92	264	67	289	33	42	16	37
Boarded up	91	91	16	44	6	7	6	5	—	2
ROOMS										
1 room	522	522	34	45	79	192	2	73	6	4
2 rooms	1 335	1 335	79	152	209	513	4	160	45	27
3 rooms	3 480	3 480	301	436	495	1 184	59	263	188	102
4 rooms	7 959	7 959	651	971	668	2 383	140	342	278	366
5 rooms	12 031	12 031	1 161	1 825	1 405	2 493	562	424	434	347
6 rooms	10 396	10 396	959	1 692	1 531	2 115	518	386	556	227
7 rooms	5 564	5 564	530	820	879	1 178	343	249	347	129
8 or more rooms	4 255	4 255	365	664	705	995	296	238	261	131
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.0
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.8	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.0	5.2	3.5	4.7	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	33 323	33 323	2 844	5 697	4 646	6 968	1 823	1 452	1 505	781
1, attached	445	445	24	126	54	154	14	43	6	13
2	989	989	114	199	65	573	8	44	11	2
3 or 4	1 270	1 270	137	139	171	611	8	75	15	105
5 to 9	1 864	1 864	336	59	108	1 232	—	45	49	3
10 to 19	881	881	60	141	120	529	—	81	26	8
20 to 49	726	726	7	—	110	503	—	73	12	7
50 or more	785	785	115	—	482	188	—	264	218	115
Mobile home or trailer	4 603	4 603	414	180	177	232	57	33	265	294
Other	656	656	29	64	38	63	14	25	8	5
Occupied housing units	40 454	40 454	3 489	5 982	5 530	9 774	1 781	1 954	1 927	1 056
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	7 822	7 822	587	1 185	1 329	2 511	268	789	307	157
2 persons	11 955	11 955	1 066	1 645	1 647	2 969	614	595	580	325
3 persons	8 362	8 362	725	1 145	1 108	1 877	375	276	413	216
4 persons	7 194	7 194	638	1 012	901	1 459	299	178	411	212
5 persons	3 256	3 256	314	555	368	607	141	69	153	87
6 or more persons	1 865	1 865	159	440	177	351	84	47	63	59
Median, occupied housing units	2.55	2.55	2.63	2.64	2.37	2.30	2.52	1.82	2.69	2.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.62	2.62	2.61	2.65	2.55	2.38	2.47	2.15	2.83	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.65	2.62	1.93	2.14	2.87	1.50	2.39	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	38 607	38 607	3 345	5 599	5 411	9 277	1 732	1 919	1 887	1 008
1.01 to 1.50	1 356	1 356	113	255	83	351	35	23	33	39
1.51 or more	491	491	31	128	36	146	14	12	7	9
Mean	.51	.51	.52	.53	.47	.49	.46	.42	.50	.54
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 919	23 919	1 975	4 281	3 310	5 253	1 340	965	1 074	526
Less than \$20,000	931	931	26	286	39	143	27	24	11	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5 950	5 950	400	1 516	467	1 411	202	147	77	117
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 101	8 101	605	1 468	1 068	1 951	350	259	256	119
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 626	4 626	536	649	783	848	298	217	327	98
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 066	2 066	203	188	448	409	160	119	253	75
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 517	1 517	131	117	327	326	187	103	115	62
\$150,000 to \$199,999	451	451	44	38	113	99	72	54	23	24
\$200,000 to \$249,999	136	136	13	12	34	23	29	24	5	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	68	68	9	2	9	24	9	3	6	5
\$300,000 or more	73	73	8	5	22	19	6	15	1	3
Median (dollars)	50 700	50 700	58 200	43 100	62 100	49 100	64 500	64 600	74 200	61 900
Mean (dollars)	60 400	60 400	66 100	49 100	73 100	59 700	79 600	80 900	76 600	73 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 527	10 527	1 082	1 333	1 821	3 947	292	841	603	245
Median contract rent (dollars)	272	272	298	210	318	266	367	265	362	267
Mean contract rent (dollars)	275	275	284	210	332	255	390	264	392	282
With meals included in rent	29	29	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	556	556	—	267	—	705	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	9 608	9 608	979	1 167	1 766	3 603	264	806	588	232
No cash rent	890	890	103	160	55	325	28	35	15	13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 412	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419
All housing units.....	1 579	2 235	2 133	14	2 851	1 438	1 178	980	1 391	952
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 371	1 803	1 943	11	2 546	1 317	1 079	879	1 278	865
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 146	1 284	1 386	10	2 055	1 107	761	677	971	617
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.6	71.2	71.3	90.9	80.7	84.1	70.5	77.0	76.0	71.3
White.....	1 119	1 090	1 148	10	1 909	775	329	76	91	545
Black.....	17	183	226	—	139	330	432	600	878	70
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	2	4	—	4	1	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	8	5	—	2	—	—	1	—	2
Other race.....	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	7	12	—	11	15	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 109	1 085	1 140	10	1 899	763	329	76	91	544
Renter-occupied housing units.....	225	519	557	1	491	210	318	202	307	248
White.....	220	411	258	1	413	82	85	19	26	176
Black.....	—	91	295	—	76	126	232	182	281	71
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	11	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	11	3	—	7	1	2	1	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	216	403	257	1	407	82	85	19	26	176
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	208	432	190	3	305	121	99	101	113	87
For sale only.....	43	44	69	1	45	32	19	8	7	6
For rent.....	66	178	54	1	98	33	20	41	28	52
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	11	8	—	19	4	18	15	33	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	35	149	11	—	80	2	1	—	—	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	56	50	48	1	62	50	41	37	45	23
Boarded up.....	—	18	—	—	3	5	7	8	7	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	5	29	2	—	15	2	4	6	6	3
2 rooms.....	39	54	26	1	112	23	28	22	24	39
3 rooms.....	82	199	89	2	189	69	80	91	95	83
4 rooms.....	276	404	229	4	480	143	206	151	214	159
5 rooms.....	404	633	690	4	886	282	395	287	394	216
6 rooms.....	371	466	598	1	682	381	288	267	369	213
7 rooms.....	224	284	284	2	295	266	103	94	175	112
8 or more rooms.....	178	166	215	—	192	272	74	62	114	127
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.6	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 163	1 515	1 707	13	2 239	1 332	952	771	1 244	705
1, attached.....	5	15	11	—	15	26	58	14	9	13
2.....	—	112	2	—	20	26	107	6	25	40
3 or 4.....	62	115	22	—	23	12	11	42	43	27
5 to 9.....	12	153	181	—	37	1	10	27	14	8
10 to 19.....	5	31	22	—	6	31	1	39	31	29
20 to 49.....	22	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	50
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	298	272	176	—	395	3	28	70	9	70
Other.....	12	22	12	1	32	7	11	11	16	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 371	1 803	1 943	11	2 546	1 317	1 079	879	1 278	865
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	190	375	239	4	404	258	210	126	245	235
2 persons.....	435	543	572	4	742	458	274	183	282	283
3 persons.....	322	347	424	—	592	248	195	171	266	153
4 persons.....	271	298	405	3	485	210	203	166	231	111
5 persons.....	110	166	191	—	223	92	100	125	131	43
6 or more persons.....	43	74	112	—	100	51	97	108	123	40
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.69	2.47	2.88	1.88	2.71	2.37	2.78	3.26	2.92	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.74	2.52	2.73	1.75	2.69	2.36	2.78	3.31	2.97	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.48	2.36	3.21	4.00	2.81	2.45	2.79	3.10	2.75	2.09
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 333	1 728	1 851	11	2 435	1 276	994	778	1 169	834
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	60	73	—	77	28	61	68	72	27
1.51 or more.....	11	15	19	—	34	13	24	33	37	4
Mean.....	.50	.51	.54	.48	.54	.44	.58	.64	.57	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	855	1 030	1 196	9	1 650	1 046	709	615	911	536
Less than \$20,000.....	15	18	8	—	76	21	67	30	90	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	59	186	333	6	576	196	302	248	382	134
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	229	345	361	2	609	313	255	259	313	163
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	273	302	255	—	255	293	67	58	91	102
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	141	102	109	—	83	116	8	10	23	59
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	104	54	77	1	45	69	8	7	6	39
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	20	19	27	—	4	28	1	2	2	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	1	12	—	—	7	1	—	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	3	1	7	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	68 100	57 700	51 800	36 300	43 800	59 400	39 300	41 400	39 300	52 600
Mean (dollars).....	76 100	62 400	64 900	41 400	49 300	65 800	41 200	44 000	41 900	60 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	222	511	545	1	475	209	313	198	305	248
Median contract rent (dollars).....	337	325	287	213	245	221	160	220	219	220
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	377	322	250	213	254	241	168	223	219	226
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	463	—	213	187	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	211	483	471	1	421	188	287	176	263	224
No cash rent.....	11	28	74	—	52	21	25	21	42	24

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.				Goutier city, Jackson County				
	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)
All housing units-----	2 121	1 590	1 210	782	148	-	1 818	2 114	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	1 888	1 372	1 139	663	101	-	1 460	1 928	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 004	709	957	525	10	-	1 005	1 373	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	53.2	51.7	84.0	79.2	9.9	-	68.8	71.2	-
White-----	877	671	939	519	9	-	886	1 135	-
Block-----	123	35	13	4	1	-	111	226	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	-
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	3	3	1	-	-	5	5	-
Other race-----	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	4	3	9	2	-	-	7	12	-
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	874	669	931	517	9	-	881	1 127	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	884	663	182	138	91	-	455	555	-
White-----	512	452	177	129	69	-	385	256	-
Block-----	359	176	5	6	21	-	55	295	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	3	3	-	2	1	-	5	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	6	30	-	-	-	-	9	3	-
Other race-----	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	13	9	-	1	-	-	10	3	-
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	503	447	177	129	69	-	377	255	-
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	233	218	71	119	47	-	358	186	-
For sole only-----	20	23	24	9	1	-	34	67	-
For rent-----	187	134	24	47	45	-	159	54	-
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	7	5	3	9	-	-	7	7	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	2	6	5	29	1	-	114	10	-
For migrant workers-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant-----	17	50	15	25	-	-	44	48	-
Boarded up-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room-----	18	23	-	31	3	-	29	2	-
2 rooms-----	73	79	10	48	8	-	45	26	-
3 rooms-----	251	260	44	42	46	-	168	87	-
4 rooms-----	488	370	114	210	73	-	358	220	-
5 rooms-----	486	442	183	218	7	-	471	683	-
6 rooms-----	483	270	296	145	8	-	353	598	-
7 rooms-----	226	96	250	53	1	-	246	283	-
8 or more rooms-----	96	50	313	35	2	-	148	215	-
Median, all housing units-----	5.0	4.6	6.4	4.8	3.7	-	5.2	5.6	-
Mean, all housing units-----	5.0	4.6	6.5	4.8	3.8	-	5.2	5.7	-
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.1	4.8	6.4	5.0	3.8	-	5.4	5.6	-
Mean, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	5.5	6.6	5.1	5.2	-	5.9	5.9	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	-	4.5	5.0	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	1 166	895	1 058	498	12	-	1 128	1 704	-
1, attached-----	5	12	11	6	-	-	13	11	-
2-----	5	77	2	3	-	-	112	2	-
3 or 4-----	229	130	12	1	-	-	115	22	-
5 to 9-----	447	246	19	-	3	-	152	181	-
10 to 19-----	100	87	11	35	8	-	30	22	-
20 to 49-----	21	21	59	-	7	-	-	-	-
50 or more-----	121	67	-	-	115	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	14	47	35	206	2	-	252	160	-
Other-----	13	8	3	33	1	-	16	12	-
Occupied housing units-----	1 888	1 372	1 139	663	101	-	1 460	1 928	-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	342	325	174	126	40	-	312	235	-
2 persons-----	529	387	379	209	31	-	465	570	-
3 persons-----	449	286	225	126	16	-	292	417	-
4 persons-----	343	222	251	126	9	-	225	404	-
5 persons-----	157	93	76	53	3	-	121	190	-
6 or more persons-----	68	59	34	23	2	-	45	112	-
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.66	2.43	2.57	2.48	1.84	-	2.40	2.88	-
Mean, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.84	2.60	2.66	2.48	2.10	-	2.47	2.73	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.43	2.25	2.22	2.50	1.79	-	2.21	3.21	-
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	1 797	1 270	1 120	628	97	-	1 412	1 836	-
1.01 to 1.50-----	60	71	16	25	2	-	38	73	-
1.51 or more-----	31	31	3	10	2	-	10	19	-
Mean-----	.55	.57	.43	.55	.55	-	.49	.53	-
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	926	634	881	362	8	-	773	1 194	-
Less than \$20,000-----	4	26	9	42	1	-	17	8	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	182	251	84	148	3	-	65	332	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	520	275	190	112	1	-	244	360	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	200	64	128	42	-	-	281	255	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	15	13	209	13	2	-	92	109	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	5	5	194	5	1	-	53	77	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	-	-	43	-	-	-	17	27	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	12	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	7	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	7	-
Median (dollars)-----	49 100	42 100	83 000	39 100	40 000	-	64 000	51 800	-
Mean (dollars)-----	50 900	43 800	88 400	42 200	54 600	-	68 100	64 900	-
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	879	659	177	135	91	-	448	543	-
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	289	268	327	227	259	-	324	287	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	283	261	380	243	259	-	327	250	-
With meals included in rent-----	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	287	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	852	616	172	113	89	-	421	469	-
No cash rent-----	26	43	5	21	2	-	27	74	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units	-	737	1 438	718	1 178	980	1 389	-	165
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	-	671	1 317	616	1 079	879	1 276	-	144
Owner-occupied housing units	-	539	1 107	474	761	677	969	-	103
Percent of occupied housing units	-	80.3	84.1	76.9	70.5	77.0	75.9	-	71.5
White	-	462	775	195	329	76	91	-	101
Black	-	76	330	278	432	600	876	-	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	2	15	2	-	-	-	-	101
White, not of Hispanic origin	-	460	763	194	329	76	91	-	41
Renter-occupied housing units	-	132	210	142	318	202	307	-	34
White	-	105	82	42	85	19	26	-	6
Black	-	27	126	99	232	182	281	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Other race	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	-	104	82	42	85	19	26	-	34
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	-	66	121	102	99	101	113	-	21
For sale only	-	11	32	11	19	8	7	-	1
For rent	-	19	33	22	20	41	28	-	15
Rented or sold, not occupied	-	6	4	5	18	15	33	-	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
For migrant workers	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	-	25	50	62	41	37	45	-	4
Boarded up	-	2	5	15	7	8	7	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room	-	7	2	19	4	6	6	-	1
2 rooms	-	15	23	14	28	22	24	-	26
3 rooms	-	40	69	58	80	91	95	-	3
4 rooms	-	110	143	120	206	151	213	-	28
5 rooms	-	230	282	188	395	287	394	-	49
6 rooms	-	183	381	167	288	267	369	-	37
7 rooms	-	84	266	84	103	94	174	-	15
8 or more rooms	-	68	272	68	74	62	114	-	5.0
Median, all housing units	-	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	-	4.8
Mean, all housing units	-	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	-	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	-	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	-	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	-	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	-	3.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	-	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	-	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	-	643	1 332	624	952	771	1 242	-	133
1, attached	-	4	26	14	58	14	9	-	1
2	-	18	26	15	107	6	25	-	2
3 or 4	-	12	12	19	11	42	43	-	-
5 to 9	-	6	1	1	10	27	14	-	28
10 to 19	-	-	31	11	1	39	31	-	-
20 to 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	-	46	3	24	28	70	9	-	1
Other	-	8	7	10	11	11	16	-	-
Occupied housing units	-	671	1 317	616	1 079	879	1 276	-	144
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	-	130	258	173	210	126	245	-	43
2 persons	-	212	458	188	274	183	282	-	48
3 persons	-	143	248	101	195	171	265	-	22
4 persons	-	103	210	81	203	166	230	-	19
5 persons	-	54	92	45	100	125	131	-	8
6 or more persons	-	29	51	28	97	108	123	-	4
Median, occupied housing units	-	2.47	2.37	2.22	2.78	3.26	2.92	-	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	-	2.49	2.36	2.24	2.78	3.31	2.96	-	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units	-	2.38	2.45	2.14	2.79	3.10	2.75	-	1.71
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	-	648	1 276	595	994	778	1 167	-	141
1.01 to 1.50	-	12	28	12	61	68	72	-	2
1.51 or more	-	11	13	9	24	33	37	-	1
Mean	-	.50	.44	.47	.58	.64	.57	-	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	473	1 046	428	709	615	909	-	101
Less than \$20,000	-	30	21	44	67	30	90	-	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-	179	196	170	302	248	381	-	40
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-	163	313	127	255	259	312	-	39
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-	70	293	57	67	58	91	-	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999	-	20	116	9	8	10	23	-	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	-	8	69	16	8	7	6	-	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	1	28	4	1	2	2	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	42 300	59 400	40 000	39 300	41 400	39 300	-	42 500
Mean (dollars)	-	48 500	65 800	45 700	41 200	44 000	41 900	-	45 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	127	209	141	313	198	305	-	40
Median contract rent (dollars)	-	220	221	173	160	220	219	-	273
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	236	241	187	168	223	219	-	276
With meals included in rent	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	463	-	138	213	187	-	-	33
No meals included in rent	-	103	188	117	287	176	263	-	7
No cash rent	-	22	21	22	25	21	42	-	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
All housing units	—	2 135	2 185	1 651	—	12	—	2	952	2 121
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	—	1 954	2 071	1 505	—	10	—	2	865	1 888
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 105	1 595	980	—	10	—	2	617	1 004
Percent of occupied housing units	—	56.6	77.0	65.1	—	100.0	—	100.0	71.3	53.2
White	—	1 025	1 510	933	—	10	—	—	545	877
Black	—	79	57	33	—	—	—	2	70	123
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	23	9	—	—	—	2	1
Other race	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	13	15	22	—	—	—	—	2	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1 012	1 500	913	—	10	—	—	544	874
Renter-occupied housing units	—	849	476	525	—	—	—	—	248	884
White	—	774	415	473	—	—	—	—	176	512
Black	—	65	32	37	—	—	—	—	71	359
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	5	22	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other race	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	14	7	9	—	—	—	—	3	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	762	413	468	—	—	—	—	176	503
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	—	181	114	146	—	2	—	—	87	233
For sale only	—	20	37	39	—	1	—	—	6	20
For rent	—	69	46	86	—	1	—	—	52	187
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	32	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	18	4	12	—	—	—	—	4	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	42	18	7	—	—	—	—	23	17
Boarded up	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	73	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	18
2 rooms	—	160	13	36	—	1	—	—	39	73
3 rooms	—	263	68	164	—	1	—	—	83	251
4 rooms	—	342	133	193	—	3	—	1	159	488
5 rooms	—	424	685	296	—	4	—	—	216	486
6 rooms	—	386	699	446	—	1	—	—	213	483
7 rooms	—	249	338	292	—	2	—	1	112	226
8 or more rooms	—	238	247	220	—	—	—	—	127	96
Median, all housing units	—	5.0	5.8	5.8	—	4.8	—	5.5	5.4	5.0
Mean, all housing units	—	5.1	5.9	5.7	—	4.8	—	5.5	5.5	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	—	5.1	5.8	5.9	—	4.8	—	5.5	5.5	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	6.1	6.0	6.3	—	4.8	—	5.5	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	3.5	5.1	4.7	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	—	1 452	2 018	1 176	—	11	—	2	705	1 166
1, attached	—	43	6	5	—	—	—	—	13	5
2	—	44	11	10	—	—	—	—	40	5
3 or 4	—	75	81	15	—	—	—	—	27	229
5 to 9	—	45	14	49	—	—	—	—	8	447
10 to 19	—	81	13	26	—	—	—	—	29	100
20 to 49	—	73	25	12	—	—	—	—	50	21
50 or more	—	264	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	121
Mobile home or trailer	—	33	9	135	—	—	—	—	70	14
Other	—	25	8	5	—	1	—	—	10	13
Occupied housing units	—	1 954	2 071	1 505	—	10	—	2	865	1 888
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	—	789	294	246	—	4	—	—	235	342
2 persons	—	595	613	439	—	4	—	—	283	529
3 persons	—	276	507	325	—	—	1	153	449	
4 persons	—	178	401	322	—	2	—	1	111	343
5 persons	—	69	174	125	—	—	—	—	43	157
6 or more persons	—	47	82	48	—	—	—	—	40	68
Median, occupied housing units	—	1.82	2.75	2.71	—	1.75	—	3.50	2.20	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.15	2.74	2.92	—	1.75	—	3.50	2.23	2.84
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	1.50	2.82	2.32	—	—	—	—	2.09	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	—	1 919	2 015	1 477	—	10	—	2	834	1 797
1.01 to 1.50	—	23	36	24	—	—	—	—	27	60
1.51 or more	—	12	20	4	—	—	—	—	4	31
Mean	—	.42	.49	.49	—	.43	—	.64	.45	.55
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	965	1 502	843	—	9	—	2	536	926
Less than \$20,000	—	24	13	2	—	—	—	—	24	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	147	296	24	—	6	—	1	134	182
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	259	599	210	—	2	—	1	163	520
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	217	312	254	—	—	—	—	102	200
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	119	103	226	—	—	—	—	59	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	103	121	103	—	1	—	—	39	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	54	40	19	—	—	—	—	13	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	24	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	15	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	64 600	52 800	76 400	—	36 300	—	40 000	52 600	49 100
Mean (dollars)	—	80 900	64 900	78 800	—	41 400	—	40 000	60 400	50 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	841	462	518	—	—	—	—	248	879
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	265	341	375	—	—	—	—	220	289
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	264	365	408	—	—	—	—	226	283
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
No meals included in rent	—	806	450	510	—	—	—	—	224	852
No cash rent	—	35	12	8	—	—	—	—	24	26

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 590	2 230	311	—	1 053	1 569	1 210	3
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 372	1 906	276	—	886	1 427	1 139	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	709	827	150	—	607	908	957	3
Percent of occupied housing units.....	51.7	43.4	54.3	—	68.5	63.6	84.0	100.0
White.....	671	734	103	—	478	882	939	3
Black.....	35	92	45	—	128	20	13	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	3	3	—	3	13	9	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	669	732	101	—	475	871	931	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	663	1 079	126	—	279	519	182	—
White.....	452	491	72	—	200	456	177	—
Black.....	176	564	52	—	78	60	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	30	20	2	—	1	1	—	—
Other race.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	7	—	—	2	5	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	447	485	72	—	198	451	177	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	218	324	35	—	167	142	71	—
For sole only.....	23	18	2	—	22	30	24	—
For rent.....	134	198	25	—	84	67	24	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	8	—	—	4	9	3	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	10	1	—	2	3	5	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	90	7	—	54	33	15	—
Boarded up.....	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	23	69	21	—	30	28	—	—
2 rooms.....	79	147	48	—	66	49	10	1
3 rooms.....	260	277	42	—	90	136	44	—
4 rooms.....	370	548	46	—	250	403	114	1
5 rooms.....	442	534	53	—	232	342	183	—
6 rooms.....	270	357	48	—	191	256	296	—
7 rooms.....	96	197	20	—	108	166	250	—
8 or more rooms.....	50	101	33	—	86	189	313	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	—	4.9	5.0	6.4	4.0
Mean, all housing units.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	—	5.0	5.3	6.5	3.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.8	4.5	—	5.0	5.1	6.4	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	6.0	5.7	—	5.6	5.8	6.6	4.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	2.9	—	3.9	3.9	4.5	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	895	993	174	—	825	1 137	1 058	2
1, attached.....	12	61	5	—	28	19	11	—
2.....	77	247	12	—	74	116	2	—
3 or 4.....	130	141	24	—	23	25	12	—
5 to 9.....	246	370	26	—	33	83	19	—
10 to 19.....	87	199	30	—	16	57	11	—
20 to 49.....	21	213	—	—	22	117	59	—
50 or more.....	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	47	4	33	—	26	2	35	1
Other.....	8	2	7	—	6	13	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 372	1 906	276	—	886	1 427	1 139	3
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	325	513	128	—	317	471	174	2
2 persons.....	387	554	79	—	255	499	379	1
3 persons.....	286	370	37	—	139	216	225	—
4 persons.....	222	263	17	—	95	154	251	—
5 persons.....	93	120	10	—	50	58	76	—
6 or more persons.....	59	86	5	—	30	29	34	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.29	1.63	—	1.99	1.99	2.57	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.60	2.38	1.92	—	1.99	2.09	2.66	1.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.18	1.50	—	1.99	1.71	2.22	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 270	1 742	258	—	845	1 397	1 120	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	71	110	15	—	30	21	16	1
1.51 or more.....	31	54	3	—	11	9	3	—
Mean.....	.57	.54	.43	—	.46	.42	.43	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	634	759	101	—	554	849	881	2
Less than \$20,000.....	26	10	9	—	46	15	9	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	251	135	34	—	255	328	84	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	275	388	26	—	172	213	190	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	64	195	20	—	52	87	128	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	25	7	—	15	66	209	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	3	3	—	10	66	194	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	1	—	4	37	43	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	2	—	—	—	12	8	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	12	10	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—
Median (dollars).....	42 100	51 700	43 800	—	38 700	45 100	83 000	40 000
Mean (dollars).....	43 800	53 100	52 600	—	42 800	68 800	88 400	40 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	659	1 068	125	—	278	513	177	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	268	210	221	—	224	291	327	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	261	194	222	—	231	297	380	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	104	—	—	—	853	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	616	891	114	—	253	481	172	—
No cash rent.....	43	174	11	—	25	17	5	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Troct 401	Troct 402	Troct 403	Troct 404 (pt.)	Troct 405 (pt.)	Troct 407 (pt.)	Troct 408 (pt.)	Troct 409 (pt.)	Troct 410 (pt.)	Troct 411 (pt.)
All housing units	3 751	3 401	2 363	1 924	—	464	1 185	1 579	417	19
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	3 184	3 037	2 179	1 781	—	422	955	1 371	343	15
Owner-occupied housing units	2 856	2 740	1 664	1 483	—	334	796	1 146	279	13
Percent of occupied housing units	89.7	90.2	76.4	83.3	—	79.1	83.4	83.6	81.3	86.7
White	2 742	2 632	1 569	1 345	—	324	751	1 119	204	13
Block	109	100	68	119	—	7	40	17	72	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	6	4	2	—	2	2	7	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	19	13	—	1	3	3	3	—
Other race	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	9	17	27	20	—	5	4	11	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 733	2 617	1 545	1 331	—	320	747	1 109	204	13
Renter-occupied housing units	328	297	515	298	—	88	159	225	64	2
White	311	285	441	255	—	86	134	220	26	2
Block	14	10	56	30	—	1	22	—	36	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	14	11	—	1	1	2	2	—
Other race	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	5	4	—	1	—	4	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	311	285	437	253	—	85	134	216	26	2
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	567	364	184	143	—	42	230	208	74	4
For sole only	44	40	39	59	—	11	23	43	10	2
For rent	39	25	61	37	—	12	41	66	19	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	25	11	25	6	—	6	34	8	4	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	367	189	5	8	—	4	95	35	35	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	92	99	54	33	—	9	37	56	6	—
Boarded up	3	3	1	6	—	—	2	—	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room	105	16	3	2	—	2	1	5	—	—
2 rooms	72	81	31	4	—	9	19	39	9	—
3 rooms	262	249	110	59	—	24	56	82	31	2
4 rooms	813	763	309	140	—	85	293	276	46	9
5 rooms	1 016	971	723	562	—	138	340	404	162	7
6 rooms	795	663	703	518	—	110	219	371	113	—
7 rooms	410	381	328	343	—	55	128	224	38	1
8 or more rooms	278	277	156	296	—	41	129	178	18	—
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	—	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.3
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.1	—	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	—	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.1	—	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.2	—	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 489	2 217	2 027	1 823	—	329	769	1 163	387	3
1, attached	13	12	11	14	—	1	13	5	2	—
2	4	13	7	8	—	1	2	—	—	—
3 or 4	2	3	20	8	—	—	105	62	—	—
5 to 9	4	3	78	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
10 to 19	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	920	1 115	198	57	—	130	292	298	20	16
Other	318	38	11	14	—	3	4	12	6	—
Occupied housing units	3 184	3 037	2 179	1 781	—	422	955	1 371	343	15
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	407	413	332	268	—	61	117	190	63	4
2 persons	890	828	655	614	—	141	294	435	78	2
3 persons	730	699	479	375	—	88	200	322	55	—
4 persons	697	621	440	299	—	89	203	271	73	1
5 persons	289	322	178	141	—	28	84	110	45	—
6 or more persons	171	154	95	84	—	15	57	43	29	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.90	2.90	2.71	2.52	—	2.60	2.83	2.69	3.05	2.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.89	2.92	2.61	2.47	—	2.54	2.80	2.74	2.80	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.03	2.69	3.00	2.87	—	2.79	3.03	2.48	3.90	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	3 011	2 876	2 098	1 732	—	410	911	1 333	316	15
1.01 to 1.50	139	131	67	35	—	9	37	27	22	—
1.51 or more	34	30	14	14	—	3	7	11	5	—
Mean	.56	.57	.52	.46	—	.52	.54	.50	.58	.58
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 600	1 393	1 468	1 340	—	231	518	855	257	2
Less than \$20,000	122	127	34	27	—	9	18	15	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	393	348	361	202	—	53	114	59	121	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	537	363	746	350	—	46	118	229	101	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	375	272	186	298	—	73	98	273	21	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	110	158	65	160	—	27	73	141	10	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	52	101	59	187	—	12	61	104	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	17	10	72	—	4	24	20	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	4	4	29	—	1	4	10	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	1	9	—	6	5	11	—	—
\$300,000 or more	4	1	2	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	49 400	51 400	46 800	64 500	—	64 200	62 100	68 100	40 600	42 500
Mean (dollars)	52 700	57 300	53 000	79 600	—	68 600	73 400	76 100	45 300	42 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	298	274	510	292	—	85	154	222	63	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	218	212	318	367	—	255	292	337	328	237
Mean contract rent (dollars)	229	232	299	390	—	291	296	377	289	238
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	513	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	242	204	488	264	—	78	143	211	62	2
No cash rent	55	69	21	28	—	7	11	11	1	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units	2	2 114	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1	1 875	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 516	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
Percent of occupied housing units	—	80.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.2
White	—	1 447	—	—	—	—	—	—	415
Black	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1 439	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
Renter-occupied housing units	1	359	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
White	1	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Black	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	1	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
For sole only	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
For rent	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
2 rooms	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
3 rooms	1	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
4 rooms	1	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	181
5 rooms	—	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
6 rooms	—	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
7 rooms	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
8 or more rooms	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Median, all housing units	3.5	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7
Mean, all housing units	3.5	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8
Median, occupied housing units	4.0	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	2	1 596	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
1, attached	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 or 4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
10 to 19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
Other	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Occupied housing units	1	1 875	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
2 persons	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
3 persons	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
4 persons	1	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
5 persons	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
6 or more persons	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Median, occupied housing units	4.00	2.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.00	2.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.74
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1	1 787	—	—	—	—	—	—	485
1.01 to 1.50	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1.51 or more	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Mean	1.00	.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	.57
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 177	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Less than \$20,000	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	397	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	44 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 800
Mean (dollars)	—	49 700	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Median contract rent (dollars)	213	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
No meals included in rent	1	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
No cash rent	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Jackson County					
		Pascagoula MS MSA	Total	Coulier city	Mass Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Trot 404	Trot 405	Trot 410	Trot 411	
Occupied housing units -----	32 795	32 795	2 740	2 422	5 130	7 778	1 600	1 799	1 501	1 406	2 322	857
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 330	25 330	2 030	2 029	3 468	5 242	1 345	1 005	1 090	1 148	1 909	775
Percent of occupied housing units -----	77.2	77.2	74.1	65.8	67.6	67.4	84.1	57.0	72.6	81.7	82.2	90.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 465	7 465	25.9	39.3	1 662	2 536	25.6	77.4	41.1	41.3	41.3	82
Percent of occupied housing units -----	22.8	22.8			32.4	32.6	15.9	43.0	27.4	18.3	17.8	9.6
ROOMS												
1 room-----	201	201	13	12	68	77	2	63	9	2	6	1
2 rooms-----	773	773	45	37	176	239	4	136	28	16	67	9
3 rooms-----	1 922	1 922	143	84	368	622	34	212	95	47	128	15
4 rooms-----	4 906	4 906	380	291	513	1 309	106	264	238	134	345	51
5 rooms-----	8 658	8 658	706	645	1 201	1 836	434	403	380	726	147	247
6 rooms-----	8 180	8 180	718	637	1 353	1 773	447	325	355	426	609	193
7 rooms-----	4 587	4 587	426	379	803	1 039	308	220	234	264	177	194
8 or more rooms-----	3 568	3 568	309	268	648	265	214	139	181	5.4	5.8	6.3
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	25 389	25 389	2 064	2 215	4 070	5 773	1 524	1 225	1 071	1 199	1 869	829
1, attached -----	236	236	11	26	44	87	10	36	8	12	7	7
2 -----	352	352	29	20	51	221	8	34	28	1	7	1
3 or 4 -----	656	656	86	15	136	348	5	61	75	11	7	-
5 to 9 -----	839	839	124	55	97	508	-	42	84	4	28	-
10 to 19 -----	422	422	35	31	87	244	-	55	26	4	4	16
20 to 49 -----	419	419	7	-	98	259	-	69	-	43	-	-
50 or more -----	519	519	52	-	359	108	-	227	-	-	332	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 745	3 745	311	97	155	181	41	195	139	20	8	1
Other -----	218	218	21	13	33	49	12	23	14	12	20	1
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	6 376	6 376	502	547	1 239	2 000	244	738	327	199	360	179
2 persons -----	10 388	10 388	914	908	1 573	2 514	580	560	498	460	558	355
3 persons -----	6 796	6 796	560	452	1 021	1 441	340	245	388	303	148	148
4 persons -----	5 738	5 738	474	314	840	1 149	258	161	233	277	437	113
5 persons -----	2 419	2 419	210	146	324	445	120	107	120	197	51	51
6 or more persons -----	1 078	1 078	80	133	209	58	37	48	47	73	11	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.34	2.34	2.25	2.46	1.79	2.65	2.69	2.20	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.53	2.48	2.23	2.51	2.36	2.42	2.13	2.40	2.59	2.67	2.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.22	2.22	2.34	2.22	1.87	1.94	2.81	1.50	2.86	2.75	2.15	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	31 805	31 805	2 668	2 383	5 060	7 547	1 574	1 779	1 456	1 370	2 238	850
1.01 to 1.50 -----	777	777	60	24	15	56	24	15	55	30	60	4
1.51 or more -----	213	213	12	15	14	45	.46	.44	.48	.49	24	3
Mean -----	.49	.49	.48	.48							.53	.38
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	19 919	19 919	1 665	1 850	3 108	4 761	1 213	892	870	974	1 519	726
Less than \$20,000 -----	602	602	17	75	25	95	22	125	125	9	62	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 400	4 400	290	512	422	1 223	163	134	239	507	205	205
\$40,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 650	6 650	478	602	993	1 760	304	237	260	576	224	224
\$80,000 to \$159,999 -----	4 160	4 160	490	386	749	805	275	207	272	239	247	247
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 944	1 944	1 944	1 946	429	398	153	116	116	106	102	102
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 466	1 466	123	99	319	320	183	101	51	72	44	63
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	430	430	43	33	34	94	70	52	19	26	4	28
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	130	130	12	8	34	23	29	24	11	11	7	7
\$300,000 or more -----	64	64	8	-	9	24	8	3	1	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	73	73	8	5	22	19	6	15	1	7	2	3
Mean (dollars) -----	53 400	53 400	61 800	49 600	63 100	50 300	66 900	60 500	57 800	44 600	55 200	65 200
Median (dollars) -----	63 600	63 600	69 300	57 800	74 200	61 400	82 200	65 100	68 800	50 200	73 400	73 400
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified rent-occupied housing units -----	7 315	7 315	698	386	1 637	2 515	249	767	406	251	400	82
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	287	287	314	220	335	276	374	270	327	325	248	263
With meals included in rent -----	297	297	315	236	-	17	1	400	327	310	259	303
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	677	677	647	325	1 592	2 372	225	740	382	226	354	75
No cash rent -----	506	506	51	60	45	126	24	24	24	25	45	7

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see [text](#)]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.				Gouier city, Jackson County				Moss Point city, Jackson County				Ocean Springs city, Jackson County			
		Tract 416	Tract 419	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406				
Occupied housing units		414	721	1 389	1 123	1 271	1 391	857	237	414	1 799	1 925					
TENURE																	
Owner-occupied housing units		329	545	877	671	886	1 135	775	105	329	1 025	1 510					
Percent of occupied housing units		79.5	75.6	63.1	59.8	69.7	81.6	90.4	82.3	79.5	57.0	78.4					
Renter-occupied housing units		85	176	512	452	385	296	88	42	85	774	415					
Percent of occupied housing units		20.5	24.4	36.9	40.2	30.3	18.4	9.6	17.7	20.5	43.0	21.6					
ROOMS																	
1 room—		—	6	25	10	13	9	2	1	4	—	6	2				
2 rooms—		17	40	37	41	26	16	9	9	3	136	8					
3 rooms—		—	11	11	131	76	45	15	12	12	212	45					
4 rooms—		68	97	220	201	211	127	51	38	38	264	102					
5 rooms—		134	169	334	366	325	375	147	55	55	134	596					
6 rooms—		110	179	396	236	289	426	247	57	57	110	335	631				
7 rooms—		45	98	199	87	206	219	193	39	39	220	312	229				
8 or more rooms—		34	111	82	48	127	181	194	29	34	214	34					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		5.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.8					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		5.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.0					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.5	5.2					
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																	
1, detached—		377	582	951	753	859	1 196	829	203	377	1 225	1 796					
2, attached—		13	8	2	8	7	4	7	3	13	36	5					
3 or 4—		13	20	—	35	28	1	1	—	13	34	9					
5 to 9—		3	21	106	84	75	11	—	6	3	61	61					
10 to 19—		—	3	191	84	83	40	—	—	—	42	10					
20 to 49—		—	16	63	44	25	4	16	—	—	55	10					
50 or more—		—	15	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	69	17					
Mobile home or trailer—		—	4	51	32	62	—	—	—	—	227	—					
Other—		4	5	11	11	12	182	8	2	4	27	9					
PERSONS IN UNIT																	
1 person—		107	194	240	274	275	195	179	64	107	738	272					
2 persons—		153	246	422	326	433	458	355	86	153	560	598					
3 persons—		68	125	332	216	252	296	148	37	68	245	472					
4 persons—		51	95	247	178	190	276	113	32	51	161	377					
5 persons—		19	34	113	82	88	119	51	13	19	58	150					
6 or more persons—		16	27	35	47	33	47	11	5	16	37	56					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		2.15	2.18	2.60	2.38	2.33	2.64	2.20	2.13	2.15	1.79	2.70					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		2.15	2.23	2.77	2.59	2.40	2.59	2.21	2.08	2.15	2.13	2.69					
Median, owner-occupied housing units—		2.18	1.99	2.30	2.04	2.15	2.85	2.15	2.63	2.18	2.15	2.71					
PERSONS PER ROOM																	
1.00 or less—		405	700	1 352	1 056	1 238	1 355	850	233	405	1 779	1 896					
1.01 to .50—		8	19	50	50	30	28	4	1	8	15	22					
1.51 or more—		1	2	14	17	5	6	3	3	5	5	7					
Median—		.45	.43	.52	.54	.47	.49	.38	.42	.45	.40	.47					
VALUE																	
Specified owner-occupied housing units—		310	480	809	600	686	972	726	168	310	322	1417					
Less than \$20,000—		32	13	4	25	49	238	92	10	52	122	276					
\$20,000 to \$29,999—		122	112	147	237	218	259	205	50	50	113	237					
\$30,000 to \$59,999—		113	146	450	60	251	239	224	33	33	207	297					
\$60,000 to \$79,999—		33	98	189	14	12	106	6	2	14	116	98					
\$80,000 to \$99,999—		2	58	5	50	72	63	7	7	7	101	118					
\$100,000 to \$149,999—		7	39	5	—	17	26	28	3	—	24	35					
\$150,000 to \$199,999—		1	12	1	1	11	7	7	—	—	3	6					
\$200,000 to \$249,999—		—	—	—	2	6	7	—	—	—	15	6					
\$250,000 to \$299,999—		—	—	—	1	7	7	—	—	—	66	100					
\$300,000 or more—		40	100	54 800	42 000	65 000	57 900	65 200	54 100	40 100	42 500	63 300	53 100				
Median (dollars)—		63	100	51 600	43 800	70 000	68 800	73 400	54 100	42 500	43 800	83 800	65 300				
CONTRACT RENT																	
Specified rent-occupied housing units—		84	176	508	448	380	270	326	82	41	211	767					
Mean contract rent (dollars)—		171	236	292	269	329	311	326	303	204	176	345					
With means included in rent—		176	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371					
Mean contract rent (dollars)—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
No means included in rent—		70	14	162	496	420	28	24	75	24	24	12					
Median (dollars)—		14	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12					

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County					Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	721	1 389	1 123	1 225	678	3 053	2 917	2 010	1 600	230	1 755
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	545	877	671	736	478	2 742	2 632	1 569	1 345	204	1 447
Percent of occupied housing units	75.6	63.1	59.8	57.9	70.5	89.8	90.2	78.1	84.1	88.7	82.5
Renter-occupied housing units	176	512	452	491	200	311	441	21.9	25.5	26	308
Percent of occupied housing units	24.4	36.9	40.2	40.1	29.5	10.2	9.8	15.9	15.9	11.3	17.5
ROOMS											
1 room	2	10	13	13	7	8	6	2	2	3	3
2 rooms	25	37	41	35	29	59	58	26	4	2	59
3 rooms	40	111	131	121	54	144	175	73	34	27	106
4 rooms	97	220	201	188	167	575	619	248	106	277	277
5 rooms	169	334	366	307	162	890	847	595	434	78	545
6 rooms	179	396	236	301	120	746	620	637	447	66	455
7 rooms	98	199	87	174	73	372	341	286	308	28	196
8 or more rooms	111	82	48	86	66	259	251	143	12	12	114
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1 detached	582	951	753	815	561	2 217	1 956	1 744	1 524	212	1 359
1, attached	8	2	35	22	19	12	9	6	10	1	10
2	20	—	35	68	30	3	11	4	8	—	—
3 or 4	21	106	84	70	10	2	3	3	5	—	2
5 to 9	3	191	84	117	18	2	4	1	1	1	6
10 to 19	16	63	44	39	14	—	—	—	—	1	23
20 to 49	15	8	46	62	15	—	—	—	—	1	4
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Mobile home or trailer	51	11	32	3	20	787	924	152	41	13	—
Other	5	11	7	2	3	28	13	10	12	2	293
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	194	240	274	351	239	386	390	322	244	52	258
2 persons	246	422	326	407	202	869	810	627	580	65	515
3 persons	125	332	216	210	112	708	677	441	340	36	423
4 persons	95	247	178	159	73	671	600	491	258	43	351
5 or more persons	34	113	82	69	36	274	303	153	120	19	151
Median, occupied housing units	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.9	1.6	1.45	1.37	1.66	.38	15	57
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.18	2.60	2.38	2.14	2.00	2.88	2.88	2.63	2.46	2.47	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.23	2.77	2.59	2.34	1.97	2.87	2.90	2.54	2.42	2.42	2.73
Mean	1.99	2.30	2.04	1.65	2.07	3.04	2.66	2.87	2.81	3.00	2.83
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	700	1 352	1 056	1 187	654	2 900	2 772	1 954	1 574	218	1 683
1.01 to 1.50	19	23	50	29	7	124	120	25	45	12	52
1.51 or more	2	14	17	9	.54	.46	.56	.56	1	2	20
Mean	.43	.52	.54	.46	.44	.44	.44	.50	.44	.53	.54
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	480	809	600	680	430	1 513	1 334	1 377	1 213	184	1 116
Less than \$20,000	13	4	25	24	24	105	106	33	22	1	44
\$20,000 to \$39,999	112	147	235	204	204	355	334	342	163	85	362
\$40,000 to \$59,999	146	450	261	356	135	523	354	693	304	66	430
\$60,000 to \$79,999	189	148	14	187	60	44	360	262	174	21	180
\$80,000 to \$99,999	58	12	23	13	107	154	154	62	153	8	60
\$100,000 to \$149,999	39	5	5	7	52	100	100	57	183	1	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	—	1	3	5	17	9	70	2	2	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	29	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	54 800	49 800	42 000	52 700	39 200	52 000	46 800	66 900	40 800	46 600	44 900
Mean (dollars)	63 100	51 600	43 800	54 500	44 000	53 600	58 200	53 100	50 100	50 100	50 100
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	176	508	448	490	199	281	262	436	249	26	299
Median contract rent (dollars)	236	292	270	248	238	220	212	312	374	332	249
With meals included in rent	243	—	—	—	245	232	232	299	400	307	262
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	162	496	420	461	179	229	229	513	415	225	272
Mean (dollars)	14	12	28	26	20	51	51	63	20	24	21

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Jackson County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County					
		Pascagoula MS MSA	Total	Gulfport city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Total	404	410	411	413	Tract 414
Occupied housing units -----	7 267	7 267	709	3 547	303	1 893	149	274	521	215	215	456	456
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 226	4 226	338	2 594	169	528	119	183	226	139	64.7	330	72.4
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.2	58.2	47.7	73.1	55.8	36.5	79.9	66.8	43.4	295	76.7	126	72.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 041	3 041	371	953	134	44.2	30	91	33.2	56.6	35.3	35.3	27.6
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.8	41.8	52.3	26.9	44.2	72.1	20.1						
ROOMS													
1 room -----	84	84	-	14	2	67	-	-	-	1	1	1	9
2 rooms -----	289	289	20	77	14	170	291	8	10	7	7	31	31
3 rooms -----	717	717	56	274	38	291	291	8	17	38	17	36	36
4 rooms -----	1 322	1 322	107	504	40	560	16	33	67	80	80	103	103
5 rooms -----	2 048	2 048	256	1 013	72	402	58	98	212	44	124	111	111
6 rooms -----	1 587	1 587	157	956	69	225	31	65	17	37	45	59	59
7 rooms -----	715	715	73	402	41	94	17	19	19	25	11	71	71
8 or more rooms -----	505	505	40	307	64	54	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Median, occupied housing units -----	505	505	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.2							
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1 detached -----	5 122	5 122	456	3 027	231	715	142	212	346	172	172	403	403
2 attached -----	142	142	8	79	5	46	-	4	5	2	2	11	11
3 or 4 -----	414	414	5	151	7	230	-	-	4	4	6	6	18
5 or 9 -----	295	295	20	92	15	165	1	10	10	10	6	7	7
10 to 19 -----	611	611	41	43	8	408	-	-	14	125	6	1	1
20 to 49 -----	251	251	23	67	10	149	-	-	3	18	13	12	12
50 or more -----	102	102	-	-	3	86	86	86	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	86	86	18	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	172	172	33	49	4	13	4	21	12	7	7	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	1 395	1 395	78	634	82	493	22	41	39	41	45	77	77
2 persons -----	1 487	1 487	138	735	55	435	31	35	106	119	119	102	102
3 persons -----	1 489	1 489	138	691	45	414	27	55	124	124	124	99	99
4 persons -----	1 379	1 379	159	696	45	286	33	63	70	70	70	97	97
5 persons -----	782	782	99	407	24	133	17	54	23	23	23	41	41
6 or more persons -----	735	735	77	384	24	132	19	26	63	63	63	40	40
Median, occupied housing units -----	3 000	3 000	3.00	3.38	3.09	2.71	2.71	3.30	3.60	3.47	3.13	2.99	2.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.18	3.18	3.43	3.17	3.17	2.97	2.97	3.35	3.71	3.55	3.07	3.01	3.01
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.77	2.77	3.32	2.84	2.84	2.24	2.24	3.00	3.29	3.56	3.25	2.93	2.93
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	6 494	6 494	640	3 205	277	1 653	135	245	467	191	15	422	422
1.01 to 1.50 -----	527	527	51	229	16	160	7	19	42	12	9	24	24
1.51 or more -----	246	246	18	113	10	80	7	10	12	.66	.66	10	10
Mean -----	.62	.62	.66	.60	.56	.65	.62	.66	.66	.66	.66	.55	.55
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 844	3 844	294	2 426	159	473	110	153	210	125	125	318	318
Less than \$20,000 -----	325	325	9	210	14	47	5	9	-	-	-	19	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 501	1 501	104	1 002	34	181	31	50	89	89	89	104	104
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	1 398	1 398	124	865	59	187	40	58	28	28	28	31	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	444	444	42	262	31	41	20	14	8	8	8	68	68
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	116	116	7	58	16	11	7	5	3	3	3	14	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	37	37	6	18	3	5	2	4	-	-	-	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	14	14	1	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	5	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	40 800	40 800	43 800	40 000	40 000	47 900	40 600	44 400	41 600	36 800	36 800	45 200	45 200
Mean (dollars) -----	43 800	43 800	48 100	42 500	52 200	56 400	41 900	47 600	46 300	39 300	39 300	46 500	46 500
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3 003	3 003	364	941	131	1 353	30	290	73	73	73	125	125
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	225	225	217	218	200	285	338	323	149	149	149	186	186
With meals included in rent -----	217	217	7	-	5	2	345	303	192	192	192	230	198
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	175	175	175	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
No meals included in rent -----	2 623	2 623	312	838	122	1 157	28	84	241	241	241	66	66
No cash rent -----	373	373	9	194	9	194	2	4	4	4	4	4	4

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.						Mass Point city, Jackson County	
	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421	Gautier city, Jackson County	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415
Occupied housing units	664	782	1 159	482	211	166	521	456
TENURE						Tract 410 (pt.)	377	664
Owner-occupied housing units	432	600	878	123	35	226	278	432
Percent of occupied housing units	65.1	76.7	75.8	25.5	16.6	43.4	73.7	65.1
Renter-occupied housing units	232	182	281	359	176	295	126	232
Percent of occupied housing units	34.9	23.3	24.2	74.5	83.4	56.6	27.6	34.9
ROOMS								
1 room	4	—	3	6	2	—	1	4
2 rooms	20	19	18	29	17	7	10	20
3 rooms	50	72	75	78	52	10	38	50
4 rooms	110	80	163	159	69	32	67	59
5 rooms	222	230	315	109	43	44	212	110
6 rooms	168	243	325	69	21	31	124	112
7 rooms	53	82	156	20	7	28	45	86
8 or more rooms	37	56	104	12	14	14	25	168
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1-detached	492	662	1 044	169	67	109	346	492
1-attached	38	12	1	1	34	3	5	38
2	90	4	19	4	4	4	11	90
3 or 4	8	32	32	32	76	10	10	8
5 to 9	9	25	8	139	54	14	125	9
10 to 19	1	19	29	26	26	3	18	1
20 to 49	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	20	18	5	1	2	2	12	20
Other	6	10	15	2	1	2	4	6
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	103	106	208	99	47	31	39	103
2 persons	121	142	239	106	48	24	106	121
3 persons	127	148	245	115	60	36	119	127
4 persons	152	161	220	90	39	34	124	152
5 persons	80	118	126	42	70	29	41	80
6 or more persons	81	121	30	9	12	63	40	81
Median, occupied housing units	3.35	3.47	3.04	2.81	2.67	3.28	3.47	3.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.35	3.54	3.09	3.48	2.65	3.60	3.35	3.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	3.22	2.88	2.60	2.68	2.69	3.01	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	589	685	1 051	431	187	152	467	422
1.01 to 1.50	52	67	71	35	17	9	42	36
1.51 or more	23	30	37	16	7	5	12	11
Mean	.67	.66	.58	.67	.69	.62	.68	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	399	558	823	115	32	83	210	399
Less than \$20,000	35	26	85	—	1	9	—	33
\$20,000 to \$39,999	180	217	351	35	14	15	89	104
\$40,000 to \$59,999	142	244	277	68	13	25	99	118
\$60,000 to \$79,999	34	54	79	11	3	28	14	107
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	10	22	1	—	3	3	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	4	4	—	3	3	6	34
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	2	2	2	—	—	2	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
\$300,000 or more	38 800	41 800	38 800	44 700	41 300	41 900	45 200	36 800
Median, (dollars)	40 200	44 200	41 400	46 100	43 400	46 300	48 500	38 800
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	228	178	358	176	53	125	99	228
Median contract rent (dollars)	149	227	284	263	325	149	165	149
With meals included in rent	166	229	266	238	324	192	186	166
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	187	287	138	138	213	213	213
No meals included in rent	216	157	243	162	50	241	111	216
No cash rent	11	20	13	14	3	49	14	11

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mass Point City, Jackson County—			Pascagoula City, Jackson County			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	782	1 157	482	21	656	206	123	110	124	149	108	108	112
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	600	876	123	35	92	128	109	100	68	119	72	667	63
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.7	75.5	16.6	14.0	5.64	62.1	88.6	90.9	54.8	79.9	30	36	56.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	182	261	355	176	83.4	37.8	11.4	9.1	56	45.2	20.1	33.3	49
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.3	24.3	74.5	86.0		37.9							43.8
ROOMS													
1 room -----	—	3	6	2	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 rooms -----	19	18	29	17	78	20	10	11	10	8	7	7	4
3 rooms -----	72	75	52	52	97	38	25	21	8	16	1	1	6
4 rooms -----	80	162	159	69	221	37	33	27	43	58	—	—	14
5 rooms -----	230	315	109	43	145	50	23	20	32	31	52	50	23
6 rooms -----	243	325	69	21	38	12	27	22	17	17	34	34	8
7 rooms -----	82	155	20	7	12	13	12	17	25	9	9	9	6
8 or more rooms -----	56	104	12	—	12	13	9	12	6	5	5.4	5.4	5.1
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	662	1 042	169.	67	121	166	102	69	115	142	103	85	85
1, attached -----	12	7	1	1	34	34	158	9	1	—	—	1	1
2 -----	4	19	4	32	23	23	57	7	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4 -----	32	32	76	139	54	178	10	—	2	4	1	1	1
5 to 9 -----	25	8	—	29	26	53	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
10 to 19 -----	19	19	—	—	12	2	55	—	—	—	—	—	13
20 to 49 -----	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	3	35	—	—	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	18	15	2	1	—	2	1	2	2	3	1	4	2
Other -----	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	106	208	99	47	158	77	20	21	9	22	10	10	13
2 persons -----	142	239	106	48	143	52	20	16	20	31	11	11	15
3 persons -----	148	244	115	60	154	27	19	19	29	29	19	19	26
4 persons -----	161	219	90	39	97	22	24	19	32	33	29	29	28
5 persons -----	176	126	42	8	48	14	14	18	18	25	14	14	16
6 or more persons -----	107	121	30	9	56	14	14	18	16	19	3.98	3.98	3.57
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.47	3.04	2.81	2.67	2.68	2.00	3.56	3.45	3.63	3.35	3.82	3.82	3.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.34	3.08	3.48	2.65	2.65	2.09	3.65	3.50	3.55	3.35	4.65	4.65	3.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.22	2.88	2.60	2.68	2.63	1.83	2.25	3.00	3.07	3.00			
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1,000 or less -----	685	1 049	431	187	540	189	105	94	113	135	93	99	99
1,01 to 1,50 -----	67	71	35	17	72	13	13	11	11	7	5	11	11
1,51 or more -----	30	37	1.6	7	44	4	5	.5	.5	.62	.72	.69	.69
Mean -----	.66	.58	.67	.69	.75	.50	.66	.66	.66				
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	558	821	115	32	78	123	84	55	64	110	70	56	56
Less than \$20,000 -----	25	55	—	1	8	22	16	21	5	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	217	330	35	14	28	50	37	12	31	35	33	33	33
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	244	276	68	13	32	37	13	9	39	40	20	20	14
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	54	79	11	3	8	8	5	9	10	10	2	5	5
\$50,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	22	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	7	2	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	41	800	44 700	41 300	34 700	33 800	28 200	47 700	47 900	40 000	38 100	42 000	42 700
Median (dollars) -----	44 200	41 400	46 100	43 400	41 400	38 800	38 600	52 500	52 500	42 000			
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	279	358	554	176	78	14	10	56	30	35	35	47	47
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	221	220	151	266	158	197	175	127	339	320	320	244	244
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	272	272	248	248
With meals included in rent -----	187	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	157	243	344	162	409	73	10	4	55	34	34	45	45
No cash rent -----	20	36	13	14	145	5	4	6	5	2	2	2	2

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units	249	249
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104
Percent of occupied housing units	41.8	41.8
Renter-occupied housing units	145	145
Percent of occupied housing units	58.2	58.2
ROOMS		
1 room	9	9
2 rooms	14	14
3 rooms	59	59
4 rooms	39	39
5 rooms	72	72
6 rooms	33	33
7 rooms	10	10
8 or more rooms	13	13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Mobile home or trailer	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-, detached	161	161
1-, attached	9	9
2-	10	10
3 or 4-	7	7
5 to 9-	25	25
10 to 19-	11	11
20 to 49-	12	12
50 or more	6	6
Mobile home or trailer	6	6
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	25	25
2 persons	47	47
3 persons	49	49
4 persons	47	47
5 persons	37	37
6 or more persons	44	44
Median, occupied housing units	3.44	3.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.57	3.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.65	3.65
Other	3.52	3.52
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	181	181
1.01 to 1.50	42	42
1.51 or more	26	26
Mean	.99	.99
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	92	92
Less than \$20,000	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	28	28
\$40,000 to \$59,999	33	33
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	48,900	48,900
Mean (dollars)	63,900	63,900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	144	144
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	306
Mean contract rent (dollars)	291	291
With meals included in rent	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	136	136
Mean (dollars)	8	8

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units	342	342
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	232	232
Percent of occupied housing units	67.8	67.8
Renter-occupied housing units	110	110
Percent of occupied housing units	32.2	32.2
ROOMS		
1 room	5	5
2 rooms	11	11
3 rooms	28	28
4 rooms	46	46
5 rooms	81	81
6 rooms	97	97
7 rooms	35	35
8 or more rooms	39	39
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	255	255
1, attached	6	6
2	6	6
3 or 4	18	18
5 to 9	15	15
10 to 19	6	6
20 to 49	4	4
50 or more	7	7
Mobile home or trailer	19	19
Other	6	6
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	74	74
2 persons	95	95
3 persons	69	69
4 persons	74	74
5 persons	19	19
6 or more persons	11	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.53	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.54	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	324	324
1.01 to 1.50	11	11
1.51 or more	7	7
Mean	.55	.55
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	189	189
Less than \$20,000	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	42	42
\$40,000 to \$59,999	56	56
\$60,000 to \$79,999	46	46
\$80,000 to \$99,999	21	21
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	54,800	54,800
Mean (dollars)	64,000	64,000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	109	109
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	290
With meals included in rent (dollars)	305	305
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent (dollars)	—	—
No cash rent	104	104
	5	5

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units -----	32 530	32 530
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 137	25 137
Percent of occupied housing units -----	77.3	77.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 393	7 393
Percent of occupied housing units -----	22.7	22.7
ROOMS		
1 room -----	197	197
2 rooms -----	765	765
3 rooms -----	1 903	1 903
4 rooms -----	4 873	4 873
5 rooms -----	8 596	8 596
6 rooms -----	8 100	8 100
7 or more rooms -----	4 557	4 557
Median, occupied housing units -----	3 539	3 539
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8
Median, median, renter-occupied -----	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached -----	25 184	25 184
1 attached -----	232	232
2 or 4 -----	348	348
5 to 9 -----	647	647
10 to 19 -----	828	828
20 to 49 -----	419	419
50 or more -----	415	415
Mobile home or trailer -----	513	513
Other -----	3 731	3 731
-----	213	213
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	6 316	6 316
2 persons -----	10 309	10 309
3 persons -----	6 743	6 743
4 persons -----	5 686	5 686
5 persons -----	2 407	2 407
6 or more persons -----	1 069	1 069
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.22	2.22
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	31 552	31 552
1.01 to 1.50 -----	770	770
1.51 or more -----	208	208
Mean -----	.49	.49
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	19 763	19 763
Less than \$20,000 -----	598	598
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 367	4 367
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 605	6 605
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 124	4 124
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 923	1 923
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 455	1 455
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	427	427
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	127	127
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	64	64
\$300,000 or more -----	73	73
Median (dollars) -----	53 400	53 400
Mean (dollars) -----	63 600	63 600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	7 244	7 244
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	287	287
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	297	297
With meds included in rent -----	22	22
Mean, contract rent (dollars) -----	677	677
No meds included in rent -----	6 718	6 718
No cash rent -----	504	504

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County						Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jackson County						
		Total	Gautier city	Mass Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406	Tract 407	Tract 408	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411
ANCESTRY														
All persons	115,243	115,243	10,088	17,837	14,643	25,899	5,060	4,181	5,767	3,055	3,892	5,074	6,027	21
Ancestry specified	99,701	99,701	8,653	15,951	13,562	21,852	4,661	3,901	5,218	2,735	3,672	4,320	5,186	21
Single ancestry	70,084	70,084	5,795	14,208	8,244	15,911	2,879	2,331	3,247	1,908	2,019	2,994	3,593	-
Multiple ancestry	29,617	29,617	2,868	1,743	5,318	5,941	1,782	1,570	1,971	827	1,653	1,326	1,593	21
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	15,542	15,542	4,435	1,886	1,081	4,047	3,399	280	549	320	220	754	841	-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	230,486	230,486	20,176	35,674	29,286	51,798	10,120	8,362	11,534	6,110	7,784	10,148	12,054	42
Arab	122	122	-	-	29	19	8	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian	100	100	9	-	14	28	13	-	8	8	-	9	-	-
Belgian	44	44	-	7	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian	169	169	31	7	44	20	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	31
Czech	87	87	-	15	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	404	404	38	69	64	107	14	-	10	-	-	25	27	-
Dutch	639	639	136	92	325	328	102	48	127	64	61	57	85	-
English	14,623	14,623	1	644	722	3,106	1,165	872	1,146	361	790	982	791	-
Finnish	257	257	23	17	17	706	706	627	607	337	8	23	35	10
French (except Basque)	10,110	10,110	605	439	1,911	1,741	-	-	-	544	23	263	355	-
French Canadian	906	906	92	12	91	231	97	25	25	11	36	45	41	-
German	16,621	16,621	1	689	1,099	3,032	1,007	720	720	503	1,044	928	824	-
Greek	182	182	9	6	6	41	32	23	23	8	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	115	115	115	16	39	45	8	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
Irish	20,531	20,531	2	257	1,555	3,364	4,526	887	887	1,089	605	842	1,066	16
Italian	2,467	2,467	103	123	437	454	243	162	162	171	72	196	179	21
Lithuanian	52	52	-	-	8	6	8	-	-	7	4	-	39	-
Norwegian	448	448	30	25	85	121	146	50	52	77	30	99	16	14
Polish	1,072	1,072	127	32	271	146	50	7	59	7	31	95	32	-
Portuguese	241	241	45	-	91	48	-	-	-	7	7	16	22	-
Romanian	76	76	-	-	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Russian	190	190	46	6	13	13	15	19	9	-	30	34	12	-
Scotch-Irish	4,318	4,318	288	310	745	1,303	151	241	275	103	246	169	113	-
Scottish	2,720	2,720	265	144	647	615	139	149	308	94	156	123	147	-
Slovak	324	424	20	65	20	157	22	59	59	17	-	29	21	-
Subsaharan African	121	121	106	10	10	105	52	52	53	19	-	-	106	-
Swiss	677	677	77	51	5	110	24	6	15	38	37	49	23	54
Ukrainian	285	285	18	18	18	171	1,592	3,027	18	-	-	40	11	-
United States or American	14,342	14,342	1,482	708	1,471	1,571	117	154	298	573	814	484	288	-
Welsh	598	598	64	57	57	22	31	62	45	43	45	44	45	453
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	25	25	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	7	9	-
Yugoslavian	273	273	11	647	29	284	12	20	24	151	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries	133,404	133,404	11	-	-	-	31	31	31	4,717	3,570	5,239	3,264	11
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	87	87	7	7	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	18	-	7
Guatemalan	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	6
Nicaraguan	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	6
Panamanian	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.										Gautier city, Jackson County		
	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 422	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	7 513	3 539	3 301	3 031	4 092	2 125	5 367	3 805	3 210	1 853	184	—	3 906
Ancstry specified	5 410	3 201	2 667	2 704	3 857	1 798	4 438	2 811	2 270	1 495	156	—	3 340
Single ancestry	3 507	2 492	2 496	2 633	3 771	1 426	3 130	2 371	1 963	1 191	89	—	2 32
Multiple ancestry	1 903	709	171	86	325	372	1 308	899	848	304	67	—	208
Ancstry unclassified or not reported	2 103	338	634	327	235	327	929	535	399	358	28	—	566
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	15 026	7 078	6 602	6 062	8 184	4 250	10 734	7 610	6 420	3 706	368	—	7 812
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	—	9
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Danish	—	64	—	—	—	5	6	31	—	23	—	—	11
Dutch	128	24	12	12	58	6	34	14	93	77	16	6	45
English	825	472	58	5	181	396	366	772	103	27	—	—	833
French	11	6	—	—	—	15	11	11	25	—	—	—	—
French (except Quebec)	393	164	26	6	26	149	289	276	224	96	6	—	244
French Canadian	7	12	—	13	83	—	30	66	10	22	6	—	45
German	1 032	487	145	—	—	—	182	766	493	433	244	44	821
Greek	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Hungarian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Irish	1 409	423	337	19	97	380	1 022	691	781	52	481	58	889
Italian	154	69	7	13	5	28	130	130	101	8	7	—	57
Lithuanian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	25	18	7	—	—	12	17	—	—	25	—	—	16
Polish	55	12	8	—	—	—	16	17	78	7	22	—	95
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	16
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Russian	29	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	34
Scotch-Irish	263	156	79	9	—	69	140	206	205	85	5	—	169
Scottish	176	74	16	4	—	32	102	132	145	5	—	—	113
Slovak	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	—	5	—	—	—	44
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Swedish	89	—	—	—	13	—	17	8	20	11	—	—	—
Swiss	51	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	40
Ukrainian	1 257	245	210	113	120	417	606	491	381	457	10	—	245
United States or American	23	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	8 954	4 748	5 694	5 855	7 814	2 593	6 787	4 656	3 015	2 153	186	3 967	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gulfport city, Jackson County—Can.		Mass Point city, Jackson County									
	TraC 411 (pt.)	TraC 412 (pt.)	TraC 411 (pt.)	TraC 412 (pt.)	TraC 413 (pt.)	TraC 414 (pt.)	TraC 415	TraC 416 (pt.)	TraC 417 (pt.)	TraC 418 (pt.)	TraC 419 (pt.)	TraC 427 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	5 998	—	—	—	1 918	3 539	1 574	3 301	3 031	4 992	—	382
Ancestry specified	5 157	—	—	—	1 655	3 201	1 514	2 667	2 704	3 557	—	353
Single ancestry	3 564	—	—	—	1 135	2 492	1 402	2 496	2 633	3 771	—	279
Multiple ancestry	1 593	—	—	—	520	709	112	171	71	86	—	74
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	841	—	—	—	263	338	60	634	327	235	—	29
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	11 996	—	—	—	3 836	7 078	3 148	6 602	6 062	8 184	—	764
Arch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	31	—	—	—	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	85	—	—	—	14	24	14	12	12	—	—	—
English	784	—	—	—	60	472	99	58	6	5	—	—
Spanish	23	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	355	—	—	—	128	164	71	26	6	26	—	18
French Canadian	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	824	—	—	—	285	487	12	44	145	13	—	42
Greek	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	110	—	—	—	457	423	117	337	19	97	—	105
Italian	39	—	—	—	29	69	—	7	13	5	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	14	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	7	—	—	—
Polish	32	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	—	—
Portuguese	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	113	—	—	—	29	156	26	79	9	12	—	8
Scandinavian	147	—	—	—	54	74	7	4	—	—	—	—
Slovak	21	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	11	—	—	—	48	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	20	—	—	—	459	245	199	210	113	120	—	125
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	—	—	—	17	25	15	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslav	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	7 494	—	—	—	2 215	4 748	2 530	5 694	5 855	7 814	—	428
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County						Pascagoula city, Jackson County					
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 41B (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 181	5 963	4 499	—	—	21	129	—	2 125	5 347	3 805	5 308
Ancestry specified	3 901	5 330	4 131	—	—	21	104	—	1 798	4 438	3 270	4 391
Single ancestry	2 331	3 390	2 523	—	—	—	84	—	1 426	3 130	2 371	3 419
Multiple ancestry	1 570	2 440	1 808	20	25	—	—	372	1 308	899	972	345
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	280	433	368	—	—	—	—	327	929	535	917	88
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Amb	8 362	11 926	8 998	—	42	258	—	4 250	10 734	7 610	10 616	1 134
Austrian	—	10	19	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
Belgian	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—
Condor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	54	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	48	174	103	948	5	5	34	14	93	29	—
English	—	872	912	—	—	181	181	396	366	617	617	35
Finish	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11	—	9	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	627	792	492	10	—	149	289	276	256	31	—
French Canadian	—	25	66	—	—	—	—	30	66	10	38	—
German	—	720	1 394	938	—	23	182	—	182	493	632	36
Greek	—	23	10	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	21	18	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Irish	—	897	1 514	953	—	21	20	—	380	1 022	691	577
Italian	—	162	133	162	—	—	—	28	130	52	23	7
Lithuanian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	26	59	—	—	5	17	—	—	8	—
Polish	—	52	151	68	—	—	—	7	78	7	22	—
Portuguese	—	—	32	59	—	—	—	16	17	8	7	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	241	303	201	—	6	6	—	89	140	206	261
Scottish	—	149	219	279	—	—	32	32	102	132	78	32
Slovak	—	79	61	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	53	43	9	—	—	—	17	8	20	25	5
Ukrainian	—	15	57	38	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	573	538	481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	31	24	62	—	—	4	—	—	44	44	34
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	3 570	5 231	3 959	11	176	—	—	—	2 593	6 787	4 656
Other ancestries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	860
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.					Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 423-99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	6	2 131	3 230	3 210	—	9 681	9 418	6 323	5 060	1 268	2 871
Ancestry specified	6	1 752	2 828	2 811	—	8 028	7 944	5 786	4 661	1 087	2 579
Single ancestry	6	1 315	1 858	1 963	—	5 765	5 159	3 396	2 879	724	1 819
Multiple ancestry	6	437	970	848	399	2 263	2 865	2 390	1 782	363	760
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	—	379	402	—	—	1 653	1 454	537	399	181	292
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	12	4 262	6 460	6 420	—	19 362	18 836	12 646	10 120	—	5 742
Arab	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	40	26	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	29	—	13	8
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	23	—	38	46	10	14	—
Dutch	—	—	25	111	17	120	161	106	102	7	—
English	6	185	543	772	—	1 158	867	905	1 165	24	58
Finish	—	—	41	9	—	76	471	1 501	—	198	334
French (except Basque)	—	227	279	224	—	—	—	1 384	706	—	8
French Canadian	—	15	50	22	—	62	183	1 424	90	97	—
German	—	255	483	433	16	1 193	1 424	983	1 007	312	459
Greek	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	51	11	—	—
Hungarian	—	7	735	781	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Irish	—	252	35	101	—	2 157	1 781	1 74	887	136	547
Italian	6	72	45	—	—	83	176	403	243	9	65
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	6	—	—
Norwegian	—	26	45	25	22	62	34	10	18	7	—
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	65	69	119	50	9	30
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	21	7	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	97	151	74	97
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	162	139	29	89
Slovak	—	—	—	5	5	19	32	157	157	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Swiss	—	—	—	14	11	64	53	—	52	10	37
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	6	38	—	—	6	—	—
United States or American	—	210	425	381	—	—	2 675	2 007	789	333	474
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	5	5	33	47	—	25	18	47	22	—	45
Yugoslavian	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—
Other ancestries	—	2 689	3 270	3 015	—	10 383	9 620	5 754	4 717	1 280	3 078
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.						
	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 892	1 168	29	—	\$ 595	—	—
Ancestry specified	3 677	980	29	—	3 755	—	1 471
Single ancestry	2 019	862	29	—	2 322	—	1 142
Multiple ancestry	1 653	118	—	—	1 383	—	912
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	220	188	—	—	1 840	—	230
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS							
Total ancestries reported	7 784	2 336	58	—	11 190	—	2 942
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	61	12	—	—	—	—	—
English	790	149	7	—	114	—	81
Finnish	—	23	—	—	765	—	—
French (except Basque)	544	19	—	—	265	—	—
French Canadian	36	—	—	—	7	—	—
German	1 044	107	—	—	747	—	202
Greek	14	—	—	—	11	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Irish	842	—	—	—	992	—	376
Italian	196	22	—	—	125	—	8
Lithuanian	4	—	—	—	8	—	—
Norwegian	31	—	—	—	25	—	—
Polish	99	—	—	—	55	—	—
Portuguese	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	246	—	—	—	234	—	77
Scottish	156	10	—	—	122	—	5
Slovak	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	49	—	—	—	—	—	33
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	288	—	—	—	—	—	332
Welsh	43	50	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 090	1 783	44	—	6 739	—	1 725
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS							
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	115 243	115 243	10 088	17 837	14 643	25 899	5 060	4 181	5 767	3 055
Native	113 580	113 580	9 923	17 764	14 130	25 610	4 968	4 054	5 644	3 034
Foreign born	1 663	1 663	165	73	513	289	92	127	123	21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	164	164	25	19	69	38	5	29	10	-
Persons 5 years and over	106 677	106 677	9 247	16 617	13 690	23 802	4 734	3 970	5 297	2 767
In linguistically isolated households	282	282	34	37	130	68	5	29	10	-
Speak a language other than English	3 675	3 675	302	478	851	691	250	167	252	25
Do not speak English "very well"	1 362	1 362	77	262	376	251	29	66	94	-
Speak Spanish	1 271	1 271	72	279	234	322	78	61	106	13
Do not speak English "very well"	531	531	34	178	95	130	16	14	57	-
Linguistically isolated	66	66	6	18	33	9	-	8	10	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	813	813	43	84	335	113	53	25	39	7
Do not speak English "very well"	430	430	18	36	167	79	-	10	4	-
Linguistically isolated	150	150	18	19	58	55	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 942	32 942	3 280	5 312	4 114	7 204	1 349	851	1 743	935
Preprimary school	1 892	1 892	210	214	289	479	101	51	142	71
Public school	1 147	1 147	138	175	139	269	69	37	57	24
Elementary or high school	24 195	24 195	2 327	4 166	2 759	5 023	965	533	1 161	643
Public school	22 948	22 948	2 244	3 968	2 648	4 668	857	523	1 135	635
College	6 855	6 855	743	932	1 066	1 702	283	267	440	221
Public college	6 195	6 195	705	800	962	1 500	270	256	428	205
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	69 935	69 935	5 722	10 591	9 491	15 827	3 349	3 059	3 556	1 732
Less than 9th grade	6 453	6 453	261	1 433	473	1 432	246	212	146	104
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 456	11 456	894	2 307	1 108	2 693	312	404	359	293
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 889	22 889	1 806	3 472	2 453	4 743	965	856	778	480
Some college, no degree	14 034	14 034	1 353	1 720	2 094	3 316	841	581	836	525
Associate degree	5 032	5 032	503	555	916	1 071	291	230	389	165
Bachelor's degree	6 631	6 631	585	754	1 472	1 756	431	495	610	107
Graduate or professional degree	3 440	3 440	320	350	975	816	263	281	438	58
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.4	74.4	79.8	64.7	83.3	73.9	83.3	79.9	85.8	77.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	14.4	15.8	10.4	25.8	16.3	20.7	25.4	29.5	9.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	383	383	655	430	193	383	353	364	139	452
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 642	1 642	1 557	1 769	1 382	1 558	1 614	1 163	1 578	1 681
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 219	2 219	2 436	2 422	2 009	1 943	1 847	1 852	1 971	2 748
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	106 677	106 677	9 247	16 617	13 690	23 802	4 734	3 970	5 297	2 767
Some house	63 545	63 545	4 835	11 756	7 008	13 778	2 895	2 291	2 070	1 070
Different house in United States	42 065	42 065	4 327	4 824	6 467	9 822	1 700	1 679	3 050	1 670
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 740	7 740	866	611	212	4 803	28	20	183	174
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 831	18 831	1 933	3 179	2 811	2 269	741	941	1 166	1 066
Different MSA/PMSA	11 675	11 675	1 279	759	2 762	1 767	781	480	1 328	325
Not in MSA/PMSA	3 819	3 819	249	275	682	983	150	238	373	105
Abroad	1 067	1 067	85	37	215	202	139	-	177	27
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	92 602	92 602	10 088	17 814	14 643	25 899	5 009	4 181	5 169	184
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 922	66 922	7 434	13 490	12 164	17 760	4 250	3 144	4 249	6
Rural population	22 641	22 641	-	23	-	-	51	-	598	2 871
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 038	9 038	-	23	-	-	24	-	326	2 151
On farms	385	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	48 546	48 546	4 319	6 291	6 797	11 086	2 273	1 845	2 743	1 273
Car, truck, or van	46 609	46 609	4 137	6 048	6 518	10 518	2 166	1 722	2 677	1 237
Drove alone	39 138	39 138	3 563	4 977	5 691	8 972	1 833	1 462	2 416	977
Carpooled	7 471	7 471	574	1 071	827	1 546	333	260	261	260
Public transportation (including toxicab)	110	110	-	18	-	26	-	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	94	94	-	18	-	10	-	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Walked	457	457	56	69	86	175	15	44	15	15
Other means	464	464	58	105	70	66	20	12	14	13
Worked at home	906	906	68	51	123	301	72	67	37	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.5	18.8	16.9	20.5	15.4	23.5	17.4	21.2	21.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 352	5 352	457	693	604	914	211	129	299	178
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14 536	14 536	1 300	2 188	1 835	2 841	634	380	968	416
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13 550	13 550	1 428	1 693	1 766	3 607	684	445	690	275
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 711	4 711	325	356	1 024	1 328	294	377	310	89
All other times	9 491	9 491	741	1 310	1 445	2 095	378	447	439	307
Worked in MSA of residence	38 119	38 119	3 865	6 030	4 089	10 439	970	1 272	1 588	1 133
Pascagoula city	20 954	20 954	2 301	3 366	1 151	7 949	276	275	595	608
Mass Point city	4 103	4 103	155	1 727	66	958	51	-	65	46
Gautier city	2 114	2 114	789	172	116	349	22	31	75	193
Ocean Springs city	4 545	4 545	137	68	2 352	149	341	875	647	77
Remainder of Jackson County	6 403	6 403	483	697	404	1 034	280	91	206	209
Worked outside MSA of residence	10 427	10 427	454	261	2 708	647	1 303	573	1 155	140
Mobile city, AL	621	621	46	63	65	78	44	-	38	14
Bayou La Batre city, AL	33	33	-	11	-	22	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	243	243	-	30	-	67	-	-	-	-
Baldwin County, AL	25	25	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
Biloxi city	5 520	5 520	184	31	1 968	64	803	409	827	54
Gulfport city	1 116	1 116	65	42	228	51	153	52	125	23
D'Iberville city	274	274	-	-	22	-	32	7	-	-
Long Beach city	50	50	-	-	13	-	6	13	-	-
Pass Christian city	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Harrison County	1 103	1 103	58	11	204	45	183	40	64	10
Hancock County	157	157	-	12	35	9	12	-	25	-
Stone County	28	28	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
George County	46	46	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
New Orleans city, LA	135	135	37	6	29	10	25	29	-	-
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	133	133	14	-	20	37	14	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	914	914	50	55	117	238	31	23	76	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Troct 409	Troct 410	Troct 411	Troct 412	Troct 413	Troct 414	Troct 416	Troct 417	Troct 418	Troct 419
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 892	5 074	6 027	21	7 513	3 539	3 301	3 031	4 092	2 125
Native	3 855	4 984	5 938	21	7 496	3 491	3 301	3 019	4 092	2 058
Foreign born	37	90	89	—	17	48	—	12	—	67
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	15	10	—	5	14	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 635	4 730	5 468	21	6 941	3 344	3 039	2 799	3 820	1 994
In linguistically isolated households	—	24	10	—	10	27	—	—	—	—
Speak English other than English	131	159	170	—	115	135	65	117	96	50
Do not speak English "very well"	59	62	28	—	62	101	49	51	20	24
Speak Spanish	26	50	36	—	61	57	56	66	57	30
Do not speak English "very well"	7	21	13	—	37	52	49	34	13	24
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	22	18	25	—	13	19	—	45	20	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	18	—	—	13	19	—	17	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	18	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 159	1 569	2 085	—	2 055	949	1 082	1 131	1 147	465
Preprimary school	85	126	106	—	116	37	36	16	56	26
Public school	55	72	BB	—	76	13	33	16	46	4
Elementary or high school	806	1 047	1 615	—	1 589	708	887	915	931	355
Public school	800	984	1 584	—	1 473	636	857	911	902	337
College	268	396	364	—	350	204	159	200	160	84
Public college	230	374	348	—	315	170	134	164	145	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 422	3 079	3 174	21	4 392	2 429	1 794	1 534	2 390	1 447
Less than 9th grade	147	259	144	—	375	175	246	215	447	142
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	177	433	590	11	872	319	470	407	586	279
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	609	1 013	941	10	1 845	789	692	410	676	503
Some college, no degree	668	671	737	—	763	498	175	317	347	243
Associate degree	262	209	308	—	274	137	97	61	154	68
Bachelor's degree	412	307	299	—	168	330	74	111	135	144
Graduate or professional degree	147	187	155	—	95	181	40	13	45	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	B6.6	77.5	76.9	47.6	71.6	79.7	60.1	59.5	56.8	70.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.1	16.0	14.3	—	6.0	21.0	6.4	8.1	7.5	14.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	341	416	757	—	473	126	629	505	378	178
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 588	1 516	1 840	—	1 676	1 295	1 916	2 203	1 735	1 716
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 203	2 580	2 570	—	2 315	1 947	3 014	2 705	2 321	1 713
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 635	4 730	5 468	21	6 941	3 344	3 039	2 799	3 820	1 994
Some house	1 889	2 642	2 963	21	4 652	2 502	2 081	2 003	2 780	1 255
Different house in United States	1 690	2 026	2 482	—	2 289	835	958	796	1 040	702
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5	240	637	—	288	146	107	94	99	350
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	961	1 056	1 018	—	1 414	456	696	539	744	212
Different MSA/PMSA	543	587	726	—	391	178	111	91	137	97
Not in on MSA/PMSA	181	143	101	—	196	55	44	72	60	43
Abroad	56	62	23	—	—	7	—	—	—	37
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	4 738	5 998	21	6 180	3 539	3 301	3 031	4 092	2 125
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 395	4 752	21	4 176	2 930	2 605	2 319	3 125	1 469
Rural population	3 892	336	29	—	1 333	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 087	291	29	—	429	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 833	2 362	2 284	11	3 277	1 414	1 047	992	1 381	998
Car, truck, or van	1 755	2 245	2 215	—	3 197	1 378	1 014	948	1 330	970
Drove alone	1 486	1 891	1 920	—	2 801	1 209	796	794	1 040	825
Carpooled	269	354	295	—	396	169	218	154	290	145
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	4	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	4	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	3	37	19	11	15	15	4	25	10	11
Other means	1B	35	27	—	19	11	23	19	14	—
Worked at home	40	45	23	—	40	5	6	—	23	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.08	—	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	19.6	18.2	B.0	19.5	15.6	18.3	16.1	18.3	12.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	236	258	209	11	306	156	98	110	187	69
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	575	619	865	—	1 205	422	397	369	497	255
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	498	B30	662	—	B13	473	247	240	333	356
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	159	178	173	—	194	117	65	22	111	155
All other times	325	432	352	—	719	241	234	251	230	146
Worked in MSA of residence	1 339	2 075	2 093	11	2 998	1 363	1 001	953	1 324	947
Pascagoula city	521	1 123	1 303	11	1 531	755	527	569	854	686
Moss Point city	35	77	91	—	624	383	349	217	334	112
Gautier city	104	507	368	—	105	41	7	50	27	43
Ocean Springs city	487	64	98	—	53	17	20	—	23	8
Remainder of Jackson County	192	304	233	—	685	167	98	117	86	98
Worked outside MSA of residence	494	287	191	—	279	51	46	39	57	51
Mobile city, AL	20	41	15	—	44	5	4	5	26	11
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	10	—	—	—	58	—	11	B	—	—
Baldwin County, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	279	105	79	—	41	11	—	4	6	—
Gulfport city	76	48	27	—	—	25	—	—	7	20
D'Iberville city	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	53	52	17	—	24	—	4	—	7	9
Hancock County	B	—	—	—	9	6	6	—	—	—
Stone County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	5	31	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	13	—	14	—	11	—	—	—	6	6
Worked elsewhere	1B	10	33	—	92	4	21	16	—	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.				Gautier city, Jackson County				
	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 367	3 805	3 210	1 853	184	—	3 906	5 998	—
Native	5 330	3 716	3 197	1 853	184	—	3 830	5 909	—
Foreign born	37	89	13	—	—	—	76	89	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	15	—	8	—	—	15	10	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 874	3 474	3 000	1 706	167	—	3 641	5 439	—
In linguistically isolated households	9	30	—	8	—	—	24	10	—
Speak a language other than English	65	211	96	19	—	—	132	170	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	102	40	8	—	—	49	28	—
Speak Spanish	18	124	55	11	—	—	36	36	—
Do not speak English "very well"	9	48	24	—	—	—	21	13	—
Linguistically isolated	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	57	—	—	—	—	18	25	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	54	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	30	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 777	1 059	983	382	43	—	1 152	2 085	—
Preprimary school	131	103	75	14	—	—	104	106	—
Public school	76	88	28	14	—	—	50	88	—
Elementary or high school	1 256	762	661	300	15	—	697	1 615	—
Public school	1 190	745	615	258	15	—	645	1 584	—
College	390	194	247	68	28	—	351	364	—
Public college	328	189	218	68	28	—	329	348	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 950	2 195	2 074	1 192	121	—	2 456	3 145	—
Less than 9th grade	125	273	69	292	5	—	133	123	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	431	402	177	296	5	—	307	582	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 105	697	467	455	36	—	829	941	—
Some college, no degree	705	464	560	106	60	—	556	737	—
Associate degree	191	209	164	20	6	—	199	308	—
Bachelor's degree	296	108	430	17	9	—	277	299	—
Graduate or professional degree	97	42	207	6	—	—	165	155	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	69.2	88.1	50.7	91.7	—	82.1	77.6	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	6.8	30.7	1.9	7.4	—	18.0	14.4	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	494	382	122	528	—	—	475	757	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 481	1 421	1 428	1 678	436	—	1 241	1 840	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 277	1 893	1 978	2 609	933	—	2 262	2 570	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 874	3 474	3 000	1 706	167	—	3 641	5 439	—
Some house	2 306	1 712	1 982	960	18	—	1 869	2 948	—
Different house in United States	2 544	1 708	984	718	149	—	1 710	2 468	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 288	804	546	210	11	—	218	637	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	623	497	80	282	60	—	869	1 004	—
Different MSA/PMSA	383	213	279	161	52	—	501	726	—
Not in or MSA/PMSA	250	194	79	65	26	—	122	101	—
Abroad	24	54	34	28	—	—	62	23	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	5 367	3 805	3 210	741	184	—	3 906	5 998	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 209	2 665	3 031	525	6	—	2 676	4 752	—
Rural population	—	—	—	1 112	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	551	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 433	1 681	1 582	670	123	—	1 926	2 270	—
Car, truck, or van	2 366	1 624	1 538	628	116	—	1 820	2 201	—
Drove alone	1 987	1 359	1 420	513	101	—	1 556	1 906	—
Carpooled	379	265	118	115	15	—	264	295	—
Public transportation (including toxicab)	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	16	52	10	—	—	—	37	19	—
Other means	—	—	—	13	7	—	24	27	—
Worked at home	41	—	34	29	—	—	45	23	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.04	1.12	1.07	—	1.08	1.08	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	18.0	15.0	18.9	16.7	—	19.6	18.3	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	230	165	116	129	33	—	215	209	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	688	477	324	216	5	—	444	851	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	782	468	702	133	12	—	754	662	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	229	114	210	36	6	—	146	173	—
All other times	463	457	196	127	67	—	322	352	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 341	1 561	1 505	624	116	—	1 670	2 079	—
Pascagoula city	1 704	1 134	1 198	290	55	—	943	1 303	—
Moss Point city	267	151	127	150	6	—	65	84	—
Gulfport city	62	106	45	—	38	—	383	368	—
Ocean Springs city	17	26	18	7	—	—	39	98	—
Remainder of Jackson County	291	144	117	177	17	—	240	226	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	92	120	77	46	7	—	256	191	—
Mobile city, AL	11	17	23	7	—	—	31	15	—
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	18	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin County, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	8	16	5	—	—	—	105	79	—
Gulfport city	—	12	10	—	—	—	38	27	—
D'Iberville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poss Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	—	—	6	7	—	—	41	17	—
Hancock County	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone County	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	10	—	—	7	—	—	10	14	—
Worked elsewhere	41	58	20	12	7	—	10	33	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	1 918	3 539	1 574	3 301	3 031	4 092	—	382
Native	—	1 910	3 491	1 569	3 301	3 019	4 092	—	382
Foreign born	—	8	48	5	—	12	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	1 755	3 344	1 486	3 039	2 799	3 820	—	374
In linguistically isolated households	—	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	38	135	27	65	117	96	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	30	101	11	49	51	20	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	38	57	5	56	66	57	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	30	52	—	49	34	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	19	—	—	45	20	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	19	—	—	17	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	487	949	434	1 082	1 131	1 147	—	82
Preprimary school	—	41	37	28	36	16	56	—	—
Public school	—	41	13	26	33	16	46	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	343	708	332	887	915	931	—	50
Public school	—	336	636	318	857	911	902	—	8
College	—	103	204	74	159	200	160	—	32
Public college	—	94	170	61	134	164	145	—	32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	1 095	2 429	1 035	1 794	1 534	2 390	—	314
Less than 9th grade	—	103	175	157	246	215	447	—	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	247	319	208	470	407	586	—	70
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	419	789	362	692	410	676	—	124
Some college, no degree	—	191	498	180	175	317	347	—	12
Associate degree	—	67	137	33	97	61	154	—	6
Bachelor's degree	—	38	330	54	74	111	135	—	12
Graduate or professional degree	—	30	181	41	40	13	45	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	68.0	79.7	64.7	60.1	59.5	56.8	—	49.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	6.2	21.0	9.2	6.4	8.1	7.5	—	3.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	371	126	532	629	505	378	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 569	1 295	1 950	1 916	2 203	1 735	—	1 697
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 645	1 947	1 796	3 014	2 705	2 321	—	1 444
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	1 755	3 344	1 486	3 039	2 799	3 820	—	374
Some house	—	1 263	2 502	951	2 081	2 003	2 780	—	176
Different house in United States	—	492	835	525	958	796	1 040	—	178
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	74	146	63	107	94	99	—	28
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	305	456	338	696	539	744	—	101
Different MSA/PMSA	—	95	178	98	111	91	137	—	49
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	18	55	26	44	72	60	—	—
Abroad	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	20
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	1 895	3 539	1 574	3 301	3 031	4 092	—	382
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 260	2 930	1 034	2 605	2 319	3 125	—	217
Rural population	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	841	1 414	512	1 047	992	1 381	—	104
Car, truck, or van	—	812	1 378	471	1 014	948	1 330	—	95
Drove alone	—	675	1 209	374	796	794	1 040	—	89
Carpooled	—	137	169	97	218	154	290	—	6
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	6	5	3	—	—	4	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	6	5	3	—	—	4	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	15	15	—	4	25	10	—	—
Other means	—	—	11	38	23	19	14	—	—
Worked at home	—	8	5	—	6	—	23	—	9
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.14	1.11	1.14	—	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	18.1	15.6	14.0	18.3	16.1	18.3	—	11.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	99	156	31	98	110	187	—	12
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	295	422	176	397	369	497	—	32
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	199	473	173	247	240	333	—	28
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	21	117	12	65	22	111	—	8
All other times	—	219	241	120	234	251	230	—	15
Worked in MSA of residence	—	783	1 363	502	1 001	953	1 324	—	104
Pascagoula city	—	348	755	277	527	569	854	—	36
Moss Point city	—	216	383	180	349	217	334	—	48
Gautier city	—	36	41	11	7	50	27	—	—
Ocean Springs city	—	8	17	—	20	—	23	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	—	175	167	34	98	117	86	—	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	58	51	10	46	39	57	—	—
Mobile city, AL	—	23	5	—	4	5	26	—	—
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	—	11	—	—	11	8	—	—	—
Baldwin County, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	—	10	11	—	—	4	6	—	—
Gulfport city	—	—	25	10	—	—	7	—	—
D'Iberville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poss Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—
Hancock County	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Stone County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	14	4	—	21	16	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	4 181	5 963	4 499	—	21	129	—	2 125	5 367
Native	—	4 054	5 688	4 388	—	21	125	—	2 058	5 330
Foreign born	—	127	275	111	—	—	4	—	67	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	29	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	—	3 970	5 598	4 122	—	21	129	—	1 994	4 874
In linguistically isolated households	—	29	91	10	—	—	—	—	—	9
Speak a language other than English	—	167	493	191	—	—	5	—	50	65
Do not speak English "very well"	—	66	231	79	—	—	—	—	24	22
Speak Spanish	—	61	90	83	—	—	5	—	30	18
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	30	51	—	—	—	—	24	9
Linguistically isolated	—	8	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	9
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	25	271	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	10	153	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	851	1 864	1 399	—	—	21	—	465	1 777
Preprimary school	—	51	118	120	—	—	—	—	26	131
Public school	—	37	61	41	—	—	—	—	4	76
Elementary or high school	—	533	1 295	931	—	—	—	—	355	1 256
Public school	—	523	1 220	905	—	—	—	—	337	1 190
College	—	267	451	348	—	—	21	—	84	390
Public college	—	256	370	336	—	—	4	—	65	328
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	3 059	3 713	2 719	—	21	19	—	1 447	2 950
Less than 9th grade	—	212	189	72	—	—	—	—	142	125
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	404	485	219	—	11	—	—	279	431
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	856	1 041	556	—	10	—	—	503	1 105
Some college, no degree	—	581	853	660	—	—	8	—	243	705
Associate degree	—	230	346	340	—	—	11	—	68	191
Bachelor's degree	—	495	467	510	—	—	—	—	144	296
Graduate or professional degree	—	281	332	362	—	—	—	—	68	97
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	79.9	81.8	89.3	—	47.6	100.0	—	70.9	81.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	25.4	21.5	32.1	—	—	—	—	14.7	13.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	364	107	167	—	—	—	—	178	494
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 163	1 399	1 541	—	—	—	—	1 716	1 481
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 852	2 046	2 082	—	—	—	—	1 713	2 277
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	3 970	5 598	4 122	—	21	129	—	1 994	4 874
Some house	—	2 291	3 125	1 592	—	21	8	—	1 255	2 306
Different house in United States	—	1 679	2 382	2 406	—	—	121	—	702	2 544
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	20	45	147	—	—	—	—	350	1 288
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	941	988	882	—	—	—	—	212	623
Different MSA/PMSA	—	480	1 257	1 025	—	—	90	—	97	383
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	238	92	352	—	—	31	—	43	250
Aboard	—	—	91	124	—	—	—	—	37	24
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	4 181	5 963	4 499	—	21	129	—	2 125	5 367
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 144	5 341	3 679	—	21	—	—	1 469	3 209
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	1 845	2 794	2 158	—	11	129	—	998	2 433
Car, truck, or van	—	1 722	2 704	2 092	—	5	—	—	970	2 366
Drove alone	—	1 462	2 324	1 905	—	5	—	—	825	1 987
Carpooled	—	260	38D	187	—	—	—	—	145	379
Public transportation (including toxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	44	27	15	—	11	—	—	11	16
Other means	—	12	44	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	67	19	37	—	—	124	—	17	41
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.09	1.09	1.05	—	—	—	—	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	17.4	21.6	21.6	—	8.0	35.0	—	12.9	14.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	129	274	201	—	11	—	—	69	230
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	380	695	760	—	5	—	—	255	688
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	445	719	602	—	—	—	—	356	782
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	377	400	247	—	—	—	—	155	229
All other times	—	447	687	311	—	—	—	—	146	463
Worked in MSA of residence	—	1 272	1 609	1 208	—	11	124	—	947	2 341
Pascagoula city	—	275	416	460	—	11	124	—	686	1 704
Moss Point city	—	—	29	37	—	—	—	—	112	267
Gulfport city	—	31	18	67	—	—	—	—	43	62
Ocean Springs city	—	875	969	508	—	—	—	—	8	17
Remainder of Jackson County	—	91	177	136	—	—	—	—	98	291
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	573	1 185	95D	—	—	5	—	51	92
Mobile city, AL	—	—	36	29	—	—	—	—	11	11
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Biloxi city	—	409	886	673	—	—	—	—	—	8
Gulfport city	—	52	93	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'Iberville city	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poss Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	—	40	100	64	—	—	—	—	9	—
Hancock County	—	—	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
George County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Worked elsewhere	—	23	18	76	—	—	5	—	5	41

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 805	5 308	567	6	2 131	3 230	3 210	—
Native	3 716	5 302	548	6	2 131	3 176	3 197	—
Foreign born	89	6	19	—	—	54	13	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	15	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 474	4 773	535	6	1 985	3 011	3 000	—
In linguistically isolated households	30	23	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	211	114	20	—	37	93	96	—
Do not speak English "very well"	102	45	6	—	—	12	40	—
Speak Spanish	124	59	—	—	19	12	55	—
Do not speak English "very well"	48	13	—	—	—	12	24	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	57	25	13	—	—	18	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	54	19	6	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	30	19	6	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 059	1 553	44	—	586	716	983	—
Preprimary school	103	108	—	—	8	28	75	—
Public school	88	64	—	—	—	9	28	—
Elementary or high school	762	1 086	23	—	423	457	661	—
Public school	745	992	23	—	370	396	615	—
College	194	359	21	—	155	231	247	—
Public college	189	325	21	—	147	203	218	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 195	3 072	458	6	1 382	2 203	2 074	—
Less than 9th grade	273	391	62	—	181	189	69	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	402	636	129	—	351	277	177	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	697	873	103	—	391	594	467	—
Some college, no degree	464	558	64	—	262	452	560	—
Associate degree	209	183	45	—	81	119	164	—
Bachelor's degree	108	305	35	6	77	355	430	—
Graduate or professional degree	42	126	20	—	39	217	207	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.2	66.6	58.3	100.0	61.5	78.8	88.1	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	14.0	12.0	100.0	8.4	26.0	30.7	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	382	548	750	—	53	307	122	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 421	2 182	182	—	1 771	980	1 428	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 893	1 808	—	—	1 931	1 837	1 978	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 474	4 773	535	6	1 985	3 011	3 000	—
Some house	1 712	2 866	363	—	1 278	1 987	1 982	—
Different house in United States	1 708	1 890	166	6	700	1 001	984	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	804	710	93	—	517	495	546	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	497	541	38	—	63	215	80	—
Different MSA/PMSA	213	400	25	6	80	194	279	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	194	239	10	—	40	97	79	—
Abroad	54	17	6	—	7	23	34	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 805	5 308	567	6	2 131	3 230	3 210	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 665	2 700	384	—	1 806	2 475	3 031	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 681	1 806	168	6	783	1 489	1 582	—
Car, truck, or van	1 624	1 715	144	—	716	1 440	1 538	—
Drove alone	1 359	1 365	138	—	617	1 256	1 420	—
Carpoled	265	350	6	—	99	184	118	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	52	17	12	—	40	6	10	—
Other means	—	8	6	—	21	31	—	—
Worked at home	—	55	6	6	6	12	34	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.12	1.02	—	1.07	1.08	1.04	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	15.6	13.7	—	16.9	15.3	15.0	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	165	106	10	—	108	99	116	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	477	455	44	—	184	409	324	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	468	586	30	—	184	499	702	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	114	214	42	—	95	269	210	—
All other times	457	390	36	—	206	201	196	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 561	1 649	160	6	746	1 389	1 505	—
Pascagoula city	1 134	1 230	133	6	617	1 106	1 198	—
Moss Point city	151	186	18	—	38	59	127	—
Gautier city	106	62	—	—	—	31	45	—
Ocean Springs city	26	31	9	—	26	14	18	—
Remainder of Jackson County	144	140	—	—	65	179	117	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	120	157	8	—	37	100	77	—
Mobile city, AL	17	9	—	—	—	7	23	—
Bayou La Batre city, AL	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	—	34	—	—	7	8	—	—
Baldwin County, AL	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	16	27	8	—	—	—	5	—
Gulfport city	12	—	—	—	9	—	10	—
D'Iberville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	—	19	—	—	—	11	6	—
Hancock County	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	—	8	—	—	—	13	—	—
Worked elsewhere	58	37	—	—	21	51	20	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	9 681	9 418	6 323	5 060	—	1 268	2 871	3 892	1 168	29
Native	9 613	9 290	6 081	4 968	—	1 256	2 850	3 855	1 154	29
Foreign born	68	128	242	92	—	12	21	37	14	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	8 976	8 720	5 845	4 734	—	1 175	2 600	3 635	1 089	29
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak no language other than English	126	356	281	250	—	61	25	131	27	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	94	124	29	—	15	—	59	13	—
Speak Spanish	56	86	34	78	—	23	13	26	14	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	19	17	16	—	6	—	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	26	117	53	—	—	7	22	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	26	69	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 710	2 549	1 744	1 349	—	344	892	1 159	417	—
Preprimary school	101	113	96	101	—	22	71	85	22	—
Public school	73	76	42	69	—	16	24	55	22	—
Elementary or high school	2 147	1 939	1 359	965	—	230	628	806	350	—
Public school	2 116	1 882	1 189	857	—	230	620	800	339	—
College	462	497	289	283	—	92	193	268	45	—
Public college	430	482	245	270	—	92	177	230	45	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	5 797	5 695	3 766	3 349	—	837	1 611	2 422	623	29
Less than 9th grade	515	811	341	246	—	74	99	147	126	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 127	883	542	312	—	140	288	177	126	8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 627	2 092	1 515	965	—	222	444	609	184	—
Some college, no degree	922	1 013	685	841	—	176	465	668	115	—
Associate degree	290	359	336	291	—	49	159	262	20	—
Bachelor's degree	236	354	268	431	—	100	98	412	30	—
Graduate or professional degree	80	183	79	263	—	76	58	147	22	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	70.3	76.6	83.3	—	74.4	76.0	86.6	59.6	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	9.4	9.2	20.7	—	21.0	9.7	23.1	8.3	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	232	357	387	353	—	—	469	341	167	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 789	1 747	1 752	1 614	—	1 677	1 833	1 588	2 168	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 347	2 369	2 204	1 847	—	1 516	2 890	2 203	3 821	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	8 976	8 720	5 845	4 734	—	1 175	2 600	3 635	1 089	29
Same house	6 011	5 394	3 488	2 895	—	478	1 052	1 889	773	15
Different house in United States	2 945	3 326	2 132	1 700	—	644	1 521	1 690	316	14
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	459	112	27	28	—	36	163	5	22	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 800	1 844	512	741	—	284	1 006	961	187	14
Different MSA/PMSA	352	965	1 397	781	—	303	273	543	86	—
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	334	405	196	150	—	21	79	181	21	—
Abroad	20	—	225	139	—	53	27	56	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	208	6 472	6 323	5 009	—	670	—	—	832	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	74	1 830	5 407	4 250	—	570	—	—	719	—
Rural population	9 473	2 946	—	51	—	598	2 871	3 892	336	29
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 876	274	—	24	—	326	2 151	3 087	291	29
On farms	350	24	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 701	4 092	2 967	2 273	—	585	1 150	1 833	436	14
Car, truck, or van	3 603	3 878	2 923	2 166	—	585	1 121	1 755	425	14
Drive alone	2 868	3 017	2 445	1 833	—	511	876	1 486	335	14
Carpooled	735	861	478	333	—	74	245	269	90	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	28	21	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	28	21	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	22	16	—	15	—	—	15	3	—	—
Other means	24	30	24	20	—	—	6	18	11	—
Worked at home	24	147	20	72	—	—	8	40	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.15	1.10	1.09	—	1.07	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.1	28.7	23.2	23.5	—	20.1	22.1	25.3	19.6	16.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	681	600	346	211	—	98	145	236	43	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 299	1 319	643	634	—	208	411	575	175	14
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	802	997	929	684	—	88	263	498	76	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	221	393	232	294	—	63	83	159	32	—
All other times	674	636	797	378	—	128	240	325	110	—
Worked in MSA of residence	3 255	2 760	821	970	—	380	1 017	1 339	405	14
Pascagoula city	1 800	965	320	276	—	135	553	521	180	—
Moss Point city	369	117	28	51	—	28	40	35	12	7
Gautier city	73	122	11	22	—	8	155	104	124	—
Ocean Springs city	10	466	242	341	—	139	77	487	25	—
Remainder of Jackson County	1 003	1 090	220	280	—	70	192	192	64	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	446	1 332	2 146	1 303	—	205	133	494	31	—
Mobile city, AL	214	21	9	44	—	9	14	20	10	—
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Baldwin County, AL	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	24	695	1 233	803	—	154	54	279	—	—
Gulfport city	7	162	257	153	—	42	23	76	10	—
D'Iberville city	—	64	144	32	—	—	—	12	—	—
Long Beach city	—	20	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass Christian city	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	27	132	338	183	—	—	10	53	11	—
Hancock County	—	28	44	12	—	—	—	8	—	—
Stone County	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	23	—	25	—	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	—	—	17	14	—	—	—	13	—	—
Worked elsewhere	75	123	85	31	—	—	32	18	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	5 595	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 471
Native	—	5 586	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 471
Foreign born	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 186	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 332
In linguistically isolated households	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak a language other than English	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	1 568	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
Primary school	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Public school	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Elementary or high school	—	1 246	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Public school	—	1 137	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
College	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Public college	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	3 297	—	—	—	—	—	—	878
Less than 9th grade	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	625	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	1 426	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
Some college, no degree	—	572	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Associate degree	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bachelor's degree	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Graduate or professional degree	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	72.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	528
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 708	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 673
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 800
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 186	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 332
Same house	—	3 389	—	—	—	—	—	—	784
Different house in United States	—	1 797	—	—	—	—	—	—	540
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	182
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	1 109	—	—	—	—	—	—	181
Different MSA/PMSA	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	4 285	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 916	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
Rural population	—	1 310	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 112
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	2 436	—	—	—	—	—	—	566
Car, truck, or van	—	2 385	—	—	—	—	—	—	533
Drive alone	—	2 126	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
Carpooled	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Worked at home	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	614	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
All other times	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Worked in MSA of residence	—	2 215	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
Pascagoula city	—	1 183	—	—	—	—	—	—	254
Mass Point city	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Gautier city	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean Springs city	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Jackson County	—	510	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Mobility city, AL	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bayou La Batre city, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mobile County, AL	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Baldwin County, AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biloxi city	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gulfport city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'Iberville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pass Christian city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Harrison County	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hancock County	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans city, LA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of New Orleans, LA MSA	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Worked elsewhere	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	85 157	85 157	7 173	13 090	11 209	19 480	3 854	3 475	4 274	2 139
In labor force -----	54 145	54 145	4 919	7 703	7 389	12 234	2 420	2 069	2 959	1 343
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	63.6	63.6	68.6	58.8	65.9	62.8	62.8	59.5	69.2	62.8
Civilian labor force -----	52 852	52 852	4 799	7 703	6 966	11 975	2 231	2 050	2 656	1 317
Employed -----	48 343	48 343	4 303	6 480	6 461	11 039	2 125	1 849	2 499	1 256
Unemployed -----	4 509	4 509	496	1 223	505	936	106	201	157	61
Percent of civilian labor force -----	8.5	8.5	10.3	15.9	7.2	7.8	4.8	9.8	5.9	4.6
Not in labor force -----	31 012	31 012	2 254	5 387	3 820	7 246	1 434	1 406	1 315	796
Institutionalized persons -----	637	637	12	89	97	366	—	7	67	35
Enrolled in school -----	5 522	5 522	497	1 051	805	1 311	217	170	328	146
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	9 472	9 472	567	1 785	1 268	2 599	514	727	318	174
Females 16 years and over -----	43 893	43 893	3 704	6 920	5 963	10 088	1 979	1 957	2 216	1 087
In labor force -----	23 462	23 462	2 194	3 593	3 327	5 439	1 052	969	1 307	525
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	53.5	53.5	59.2	51.9	55.8	53.9	53.2	49.5	59.0	48.3
Civilian labor force -----	23 274	23 274	2 191	3 593	3 259	5 439	992	969	1 255	525
Employed -----	21 042	21 042	1 921	3 000	3 000	4 950	969	858	1 188	492
Unemployed -----	2 232	2 232	270	593	259	489	23	111	67	33
Percent of civilian labor force -----	9.6	9.6	12.3	16.5	7.9	9.0	2.3	11.5	5.3	6.3
With own children under 6 years -----	7 361	7 361	730	1 071	871	1 585	317	165	390	256
In labor force -----	4 309	4 309	440	689	549	965	194	118	267	118
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	9 990	9 990	930	1 569	1 247	2 007	423	279	541	195
In labor force -----	6 967	6 967	650	1 121	961	1 439	331	236	387	142
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	9 837	9 837	977	1 345	1 148	2 289	434	175	576	343
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 414	5 414	541	849	655	1 327	222	111	359	140
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	23 033	23 033	2 239	3 765	2 654	4 757	914	546	1 089	595
All parents present in household in labor force -----	14 929	14 929	1 449	2 575	1 856	3 165	644	461	709	345
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	7 872	7 872	712	1 455	958	1 677	314	208	408	159
Not enrolled in school -----	1 722	1 722	120	324	154	374	47	37	62	57
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	1 049	1 049	79	250	108	202	18	37	45	42
Not high school graduate -----	759	759	86	135	45	208	20	13	8	29
Employed -----	176	176	15	20	16	50	13	—	8	9
Unemployed -----	159	159	23	35	—	43	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	412	412	48	80	29	103	7	13	—	20
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	48 343	48 343	4 303	6 480	6 461	11 039	2 125	1 849	2 499	1 256
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 725	4 725	577	351	669	1 403	290	214	245	116
Professional specialty occupations -----	6 765	6 765	602	786	1 216	1 686	393	309	625	141
Technicians and related support occupations -----	2 149	2 149	189	146	415	523	125	130	185	12
Sales occupations -----	5 341	5 341	472	536	749	1 343	223	175	303	139
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	6 621	6 621	602	765	949	1 662	287	268	300	165
Private household occupations -----	246	246	4	81	20	45	17	6	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	797	797	105	125	107	226	12	45	—	44
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 951	4 951	439	1 008	725	848	238	254	280	101
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	648	648	41	101	126	103	28	45	19	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	8 641	8 641	790	1 072	877	1 665	301	239	363	323
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 677	3 677	178	807	275	908	70	97	70	104
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 817	1 817	177	261	153	256	58	15	56	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 965	1 965	127	441	180	371	83	52	53	47
Construction -----	3 225	3 225	211	284	306	628	124	89	181	158
Manufacturing -----	14 433	14 433	1 384	2 458	1 293	3 479	353	261	584	440
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	2 420	2 420	269	261	403	384	143	58	128	70
Wholesale and retail trade -----	9 589	9 589	799	1 082	1 311	2 139	457	386	456	268
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	1 974	1 974	142	164	365	605	123	122	93	8
Business and repair services -----	1 568	1 568	166	216	219	378	30	95	54	13
Professional and related services -----	9 659	9 659	774	1 301	1 678	2 303	549	557	674	160
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	48 343	48 343	4 303	6 480	6 461	11 039	2 125	1 849	2 499	1 256
Private wage and salary workers -----	36 794	36 794	3 283	4 972	4 449	8 732	1 415	1 200	1 714	985
Government workers -----	8 666	8 666	878	1 219	1 413	1 679	518	351	558	212
Local government workers -----	3 878	3 878	413	760	388	995	121	100	145	101
Self-employed workers -----	2 788	2 788	142	282	586	590	185	290	227	59
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	57 058	57 058	5 088	7 908	7 939	12 637	2 636	2 188	3 221	1 511
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	46 350	46 350	4 234	6 395	6 441	10 240	2 126	1 641	2 688	1 242
50 to 52 weeks -----	31 835	31 835	3 044	3 922	4 617	7 404	1 529	1 169	1 931	835
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 385	4 385	345	624	680	870	183	212	222	109
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 647	3 647	338	557	494	724	168	110	241	78
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	4 560	4 560	364	564	637	1 096	270	234	244	88
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	72 606	72 606	6 419	11 035	9 196	15 925	3 057	2 578	3 544	1 868
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 275	3 275	220	701	303	804	113	124	122	45
With a mobility limitation -----	1 800	1 800	141	363	143	369	56	36	82	33
In labor force -----	241	241	16	58	25	70	—	—	23	3
With a self-care limitation -----	2 213	2 213	163	522	215	587	87	118	55	33
With a work disability -----	7 467	7 467	561	1 425	765	1 596	353	211	298	176
In labor force -----	2 652	2 652	217	474	331	567	86	61	137	61
Prevented from working -----	4 072	4 072	310	812	370	893	213	135	153	97
No work disability -----	65 139	65 139	5 858	9 610	8 431	14 329	2 704	2 367	3 246	1 692
In labor force -----	49 108	49 108	4 527	7 055	6 446	11 087	2 055	1 863	2 477	1 220
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	10 621	10 621	622	1 966	1 493	2 930	608	871	360	210
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 852	2 852	188	469	352	847	111	205	79	46
With a mobility limitation -----	2 305	2 305	140	378	244	701	85	126	79	46
With a self-care limitation -----	1 730	1 730	129	304	190	520	60	113	16	30
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	4 221	4 221	406	810	390	1 136	195	179	156	66
Mean family income (dollars) -----	15 016	15 016	9 603	15 085	23 732	12 819	26 696	24 849	23 237	15 942
1 worker -----	10 193	10 193	823	1 551	1 214	2 295	443	363	419	314
Mean family income (dollars) -----	28 605	28 605	27 665	22 484	32 457	28 084	40 065	25 352	32 045	21 837
2 or more workers -----	17 441	17 441	1 668	2 302	2 453	3 519	822	555	1 098	456
Mean family income (dollars) -----	43 438	43 438	43 376	39 327	47 577	47 937	49 075	47 704	46 983	37 434

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 412	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 886	3 749	4 045	21	5 504	2 801	2 316	2 052	2 958	1 703
In labor force	2 045	2 610	2 670	11	3 598	1 608	1 330	1 312	1 784	1 073
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.9	69.6	66.0	52.4	65.4	57.4	57.4	63.9	60.3	63.0
Civilian labor force	1 996	2 548	2 622	11	3 589	1 608	1 330	1 312	1 784	1 073
Employed	1 816	2 364	2 288	11	3 334	1 456	1 077	1 028	1 440	1 025
Unemployed	180	184	334	—	255	152	253	284	344	48
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	7.2	12.7	—	7.1	9.5	19.0	21.6	19.3	4.5
Not in labor force	841	1 139	1 375	10	1 906	1 193	986	740	1 174	630
Institutionalized persons	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	10
Enrolled in school	215	191	339	—	251	225	259	239	239	89
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	170	338	291	—	503	498	251	159	297	302
Females 16 years and over	1 399	1 832	2 174	10	2 781	1 459	1 264	1 103	1 551	878
In labor force	843	1 091	1 262	1	1 530	727	592	667	862	522
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.3	59.6	58.0	—	55.0	49.8	46.8	60.5	55.6	59.5
Civilian labor force	827	1 088	1 262	—	1 530	727	592	667	862	522
Employed	742	981	1 070	—	1 370	631	489	509	715	486
Unemployed	85	107	192	—	160	96	103	158	147	36
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	9.8	15.2	—	10.5	13.2	17.4	23.7	17.1	6.9
With own children under 6 years	255	340	477	—	519	183	269	219	213	99
In labor force	147	214	287	—	281	112	145	166	142	62
With own children 6 to 17 years only	387	394	618	—	668	315	263	290	386	139
In labor force	293	252	436	—	438	230	200	225	291	115
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	323	455	644	—	686	201	310	272	285	153
All parents present in household in labor force	179	270	359	—	374	124	169	208	177	79
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	805	1 007	1 528	—	1 522	629	804	805	853	286
All parents present in household in labor force	570	608	984	—	1 016	447	539	625	603	215
Persons 16 to 19 years	224	310	471	—	606	246	307	328	311	129
Not enrolled in school	28	46	74	—	185	36	32	53	103	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	36	43	—	127	36	17	45	83	21
Not high school graduate	11	46	40	—	97	10	17	29	40	17
Employed	6	10	5	—	—	—	—	8	12	7
Unemployed	5	8	15	—	41	—	—	6	6	—
Not in labor force	—	28	20	—	56	10	17	15	22	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 816	2 364	2 288	11	3 334	1 456	1 077	1 028	1 440	1 025
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	239	330	260	—	281	152	29	48	44	112
Professional specialty occupations	356	380	284	—	283	266	128	88	172	130
Technicians and related support occupations	105	102	97	—	122	42	28	—	40	45
Soles occupations	115	264	251	—	472	114	115	94	60	158
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	243	310	296	—	415	194	95	92	159	197
Private household occupations	6	4	—	—	—	35	13	6	11	—
Protective service occupations	19	41	46	—	29	26	22	40	7	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	125	207	282	—	420	133	191	184	258	51
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	—	37	—	52	33	11	24	19	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	345	397	449	—	691	206	205	157	258	193
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	119	118	102	11	281	148	126	159	216	81
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	114	110	—	174	38	54	35	75	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	61	97	74	—	114	69	60	101	121	19
Construction	158	149	90	—	173	28	66	66	64	81
Manufacturing	540	809	702	11	1 159	541	412	437	615	331
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	110	124	152	—	166	46	36	15	85	13
Wholesale and retail trade	249	494	395	—	793	193	184	204	182	237
Finance, insurance, and real estate	70	83	59	—	140	90	6	22	12	47
Business and repair services	50	88	90	—	66	22	52	33	42	16
Professional and related services	400	399	459	—	535	385	192	129	284	204
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 816	2 364	2 288	11	3 334	1 456	1 077	1 028	1 440	1 025
Private wage and salary workers	1 318	1 940	1 639	11	2 736	1 080	792	761	1 162	791
Government workers	386	366	559	—	384	292	232	248	243	177
Local government workers	138	176	258	—	227	184	183	203	60	102
Self-employed workers	108	58	90	—	207	84	53	19	35	57
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 155	2 767	2 701	21	3 721	1 718	1 366	1 275	1 751	1 108
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 708	2 238	2 222	21	3 058	1 387	1 053	1 092	1 435	906
50 to 52 weeks	1 245	1 593	1 584	10	2 029	972	684	567	914	715
40 to 49 weeks	105	181	185	—	332	120	56	101	127	55
27 to 39 weeks	188	180	177	—	254	89	96	134	112	71
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	200	253	189	—	223	151	97	83	112	85
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 639	3 295	3 682	21	4 964	2 249	2 034	1 876	2 508	1 339
With a mobility or self-care limitation	96	134	159	—	232	78	132	118	195	115
With a mobility limitation	63	61	106	—	168	51	52	47	85	44
In labor force	8	—	16	—	23	17	—	8	19	27
With a self-care limitation	56	91	119	—	142	49	105	97	163	71
With a work disability	240	270	409	—	455	238	366	203	303	143
In labor force	105	102	152	—	130	112	128	69	101	72
Prevented from working	91	156	230	—	304	112	172	117	181	64
No work disability	2 399	3 025	3 273	21	4 509	2 011	1 668	1 673	2 205	1 196
In labor force	1 863	2 404	2 446	11	3 431	1 449	1 171	1 226	1 609	949
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	198	380	315	—	531	552	282	176	371	354
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	109	97	—	214	92	96	35	71	81
With a mobility limitation	35	84	74	—	153	58	83	30	50	71
With a self-care limitation	40	61	68	—	114	62	64	15	60	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	100	149	298	—	262	227	183	98	135	105
Mean family income (dollars)	18 078	14 112	7 931	—	13 968	26 675	9 059	8 210	7 103	16 471
1 worker	329	363	590	—	729	318	209	242	384	162
Mean family income (dollars)	37 687	27 481	27 116	—	40 476	30 118	20 582	13 175	21 915	28 637
2 or more workers	698	889	862	11	1 113	529	437	382	464	332
Mean family income (dollars)	46 087	44 010	42 023	46 975	40 845	54 617	34 341	33 766	34 233	67 771

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Can.				Gautier city, Jackson County				
	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 806	2 736	2 469	1 445	163	—	2 994	4 016	—
In labor force	2 694	1 905	1 666	784	134	—	2 129	2 656	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.8	69.6	67.5	54.3	82.2	—	71.1	66.1	—
Civilian labor force	2 650	1 888	1 650	780	124	—	2 067	2 608	—
Employed	2 434	1 728	1 578	677	113	—	1 916	2 274	—
Unemployed	216	160	72	103	11	—	151	334	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	8.5	4.4	13.2	8.9	—	7.3	12.8	—
Not in labor force	1 112	831	803	661	29	—	865	1 360	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Enrolled in school	252	168	256	54	14	—	144	339	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	218	231	248	203	5	—	271	291	—
Females 16 years and over	1 954	1 338	1 265	720	79	—	1 466	2 159	—
In labor force	1 150	842	724	281	50	—	889	1 255	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.9	62.9	57.2	39.0	63.3	—	60.6	58.1	—
Civilian labor force	1 150	842	724	281	50	—	886	1 255	—
Employed	1 015	786	693	222	46	—	812	1 063	—
Unemployed	135	56	31	59	4	—	74	192	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.7	6.7	4.3	21.0	8.0	—	8.4	15.3	—
With own children under 6 years	392	241	152	99	11	—	242	477	—
In labor force	254	173	99	35	6	—	147	287	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	483	328	321	161	10	—	302	618	—
In labor force	358	253	215	86	5	—	209	436	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	562	352	219	147	17	—	316	644	—
All parents present in household in labor force	356	234	141	39	12	—	170	359	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 138	774	639	292	8	—	703	1 528	—
All parents present in household in labor force	791	589	414	101	4	—	461	984	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	351	273	228	102	15	—	226	471	—
Not enrolled in school	54	78	6	52	—	—	46	74	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	28	35	—	25	—	—	36	43	—
Not high school graduate	29	31	—	22	—	—	46	40	—
Employed	9	7	—	11	—	—	10	5	—
Unemployed	7	11	—	6	—	—	8	15	—
Not in labor force	13	13	—	5	—	—	28	20	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 434	1 728	1 578	677	113	—	1 916	2 274	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	262	174	315	28	6	—	318	253	—
Professional specialty occupations	391	193	346	28	—	—	318	284	—
Technicians and related support occupations	117	119	100	38	—	—	92	97	—
Sales occupations	309	141	178	90	27	—	194	251	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	285	171	256	61	27	—	279	296	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Protective service occupations	56	63	33	11	23	—	36	46	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	248	188	55	62	14	—	143	282	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	10	7	4	—	—	37	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	428	337	166	219	—	—	341	449	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	234	207	42	77	5	—	71	102	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	62	27	11	7	—	67	103	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68	73	50	45	—	—	53	74	—
Construction	127	111	106	62	6	—	115	90	—
Manufacturing	894	596	435	256	—	—	677	702	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	60	76	44	29	23	—	101	145	—
Wholesale and retail trade	520	355	227	170	46	—	358	395	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	141	78	95	22	—	—	83	59	—
Business and repair services	120	67	43	43	—	—	76	90	—
Professional and related services	393	275	501	51	—	—	315	459	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 434	1 728	1 578	677	113	—	1 916	2 274	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 983	1 408	1 225	584	70	—	1 581	1 632	—
Government workers	366	267	237	45	39	—	287	552	—
Local government workers	183	138	169	38	29	—	133	251	—
Self-employed workers	68	53	110	48	4	—	48	90	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 727	1 929	1 668	827	137	—	2 272	2 679	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 280	1 561	1 384	667	129	—	1 890	2 215	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 736	1 074	1 104	456	82	—	1 385	1 577	—
40 to 49 weeks	141	129	107	21	21	—	139	185	—
27 to 39 weeks	124	189	88	87	14	—	147	177	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	167	151	169	72	4	—	186	174	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 502	2 473	2 176	1 233	148	—	2 618	3 653	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126	135	52	43	—	—	68	152	—
With a mobility limitation	60	72	16	29	—	—	42	99	—
In labor force	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	16	—
With a self-care limitation	71	112	48	38	—	—	44	119	—
With a work disability	268	270	157	207	14	—	153	394	—
In labor force	49	119	86	72	7	—	58	152	—
Prevented from working	191	132	45	120	—	—	95	215	—
No work disability	3 234	2 203	2 019	1 026	134	—	2 465	3 259	—
In labor force	2 559	1 754	1 535	703	117	—	1 978	2 432	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	260	246	277	208	5	—	302	315	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	75	33	71	5	—	86	97	—
With a mobility limitation	53	60	12	71	5	—	61	74	—
With a self-care limitation	48	40	33	56	—	—	61	68	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	129	151	111	94	—	—	108	298	—
Mean family income (dollars)	8 800	9 383	21 264	13 303	—	—	14 215	7 931	—
1 worker	587	342	283	202	17	—	224	582	—
Mean family income (dollars)	20 834	18 984	57 941	23 016	18 256	—	28 687	27 546	—
2 or more workers	761	522	543	217	43	—	770	855	—
Mean family income (dollars)	46 753	34 406	60 121	29 472	26 311	—	45 698	42 142	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Mass Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	1 445	2 801	1 194	2 316	2 052	2 958	—	324
In labor force	—	940	1 608	608	1 330	1 312	1 784	—	121
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	65.1	57.4	50.9	57.4	63.9	60.3	—	37.3
Civilian labor force	—	940	1 608	608	1 330	1 312	1 784	—	121
Employed	—	857	1 456	518	1 077	1 028	1 440	—	104
Unemployed	—	83	152	90	253	284	344	—	17
Percent of civilian labor force	—	8.8	9.5	14.8	19.0	21.6	19.3	—	14.0
Not in labor force	—	505	1 193	586	986	740	1 174	—	203
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	10	—	—	79	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	21	225	51	259	239	239	—	17
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	177	498	312	251	159	297	—	91
Females 16 years and over	—	742	1 459	636	1 264	1 103	1 551	—	165
In labor force	—	429	727	284	592	667	862	—	32
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	57.8	49.8	44.7	46.8	60.5	55.6	—	19.4
Civilian labor force	—	429	727	284	592	667	862	—	32
Employed	—	384	631	240	489	509	715	—	32
Unemployed	—	45	96	44	103	158	147	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	10.5	13.2	15.5	17.4	23.7	17.1	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	97	183	81	269	219	213	—	9
In labor force	—	55	112	60	145	166	142	—	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	163	315	135	263	290	386	—	17
In labor force	—	85	230	90	200	225	291	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	165	201	104	310	272	285	—	8
All parents present in household in labor force	—	96	124	67	169	208	177	—	8
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	339	629	285	804	805	853	—	50
All parents present in household in labor force	—	183	447	178	539	625	603	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	190	246	73	307	328	311	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	95	36	5	32	53	103	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	64	36	5	17	45	83	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	34	10	5	17	29	40	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	—
Unemployed	—	23	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	11	10	5	17	15	22	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	857	1 456	518	1 077	1 028	1 440	—	104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	27	152	44	29	48	44	—	7
Professional specialty occupations	—	65	266	67	128	88	172	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	13	42	15	28	—	40	—	8
Sales occupations	—	98	114	47	115	94	60	—	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	144	194	59	95	92	159	—	22
Private household occupations	—	—	35	16	13	6	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	6	26	13	22	40	7	—	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	174	133	51	191	184	258	—	17
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	33	6	11	24	19	—	—
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	—	151	206	82	205	157	258	—	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	69	148	71	126	159	216	—	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	50	38	9	54	35	75	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	52	69	38	60	101	121	—	—
Construction	—	46	28	14	66	66	64	—	—
Manufacturing	—	248	541	162	412	437	615	—	43
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	54	46	25	36	15	85	—	5
Wholesale and retail trade	—	216	193	98	184	204	182	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	16	90	10	6	22	12	—	8
Business and repair services	—	28	22	20	52	33	42	—	19
Professional and related services	—	181	385	114	192	129	284	—	16
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	857	1 456	518	1 077	1 028	1 440	—	104
Private wage and salary workers	—	667	1 080	423	792	761	1 162	—	87
Government workers	—	121	292	83	232	248	243	—	—
Local government workers	—	86	184	44	183	203	60	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	62	84	12	53	19	35	—	17
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	966	1 718	688	1 366	1 275	1 751	—	144
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	753	1 387	552	1 053	1 092	1 435	—	123
50 to 52 weeks	—	366	972	320	684	567	914	—	99
40 to 49 weeks	—	129	120	91	56	101	127	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	87	89	31	96	134	112	—	8
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	60	151	56	97	83	112	—	5
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	1 268	2 249	867	2 034	1 876	2 508	—	233
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	108	78	59	132	118	195	—	11
With a mobility limitation	—	84	51	33	52	47	85	—	11
In labor force	—	14	17	—	—	8	19	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	60	49	37	105	97	163	—	11
Prevented from working	—	182	238	85	366	203	303	—	48
No work disability	—	47	112	9	128	69	101	—	8
In labor force	—	121	112	76	172	117	181	—	33
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	1 086	2 011	782	1 668	1 673	2 205	—	185
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	893	1 449	594	1 171	1 226	1 609	—	113
With a mobility limitation	—	177	552	317	282	176	371	—	91
With a self-care limitation	—	87	92	50	96	35	71	—	38
Prevented from working	—	69	58	50	83	30	50	—	38
In labor force	—	27	62	38	64	15	60	—	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	56	227	86	183	98	135	—	25
Mean family income (dollars)	—	14 399	26 675	16 694	9 059	8 210	7 103	—	20 014
1 worker	—	185	318	177	209	242	384	—	36
Mean family income (dollars)	—	22 576	30 118	19 707	20 582	13 175	21 915	—	47 939
2 or more workers	—	266	529	189	437	382	464	—	35
Mean family income (dollars)	—	34 357	54 617	41 391	34 341	33 766	34 233	—	25 345

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 475	4 414	3 320	—	21	129	—	1 703	3 806	
In labor force	2 069	2 980	2 340	—	11	129	—	1 073	2 694	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.5	67.5	70.5	—	52.4	100.0	—	63.0	70.8	
Civilian labor force	2 050	2 870	2 046	—	11	—	—	1 073	2 650	
Employed	1 849	2 698	1 914	—	11	—	—	1 025	2 434	
Unemployed	201	172	132	—	—	—	—	48	216	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	6.0	6.5	—	—	—	—	4.5	8.2	
Not in labor force	1 406	1 434	980	—	10	—	—	630	1 112	
Institutionalized persons	7	23	67	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Enrolled in school	170	362	273	—	—	—	—	89	252	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	727	313	228	—	—	—	—	302	218	
Females 16 years and over	1 957	2 299	1 707	—	10	—	—	878	1 954	
In labor force	969	1 336	1 022	—	—	—	—	522	1 150	
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.5	58.1	59.9	—	—	—	—	59.5	58.9	
Civilian labor force	969	1 320	970	—	—	—	—	522	1 150	
Employed	858	1 239	903	—	—	—	—	486	1 015	
Unemployed	111	81	67	—	—	—	—	36	135	
Percent of civilian labor force	11.5	6.1	6.9	—	—	—	—	6.9	11.7	
With own children under 6 years	165	393	313	—	—	—	—	99	392	
In labor force	118	218	213	—	—	—	—	62	254	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	279	566	402	—	—	—	—	139	483	
In labor force	236	423	302	—	—	—	—	115	358	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	175	499	474	—	—	—	—	153	562	
All parents present in household in labor force	111	257	287	—	—	—	—	79	356	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	546	1 258	850	—	—	—	—	286	1 138	
All parents present in household in labor force	461	801	594	—	—	—	—	215	791	
Persons 16 to 19 years	208	409	341	—	25	—	—	129	351	
Not enrolled in school	37	64	53	—	25	—	—	33	54	
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	26	45	—	—	—	—	21	28	
Not high school graduate	13	24	8	—	6	—	—	7	9	
Employed	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 849	2 698	1 914	—	11	—	—	1 025	2 434	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	214	223	232	—	—	—	—	112	262	
Professional specialty occupations	309	394	513	—	—	—	—	130	391	
Technicians and related support occupations	130	158	127	—	—	—	—	45	117	
Sales occupations	175	330	244	—	—	—	—	158	309	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	268	458	223	—	—	—	—	197	285	
Private household occupations	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	45	62	—	—	—	—	—	21	56	
Service occupations, except protective and household	254	250	221	—	—	—	—	51	248	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	62	19	—	—	—	—	8	8	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	239	403	235	—	—	—	—	193	428	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	97	118	60	—	11	—	—	81	234	
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	115	23	—	—	—	—	10	28	
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	111	17	—	—	—	—	19	68	
Construction	89	128	89	—	—	—	—	81	127	
Manufacturing	261	594	438	—	11	—	—	331	894	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	232	113	—	—	—	—	13	60	
Wholesale and retail trade	386	587	338	—	—	—	—	237	520	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	122	161	82	—	—	—	—	47	141	
Business and repair services	95	79	45	—	—	—	—	16	120	
Professional and related services	557	572	549	—	—	—	—	204	393	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 849	2 698	1 914	—	11	—	—	1 025	2 434	
Private wage and salary workers	1 200	1 918	1 331	—	11	—	—	791	1 983	
Government workers	351	595	467	—	—	—	—	177	366	
Local government workers	100	174	114	—	—	—	—	102	183	
Self-employed workers	290	180	116	—	—	—	—	57	68	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 188	3 197	2 554	—	21	123	—	1 108	2 727	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 641	2 643	2 157	—	21	112	—	906	2 280	
50 to 52 weeks	1 169	1 884	1 564	—	10	98	—	715	1 736	
40 to 49 weeks	212	262	206	—	—	8	—	55	141	
27 to 39 weeks	110	195	189	—	—	—	—	71	124	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	234	213	190	—	—	4	—	85	167	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 578	3 929	2 689	—	21	—	—	1 339	3 502	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	113	66	—	—	—	—	115	126	
With a mobility limitation	36	68	39	—	—	—	—	44	60	
In labor force	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	27	—	
With a self-care limitation	118	64	33	—	—	—	—	71	71	
With a work disability	211	356	198	—	—	—	—	143	268	
In labor force	61	158	112	—	—	—	—	72	49	
Prevented from working	135	157	78	—	—	—	—	64	191	
No work disability	2 367	3 573	2 491	—	21	—	—	1 196	3 234	
In labor force	1 863	2 691	1 892	—	11	—	—	949	2 559	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	871	352	270	—	—	—	—	354	260	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	205	87	60	—	—	—	—	81	64	
With a mobility limitation	126	58	60	—	—	—	—	71	53	
With a self-care limitation	113	61	16	—	—	—	—	69	48	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	179	108	103	—	—	—	—	105	129	
Mean family income (dollars)	24 849	17 342	28 491	—	—	—	—	16 471	8 800	
1 worker	363	541	310	—	—	—	—	162	587	
Mean family income (dollars)	25 352	36 122	34 382	—	—	—	—	28 637	20 834	
2 or more workers	555	1 028	870	—	—	—	—	332	761	
Mean family income (dollars)	47 704	45 735	49 672	—	46 975	—	—	67 771	46 753	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over -----	2 736	3 842	520	6	1 635	2 613	2 469	-
In labor force -----	1 905	2 061	187	6	908	1 594	1 666	-
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	69.6	53.6	36.0	100.0	55.5	61.0	67.5	-
Civilian labor force -----	1 888	2 045	175	-	896	1 587	1 650	-
Employed -----	1 728	1 808	163	-	788	1 504	1 578	-
Unemployed -----	160	237	12	-	108	83	72	-
Percent of civilian labor force -----	8.5	11.6	6.9	-	12.1	5.2	4.4	-
Not in labor force -----	831	1 781	333	-	727	1 019	803	-
Institutionalized persons -----	-	333	23	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in school -----	168	262	12	-	93	179	256	-
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	231	506	198	-	323	573	248	-
Females 16 years and over -----	1 338	2 124	306	-	831	1 382	1 265	-
In labor force -----	842	1 048	82	-	348	723	724	-
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	62.9	49.3	26.8	-	41.9	52.3	57.2	-
Civilian labor force -----	842	1 048	82	-	348	723	724	-
Employed -----	786	911	70	-	303	686	693	-
Unemployed -----	56	137	12	-	45	37	31	-
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.7	13.1	14.6	-	12.9	5.1	4.3	-
With own children under 6 years -----	241	417	24	-	88	172	152	-
In labor force -----	173	217	14	-	49	97	99	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	328	376	6	-	153	201	321	-
In labor force -----	253	212	6	-	107	173	215	-
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	352	590	32	-	152	229	219	-
All parents present in household in labor force -----	234	284	17	-	80	136	141	-
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	774	1 092	8	-	372	448	639	-
All parents present in household in labor force -----	589	568	8	-	237	343	414	-
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	273	337	34	-	150	150	228	-
Not enrolled in school -----	78	55	20	-	52	51	6	-
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	35	22	12	-	40	44	-	-
Not high school graduate -----	31	49	-	-	32	44	-	-
Employed -----	7	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed -----	11	12	-	-	13	-	-	-
Not in labor force -----	13	10	-	-	13	44	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 728	1 808	163	-	788	1 504	1 578	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	174	236	6	-	60	238	315	-
Professional specialty occupations -----	193	282	44	-	85	215	346	-
Technicians and related support occupations -----	119	68	-	-	18	56	100	-
Sales occupations -----	141	256	22	-	107	172	178	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	171	337	18	-	121	277	256	-
Private household occupations -----	-	19	-	-	6	20	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	63	16	-	-	22	15	33	-
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	188	163	19	-	35	89	55	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	-	47	-	-	21	9	10	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	337	168	26	-	113	234	166	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	207	104	12	-	135	82	42	-
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	62	25	16	-	37	51	27	-
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	73	87	-	-	28	46	50	-
Construction -----	111	104	-	-	37	62	106	-
Manufacturing -----	596	470	65	-	254	423	435	-
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	76	68	8	-	35	80	44	-
Wholesale and retail trade -----	355	295	37	-	179	289	227	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	78	103	6	-	31	104	95	-
Business and repair services -----	67	24	-	-	28	80	43	-
Professional and related services -----	275	443	41	-	139	307	501	-
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 728	1 808	163	-	788	1 504	1 578	-
Private wage and salary workers -----	1 408	1 340	146	-	640	1 188	1 225	-
Government workers -----	267	322	-	-	102	208	237	-
Local government workers -----	138	195	-	-	64	144	169	-
Self-employed workers -----	53	131	17	-	46	108	110	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 929	2 152	261	6	943	1 699	1 668	-
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	1 561	1 657	177	6	713	1 423	1 384	-
50 to 52 weeks -----	1 074	1 021	126	6	482	1 032	1 104	-
40 to 49 weeks -----	129	213	14	-	91	112	107	-
27 to 39 weeks -----	189	147	5	-	21	79	88	-
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	151	192	53	-	121	154	169	-
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	2 473	2 936	260	-	1 251	1 967	2 176	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	135	208	4	-	83	81	52	-
With a mobility limitation -----	72	85	4	-	51	37	16	-
In labor force -----	13	-	-	-	8	17	5	-
With a self-care limitation -----	112	158	4	-	59	64	48	-
With a work disability -----	270	444	32	-	152	130	157	-
In labor force -----	119	117	6	-	57	61	86	-
Prevented from working -----	132	283	26	-	83	69	45	-
No work disability -----	2 203	2 492	228	-	1 099	1 837	2 019	-
In labor force -----	1 754	1 877	142	-	794	1 466	1 535	-
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	246	557	225	-	372	639	277	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	75	241	67	-	113	173	33	-
With a mobility limitation -----	60	226	39	-	91	149	12	-
With a self-care limitation -----	40	110	54	-	79	87	33	-
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers -----	151	307	35	-	115	183	111	-
Mean family income (dollars) -----	9 383	8 143	6 205	-	14 006	19 633	21 264	-
1 worker -----	342	436	69	-	173	243	283	-
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 984	19 308	40 470	-	20 575	40 838	57 941	-
2 or more workers -----	522	572	40	-	238	500	543	-
Mean family income (dollars) -----	34 406	41 414	35 513	-	37 441	50 936	60 121	-

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	7 035	7 014	4 522	3 854	—	954	1 976	2 886	755	29
In labor force	4 067	4 539	3 185	2 420	—	619	1 209	2 045	481	14
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.8	64.7	70.4	62.8	—	64.9	61.2	70.9	63.7	48.3
Civilian labor force	4 027	4 499	3 050	2 231	—	610	1 193	1 996	481	14
Employed	3 778	4 180	2 921	2 125	—	585	1 143	1 816	448	14
Unemployed	249	319	129	106	—	25	50	180	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	7.1	4.2	4.8	—	4.1	4.2	9.0	6.9	—
Nat in labor force	2 968	2 475	1 337	1 434	—	335	767	841	274	15
Institutionalized persons	19	19	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	407	377	141	217	—	55	132	215	47	—
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	785	642	378	514	—	90	169	170	67	—
Females 16 years and over	3 583	3 410	2 355	1 979	—	509	1 008	1 399	366	15
In labor force	1 467	1 860	1 368	1 052	—	285	475	843	202	7
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.9	54.5	58.1	53.2	—	56.0	47.1	60.3	55.2	46.7
Civilian labor force	1 461	1 860	1 333	992	—	285	475	827	202	7
Employed	1 389	1 722	1 266	969	—	285	446	742	169	7
Unemployed	72	138	67	23	—	—	29	85	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	7.4	5.0	2.3	—	—	6.1	10.3	16.3	—
With own children under 6 years	544	626	430	317	—	77	245	255	98	—
In labor force	260	328	252	194	—	54	112	147	67	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	980	827	555	423	—	139	185	387	92	—
In labor force	490	575	403	331	—	85	137	293	43	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	776	790	528	434	—	102	326	323	139	—
All parents present in household in labor force	332	398	302	222	—	72	128	179	100	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	2 125	1 897	1 322	914	—	239	587	805	304	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	977	1 255	901	644	—	115	341	570	147	—
Nat enrolled in school	165	168	134	47	—	9	57	28	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	114	88	45	18	—	—	42	15	—	—
Not high school graduate	66	19	55	20	—	—	29	11	—	—
Employed	18	—	18	13	—	—	9	6	—	—
Unemployed	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Nat in labor force	19	19	37	7	—	—	20	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 778	4 180	2 921	2 125	—	585	1 143	1 816	448	14
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	171	312	296	290	—	13	110	239	12	7
Professional specialty occupations	423	435	307	393	—	112	141	356	62	—
Technicians and related support occupations	139	150	138	125	—	58	12	105	10	—
Sales occupations	298	413	495	223	—	59	112	115	70	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	542	654	361	287	—	77	138	243	31	—
Private household occupations	30	28	15	17	—	—	—	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	71	50	33	12	—	—	21	19	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	288	434	345	238	—	59	87	125	64	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	73	51	28	—	—	5	34	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	989	866	483	301	—	128	323	345	56	—
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	441	334	118	70	—	10	99	119	47	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	203	262	128	58	—	33	48	49	47	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	148	169	151	83	—	36	47	61	44	—
Construction	392	444	211	124	—	92	152	158	34	—
Manufacturing	1 483	1 187	419	353	—	146	435	540	132	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	183	176	258	143	—	15	47	110	23	7
Wholesale and retail trade	585	867	882	457	—	118	222	249	136	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139	112	97	123	—	11	8	70	—	—
Business and repair services	119	157	137	30	—	9	13	50	12	—
Professional and related services	566	819	511	549	—	125	160	400	84	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 778	4 180	2 921	2 125	—	585	1 143	1 816	448	14
Private wage and salary workers	3 189	3 072	2 134	1 415	—	383	915	1 318	359	7
Government workers	470	790	655	518	—	91	173	386	79	7
Local government workers	279	313	139	121	—	31	72	138	43	7
Self-employed workers	119	311	113	185	—	111	55	108	10	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 405	4 982	3 312	2 636	—	667	1 374	2 155	495	22
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 675	4 015	2 668	2 126	—	531	1 113	1 708	348	7
50 to 52 weeks	2 377	2 494	1 848	1 529	—	367	753	1 245	208	—
40 to 49 weeks	450	444	314	183	—	16	88	105	42	—
27 to 39 weeks	238	325	220	168	—	52	64	188	33	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	269	418	292	270	—	54	84	200	67	15
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	6 154	6 253	3 951	3 057	—	855	1 720	2 639	677	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	259	328	121	113	—	56	45	96	66	7
With a mobility limitation	206	186	69	56	—	43	33	63	19	—
In labor force	9	17	9	—	—	17	3	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	103	181	88	87	—	22	33	56	47	—
With a work disability	614	700	387	353	—	100	162	240	117	15
In labor force	169	221	212	86	—	25	54	105	44	—
Prevented from working	340	393	132	213	—	75	97	91	61	15
No work disability	5 540	5 553	3 564	2 704	—	755	1 558	2 399	560	14
In labor force	3 821	4 218	2 780	2 055	—	585	1 103	1 863	426	14
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	822	702	436	608	—	90	205	198	78	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	223	195	178	111	—	19	41	46	23	—
With a mobility limitation	207	162	153	85	—	19	41	35	23	—
With a self-care limitation	127	125	100	60	—	—	30	40	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	362	250	137	195	—	53	66	100	41	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 357	14 900	11 656	26 696	—	13 027	15 942	18 078	13 842	—
1 worker	923	698	654	443	—	109	297	329	139	8
Mean family income (dollars)	26 728	23 994	26 639	40 065	—	25 398	22 042	37 687	25 538	-4 205
2 or more workers	1 432	1 709	1 042	822	—	228	413	698	119	7
Mean family income (dollars)	38 651	37 866	44 613	49 075	—	36 722	38 592	46 087	33 081	27 517

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over		4 059	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 121
In labor force		2 658	—	—	—	—	—	—	663
Percent of persons 16 years and over		65.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.1
Civilian labor force		2 649	—	—	—	—	—	—	659
Employed		2 477	—	—	—	—	—	—	573
Unemployed		172	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Percent of civilian labor force		6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
Not in labor force		1 401	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Institutionalized persons		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school		230	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school		326	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Females 16 years and over		2 039	—	—	—	—	—	—	555
In labor force		1 101	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
Percent of females 16 years and over		54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.9
Civilian labor force		1 101	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
Employed		986	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
Unemployed		115	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Percent of civilian labor force		10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.7
With own children under 6 years		422	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
In labor force		226	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only		505	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
In labor force		353	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		521	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
All parents present in household in labor force		278	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies		1 183	—	—	—	—	—	—	242
All parents present in household in labor force		833	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Persons 16 to 19 years		416	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Not enrolled in school		90	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Unemployed or not in labor force		63	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Not high school graduate		63	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Employed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Unemployed		18	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force		45	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over		2 477	—	—	—	—	—	—	573
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		254	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Professional specialty occupations		218	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Technicians and related support occupations		109	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sales occupations		374	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Administrative support occupations, including clerical		271	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Private household occupations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations		23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household		246	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations		44	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		540	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		212	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Transportation and material moving occupations		124	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		62	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Construction		127	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Manufacturing		911	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Transportation, communications, and other utilities		112	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Wholesale and retail trade		577	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
Finance, insurance, and real estate		124	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Business and repair services		38	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Professional and related services		354	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over		2 477	—	—	—	—	—	—	573
Private wage and salary workers		2 069	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
Government workers		263	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Local government workers		141	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Self-employed workers		145	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989		2 755	—	—	—	—	—	—	683
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week		2 305	—	—	—	—	—	—	544
50 to 52 weeks		1 663	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
40 to 49 weeks		203	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
27 to 39 weeks		167	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks		163	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years		3 696	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000
With a mobility or self-care limitation		124	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
With a mobility limitation		84	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
In labor force		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation		82	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
With a work disability		273	—	—	—	—	—	—	159
In labor force		83	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Prevented from working		183	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
No work disability		3 423	—	—	—	—	—	—	841
In labor force		2 538	—	—	—	—	—	—	590
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over		354	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
With a mobility or self-care limitation		127	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
With a mobility limitation		84	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
With a self-care limitation		87	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers		206	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Mean family income (dollars)		13 851	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 871
1 worker		544	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Mean family income (dollars)		46 563	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 610
2 or more workers		847	—	—	—	—	—	—	182
Mean family income (dollars)		42 882	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 266

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	40 433	40 433	3 539	5 948	5 557	9 667	1 756	1 984	2 049	1 018
Less than \$5,000	3 493	3 493	311	754	306	1 178	89	194	83	78
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 068	4 068	285	771	489	1 155	87	326	152	86
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 975	3 975	306	665	411	970	103	203	107	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 502	7 502	631	1 278	903	1 532	258	336	259	306
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 931	6 931	620	897	973	1 569	387	290	428	169
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 605	7 605	669	850	1 155	1 669	371	355	448	131
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 993	4 993	515	546	899	1 161	318	163	396	105
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 173	1 173	145	104	303	254	67	69	131	45
\$100,000 or more	693	693	57	83	118	179	76	48	45	-
Median (dollars)	26 444	26 444	27 873	21 201	31 161	24 986	33 802	21 977	34 892	22 731
Mean (dollars)	31 739	31 739	32 971	26 337	36 484	30 632	40 677	30 278	38 826	27 796
Families	31 855	31 855	2 897	4 663	4 057	6 950	1 460	1 097	1 673	836
Median income (dollars)	29 984	29 984	29 944	24 645	37 220	29 773	35 201	31 866	37 757	24 655
Moles 15 years and over, with income	37 806	37 806	3 157	5 334	4 898	8 505	1 778	1 410	1 986	992
Median income (dollars)	20 562	20 562	22 024	15 887	24 519	20 672	24 782	22 552	26 161	18 412
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.1	54.1	60.0	44.2	58.6	55.4	52.1	52.4	60.6	53.9
Median income (dollars)	27 401	27 401	27 904	24 867	30 908	28 407	28 339	26 885	32 185	24 159
Females 15 years and over, with income	34 262	34 262	2 863	5 457	4 989	8 028	1 604	1 743	1 828	807
Median income (dollars)	7 528	7 528	9 066	6 556	9 413	7 769	8 452	7 811	10 962	7 731
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.2	33.2	40.1	28.5	35.0	33.3	37.5	24.7	39.8	37.2
Median income (dollars)	16 165	16 165	15 762	15 658	18 696	16 780	17 917	16 583	20 380	15 889
Per capita income (dollars)	11 246	11 246	11 534	8 809	13 906	11 778	14 183	14 384	13 906	9 278
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	40 433	40 433	3 539	5 948	5 557	9 667	1 756	1 984	2 049	1 018
With earnings	32 781	32 781	2 991	4 494	4 558	7 409	1 442	1 330	1 808	903
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 235	32 235	34 172	27 499	34 347	33 240	37 637	28 623	35 714	27 259
With Social Security income	9 784	9 784	600	1 888	1 348	2 501	459	747	362	143
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 231	7 231	6 780	7 188	6 988	7 447	7 732	6 519	7 974	7 555
With public assistance income	3 123	3 123	319	777	254	984	96	173	57	75
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 831	2 831	2 983	2 982	2 887	2 484	4 497	2 822	1 987	4 059
With retirement income	7 078	7 078	414	1 040	1 296	1 338	465	457	496	132
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 472	9 472	10 713	7 328	12 272	6 759	14 512	10 300	13 472	8 553
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 926	34 926	34 179	29 514	40 760	35 641	43 352	36 578	41 027	29 879
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 897	33 897	31 428	27 839	41 700	32 398	37 851	39 292	39 681	29 832
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 065	36 065	37 739	31 142	39 790	39 167	48 005	34 795	42 676	29 937
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 435	39 435	39 454	35 388	44 722	42 690	46 888	40 669	44 066	32 735
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 195	40 195	39 019	35 372	48 138	42 269	40 727	46 720	44 077	34 021
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 659	38 659	39 900	35 403	41 433	43 072	52 205	37 140	44 054	31 266
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 137	15 137	14 445	14 127	20 405	13 623	17 614	19 329	20 297	10 775
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 036	12 036	12 334	11 262	16 433	10 737	15 053	20 263	15 583	9 826
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 528	20 528	21 427	17 764	26 354	19 806	20 011	18 368	30 398	12 673
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	31 855	31 855	2 897	4 663	4 057	6 950	1 460	1 097	1 673	836
Householder worked in 1989	24 899	24 899	2 339	3 291	3 355	5 172	1 156	840	1 384	717
With related children under 18 years	18 211	18 211	1 672	2 679	2 247	3 910	754	488	983	487
With related children under 5 years	6 836	6 836	706	998	707	1 607	276	142	314	242
Married-couple families	25 239	25 239	2 247	3 207	3 278	5 128	1 265	847	1 430	705
Householder worked in 1989	20 440	20 440	1 937	2 386	2 752	4 008	1 034	649	1 220	613
With related children under 18 years	13 592	13 592	1 154	1 713	1 741	2 607	651	348	802	384
With related children under 5 years	5 200	5 200	490	670	601	1 011	237	122	284	181
Female householder, no husband present	5 269	5 269	573	1 128	597	1 527	151	207	176	99
Householder worked in 1989	3 385	3 385	359	647	449	935	83	164	109	78
With related children under 18 years	3 810	3 810	457	774	393	1 158	80	122	133	78
With related children under 5 years	1 402	1 402	195	279	80	544	29	20	21	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 751	10 751	751	1 666	1 826	3 276	381	1 000	491	268
Nanfamily householder	8 578	8 578	642	1 285	1 500	2 717	296	887	376	182
65 years and over	3 166	3 166	130	526	579	1 103	141	476	67	36
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	114 158	114 158	10 072	17 700	14 488	25 327	5 060	4 116	5 692	2 979
Persons under 18 years	33 923	33 923	3 282	5 454	3 927	7 241	1 369	752	1 722	949
Related children under 18 years	33 822	33 822	3 282	5 419	3 917	7 231	1 369	752	1 712	943
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 384	25 384	2 441	4 209	3 016	5 145	1 043	593	1 242	655
Persons 65 years and over	10 621	10 621	622	1 966	1 493	2 930	608	871	360	210
Persons 75 years and over	3 745	3 745	201	682	547	1 173	179	364	94	34
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 466	4 466	523	930	326	1 216	110	122	151	96
Percent below poverty level	14.0	14.0	18.1	19.9	8.0	17.5	7.5	11.1	9.0	11.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 299	2 299	258	436	221	520	61	82	88	68
With related children under 18 years	3 487	3 487	445	689	247	980	79	64	111	84
With related children under 5 years	1 576	1 576	244	308	90	471	33	15	43	54
Married-couple families	1 842	1 842	189	319	116	369	45	44	68	43
Householder worked in 1989	988	988	97	182	93	126	30	33	59	31
With related children under 5 years	536	536	87	96	30	64	15	28	22	22
Female householder, no husband present	2 439	2 439	308	542	201	821	65	69	83	46
Householder worked in 1989	1 205	1 205	153	219	128	377	31	49	29	30
With related children under 18 years	2 141	2 141	300	432	172	756	46	48	66	46
With related children under 5 years	977	977	149	192	60	401	18	15	15	25
Unrelated individuals	3 027	3 027	109	658	360	931	86	232	93	103
Nanfamily householder	1 979	1 979	74	420	220	688	55	168	42	51
65 years and over	1 090	1 090	23	205	149	364	44	121	7	15
Persons	18 467	18 467	2 093	4 022	1 466	5 001	450	570	571	414
Percent below poverty level	16.2	16.2	20.8	22.7	10.1	19.7	8.9	13.8	10.0	13.9
Persons under 18 years	7 578	7 578	1 154	1 577	562	2 027	160	128	238	175
Related children under 18 years	7 493	7 493	1 154	1 542	552	2 022	160	128	228	169
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 422	5 422	827	1 168	444	1 353	125	116	167	114
Persons 65 years and over	1 786	1 786	82	386	187	564	61	139	25	25
Persons 75 years and over	932	932	67	160	96	311	34	61	9	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 209	9 209	1 172	1 993	659	2 971	145	236	302	242
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 112	25 112	2 498	5 368	1 917	6 137	662	803	669	678
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	43 763	43 763	4 023	8 698	3 736	9 984	1 313	1 481	1 194	1 389

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 409	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 412	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 419
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 340	1 837	1 965	11	2 485	1 375	1 060	870	1 255	856
Less than \$5,000	40	66	263	—	102	130	201	118	170	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	74	132	165	—	278	131	144	122	150	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999	100	178	174	—	283	116	68	103	197	109
\$15,000 to \$24,999	245	417	282	—	499	243	229	207	293	150
\$25,000 to \$34,999	224	333	339	—	368	169	191	142	181	154
\$35,000 to \$49,999	335	325	379	11	564	184	158	100	185	160
\$50,000 to \$74,999	224	258	277	—	278	284	55	69	68	117
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	81	64	—	59	52	14	9	6	—
\$100,000 or more	43	47	22	—	54	66	—	—	5	21
Median (dollars)	33 984	27 290	27 218	46 250	26 502	27 482	20 942	18 036	18 555	26 500
Mean (dollars)	39 704	34 564	30 896	46 975	34 672	36 777	22 282	21 679	22 786	38 777
Families	1 127	1 401	1 750	11	2 104	1 074	829	722	983	599
Median income (dollars)	37 007	28 887	28 611	46 250	30 022	36 250	24 632	18 780	21 276	32 614
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 394	1 772	1 639	11	2 505	1 171	904	814	1 127	783
Median income (dollars)	23 945	20 880	22 661	31 250	20 162	24 504	15 625	12 130	12 388	19 388
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.1	59.2	59.2	—	52.7	51.5	45.6	42.6	44.0	56.2
Median income (dollars)	28 925	25 860	30 558	—	28 954	33 646	23 562	22 420	22 585	27 500
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 121	1 426	1 660	10	2 044	1 217	1 016	794	1 233	709
Median income (dollars)	8 261	9 063	8 377	13 750	7 066	9 315	5 344	6 633	6 395	10 466
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	38.1	37.0	100.0	34.3	30.3	26.8	27.7	33.9	38.8
Median income (dollars)	16 531	16 745	14 863	13 750	13 810	19 489	18 281	12 016	13 687	17 004
Per capita income (dollars)	13 626	12 505	10 004	23 893	11 506	14 193	7 119	6 311	7 121	16 362
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 340	1 837	1 965	11	2 485	1 375	1 060	870	1 255	856
With earnings	1 203	1 605	1 608	11	2 089	1 007	747	700	1 013	654
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 515	34 918	32 328	45 000	35 623	36 361	25 658	23 434	24 089	42 357
With Social Security income	193	307	356	11	566	482	326	199	359	312
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 581	7 339	6 852	742	8 289	7 494	6 679	7 528	6 584	7 377
With public assistance income	26	81	256	—	164	119	259	123	154	63
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 939	4 044	2 663	—	3 612	3 664	3 006	2 076	2 679	2 605
With retirement income	252	201	246	11	397	353	162	87	175	181
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 761	10 357	10 440	1 233	9 397	11 929	5 033	3 675	4 951	6 861
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 150	36 547	31 192	46 975	37 370	41 457	25 291	23 396	25 695	48 194
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 446	34 391	28 049	—	38 915	43 685	26 023	23 368	24 142	35 357
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 567	38 827	36 473	46 975	35 582	40 054	24 447	23 446	27 565	56 482
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 361	39 387	38 609	46 975	40 827	47 372	32 156	29 244	31 983	53 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 367	37 929	37 959	—	45 041	51 766	35 891	31 683	30 667	40 645
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 353	40 765	39 415	46 975	36 411	44 699	28 279	25 137	33 605	60 670
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 636	20 365	10 963	—	20 286	17 449	12 653	12 022	14 553	26 246
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 484	19 085	9 521	—	14 113	17 238	10 612	9 746	11 495	16 800
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 187	22 988	17 607	—	31 910	17 655	15 704	17 401	18 237	34 389
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 127	1 401	1 750	11	2 104	1 074	829	722	983	599
Householder worked in 1989	958	1 198	1 354	11	1 665	755	574	545	707	424
With related children under 18 years	681	759	1 108	—	1 233	469	518	544	619	269
With related children under 5 years	238	291	479	—	441	172	253	191	184	90
Married-couple families	987	1 171	1 250	11	1 757	830	534	416	607	484
Householder worked in 1989	846	1 030	1 050	11	1 411	605	405	336	471	356
With related children under 18 years	569	579	698	—	974	347	302	297	359	192
With related children under 5 years	218	224	312	—	385	153	149	97	122	71
Female householder, no husband present	100	189	443	—	271	190	252	222	291	108
Householder worked in 1989	78	132	276	—	194	104	131	138	183	61
With related children under 18 years	84	139	369	—	206	103	187	190	197	70
With related children under 5 years	12	59	154	—	42	19	93	77	57	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	302	506	280	—	561	340	284	194	377	329
Nonfamily householder	213	436	215	—	381	301	231	148	272	257
65 years and over	45	81	57	—	102	131	92	18	96	123
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 892	5 058	6 027	21	7 493	3 539	3 295	3 027	3 993	2 108
Persons under 18 years	1 153	1 473	2 238	—	2 274	872	1 157	1 161	1 259	470
Related children under 18 years	1 147	1 473	2 238	—	2 253	861	1 157	1 161	1 245	470
Related children 5 to 17 years	890	1 129	1 679	—	1 687	666	895	929	973	339
Persons 65 years and over	198	380	315	—	531	552	282	176	371	354
Persons 75 years and over	75	170	45	—	140	192	95	72	129	127
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	80	125	430	—	258	117	205	205	209	64
Percent below poverty level	7.1	8.9	24.6	—	12.3	10.9	24.7	28.4	21.3	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	45	61	219	—	202	52	79	112	75	36
With related children under 18 years	57	89	380	—	227	60	153	182	142	44
With related children under 5 years	13	30	221	—	80	18	97	78	63	12
Married-couple families	50	63	126	—	127	43	38	65	74	12
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	70	—	89	23	14	47	31	6
With related children under 18 years	27	27	92	—	96	19	14	59	45	—
With related children under 5 years	7	15	72	—	48	13	14	33	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	30	49	291	—	100	66	143	140	116	52
Householder worked in 1989	18	26	149	—	82	29	46	65	38	30
With related children under 18 years	30	49	275	—	100	41	119	123	84	44
With related children under 5 years	6	7	149	—	18	5	78	45	42	12
Unrelated individuals	64	83	59	—	162	99	112	83	169	73
Nonfamily householder	27	55	31	—	95	78	65	58	108	40
65 years and over	20	23	—	—	48	39	30	8	25	28
Persons	310	520	1 681	—	1 104	374	830	969	1 010	265
Percent below poverty level	8.0	10.3	27.9	—	14.7	10.6	25.2	32.0	25.3	12.6
Persons under 18 years	116	191	999	—	530	88	390	469	350	75
Related children under 18 years	110	191	999	—	509	77	390	469	336	75
Related children 5 to 17 years	88	164	694	—	399	66	289	374	235	59
Persons 65 years and over	44	82	—	—	86	55	52	41	109	54
Persons 75 years and over	25	67	—	—	27	47	14	6	32	37
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	166	168	1 065	—	395	239	579	501	403	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	473	935	1 870	—	1 592	538	1 087	1 256	1 351	300
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	977	2 079	2 586	—	2 692	973	1 583	1 905	2 426	683

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.				Gulfport city, Jackson County				
	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 426	Troct 427	Troct 408 (pt.)	Troct 409 (pt.)	Troct 410 (pt.)	Troct 411 (pt.)	Troct 412 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 864	1 407	1 138	680	98	—	1 491	1 950	—
Less than \$5,000	163	175	68	39	—	—	56	255	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	176	149	68	134	20	—	100	165	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	211	187	61	107	4	—	128	174	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	279	272	109	155	44	—	305	282	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	319	293	110	114	23	—	265	332	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	398	252	243	81	7	—	283	379	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	253	69	293	35	—	—	238	277	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	5	104	15	—	—	81	64	—
\$100,000 or more	18	5	82	—	—	—	35	22	—
Median (dollars)	29 450	21 755	43 882	17 571	19 327	—	29 430	27 230	—
Mean (dollars)	31 203	23 857	48 932	22 180	20 449	—	36 569	30 850	—
Families	1 477	1 015	937	513	60	—	1 102	1 735	—
Median income (dollars)	31 183	23 517	48 789	20 197	22 857	—	33 200	28 803	—
Moles 15 years and over, with income	1 702	1 267	1 111	660	84	—	1 448	1 625	—
Median income (dollars)	22 719	12 944	31 347	16 727	12 750	—	21 995	22 679	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	66.9	49.7	66.5	53.5	48.8	—	61.5	59.3	—
Median income (dollars)	29 293	24 671	39 514	21 394	17 656	—	26 380	30 643	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 522	1 055	928	438	58	—	1 160	1 645	—
Median income (dollars)	7 346	7 886	11 694	6 238	13 750	—	9 720	8 475	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.2	42.1	38.7	23.5	70.7	—	42.6	37.3	—
Median income (dollars)	16 611	16 912	19 705	10 893	14 125	—	16 840	14 863	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 941	8 890	17 475	8 235	10 364	—	13 903	10 027	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 864	1 407	1 138	680	98	—	1 491	1 950	—
With earnings	1 665	1 169	939	511	98	—	1 300	1 593	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 069	25 432	52 175	24 483	20 157	—	37 210	32 556	—
With Social Security income	238	233	179	182	—	—	252	348	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 874	7 191	9 880	8 020	—	—	6 591	6 917	—
With public assistance income	163	116	36	49	—	—	63	256	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 488	2 705	4 253	2 478	—	—	4 283	2 663	—
With retirement income	183	147	120	123	8	—	160	246	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 072	5 907	12 465	5 645	2 500	—	11 544	10 440	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	33 137	25 487	54 860	23 967	24 029	—	39 155	31 370	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 231	26 079	54 247	21 161	21 711	—	39 007	28 049	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 937	24 678	55 517	26 593	25 277	—	39 285	37 081	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 253	29 205	58 632	23 358	24 532	—	41 344	38 671	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 026	32 765	59 143	22 905	22 715	—	41 332	37 959	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 342	25 953	58 099	23 837	25 277	—	41 353	39 566	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 234	16 245	17 440	14 753	18 500	—	24 767	11 242	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 494	16 534	15 954	6 267	18 500	—	26 319	9 521	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 785	14 495	20 989	23 578	—	—	22 988	20 064	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989	1 477	1 015	937	513	60	—	1 102	1 735	—
Families	1 218	785	800	387	60	—	940	1 339	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 001	638	493	272	21	—	543	1 108	—
With related children under 18 years	397	262	164	103	12	—	215	479	—
With related children under 5 years	1 074	708	831	432	55	—	949	1 243	—
Married-couple families	900	555	725	330	55	—	839	1 043	—
Householder worked in 1989	634	373	428	228	16	—	440	698	—
With related children under 18 years	236	135	140	87	12	—	166	312	—
With related children under 5 years	331	254	61	51	5	—	133	435	—
Female householder, no husband present	246	193	30	42	5	—	86	268	—
Householder worked in 1989	308	235	47	44	5	—	83	369	—
With related children under 18 years	144	120	18	16	—	—	41	154	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	550	501	263	238	38	—	433	280	—
Nonfamily households	387	392	201	167	38	—	389	215	—
65 years and over	46	42	88	84	5	—	68	57	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 315	3 805	3 204	1 853	184	—	3 890	5 998	—
Persons under 18 years	1 768	1 162	876	449	25	—	1 019	2 238	—
Related children under 18 years	1 768	1 157	876	449	25	—	754	1 679	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 286	826	666	302	8	—	302	315	—
Persons 65 years and over	260	246	277	208	5	—	156	45	—
Persons 75 years and over	54	94	101	72	—	—	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	283	207	52	97	—	—	101	422	—
Percent below poverty level	19.2	20.4	5.5	18.9	—	—	9.2	24.3	—
Householder worked in 1989	156	102	13	51	—	—	47	211	—
With related children under 18 years	266	168	41	65	—	—	65	380	—
With related children under 5 years	149	81	21	22	—	—	23	221	—
Married-couple families	70	92	30	69	—	—	63	126	—
Householder worked in 1989	9	35	13	40	—	—	27	70	—
With related children under 18 years	53	58	19	45	—	—	27	92	—
With related children under 5 years	23	17	7	13	—	—	15	72	—
Female householder, no husband present	209	115	22	20	—	—	25	283	—
Householder worked in 1989	143	67	—	11	—	—	12	141	—
With related children under 18 years	209	110	22	20	—	—	25	275	—
With related children under 5 years	126	64	14	9	—	—	—	149	—
Unrelated individuals	170	115	74	104	—	—	50	59	—
Nonfamily householders	87	66	49	48	—	—	43	31	—
65 years and over	6	12	34	68	—	—	23	—	—
Persons	1 098	786	241	442	—	—	427	1 666	—
Percent below poverty level	20.7	20.7	7.5	23.9	—	—	11.0	27.8	—
Persons under 18 years	485	304	80	132	—	—	155	999	—
Related children under 18 years	485	299	80	132	—	—	155	999	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	296	195	50	89	—	—	133	694	—
Persons 65 years and over	11	42	46	87	—	—	82	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	11	35	30	—	—	67	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:	576	435	155	149	—	—	122	1 050	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 329	1 007	273	630	19	—	624	1 855	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 293	1 760	565	1 087	46	—	1 406	2 571	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	606	1 375	621	1 060	870	1 255	—	161
Less than \$5,000	—	37	130	90	201	118	170	—	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	72	131	110	144	122	150	—	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	102	116	54	68	103	197	—	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	118	243	170	229	207	293	—	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	83	169	122	191	142	181	—	9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	141	184	46	158	100	185	—	36
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	38	284	17	55	69	68	—	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	15	52	—	14	9	6	—	8
\$100,000 or more	—	—	66	12	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	23 243	27 482	18 773	20 942	18 036	18 555	—	16 375
Mean (dollars)	—	26 655	36 777	23 636	22 282	21 679	22 786	—	25 955
Families	—	507	1 074	452	829	722	983	—	96
Median income (dollars)	—	25 391	36 250	21 379	24 632	18 780	21 276	—	25 875
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	636	1 171	530	904	814	1 127	—	152
Median income (dollars)	—	13 651	24 504	14 808	15 625	12 130	12 388	—	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	34.4	51.5	39.1	45.6	42.6	44.0	—	50.0
Median income (dollars)	—	28 750	33 646	20 451	23 562	22 420	22 585	—	35 577
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	564	1 217	516	1 016	794	1 233	—	117
Median income (dollars)	—	6 500	9 315	4 853	5 344	6 633	6 395	—	6 853
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	24.8	30.3	21.9	26.8	27.7	33.9	—	19.7
Median income (dollars)	—	13 871	19 489	20 243	18 281	12 016	13 687	—	16 375
Per capita income (dollars)	—	8 346	14 193	9 483	7 119	6 311	7 121	—	11 008
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	606	1 375	621	1 060	870	1 255	—	161
With earnings	—	499	1 007	434	747	700	1 013	—	94
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	27 290	36 361	23 496	25 658	23 434	24 089	—	33 811
With Social Security income	—	188	482	256	326	199	359	—	78
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	7 396	7 494	7 203	6 679	7 528	6 584	—	8 789
With public assistance income	—	46	119	56	259	123	154	—	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 517	3 664	3 738	3 006	2 076	2 679	—	3 155
With retirement income	—	111	353	116	162	87	175	—	36
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	4 388	11 929	6 624	5 033	3 675	4 951	—	4 242
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	27 854	41 457	28 201	25 291	23 396	25 695	—	32 430
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 866	43 685	19 211	26 023	23 368	24 142	—	28 394
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	28 681	40 054	33 723	24 447	23 446	27 565	—	34 448
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	29 632	47 372	33 274	32 156	29 244	31 983	—	29 093
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	29 386	51 766	23 706	35 891	31 683	30 667	—	28 394
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	29 844	44 699	38 788	28 279	25 137	33 605	—	29 560
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	18 461	17 449	11 863	12 653	12 022	14 553	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	7 183	17 238	7 708	10 612	9 746	11 495	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 424	17 655	15 779	15 704	17 401	18 237	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	—	507	1 074	452	829	722	983	—	96
Householder worked in 1989	—	351	755	288	574	545	707	—	71
With related children under 18 years	—	270	469	227	518	544	619	—	32
With related children under 5 years	—	104	172	83	253	191	184	—	11
Married-couple families	—	420	830	320	534	416	607	—	80
Householder worked in 1989	—	301	605	205	405	336	471	—	63
With related children under 18 years	—	222	347	154	302	297	359	—	32
With related children under 5 years	—	86	153	52	149	97	122	—	11
Female householder, no husband present	—	72	190	101	252	222	291	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	35	104	56	131	138	183	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	33	103	64	187	190	197	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	11	19	22	93	77	57	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	183	340	178	284	194	377	—	110
Nonfamily households	—	99	301	169	231	148	272	—	65
65 years and over	—	46	131	89	92	18	96	—	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	1 904	3 539	1 560	3 295	3 027	3 993	—	382
Persons under 18 years	—	521	872	426	1 157	1 161	1 259	—	58
Related children under 18 years	—	511	861	426	1 157	1 161	1 245	—	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	354	666	342	895	929	973	—	50
Persons 65 years and over	—	177	552	317	282	176	371	—	91
Persons 75 years and over	—	53	192	126	95	72	129	—	15
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	69	117	109	205	205	209	—	16
Percent below poverty level	—	13.6	10.9	24.1	24.7	28.4	21.3	—	16.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	49	52	61	79	112	75	—	8
With related children under 18 years	—	61	60	91	153	182	142	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	17	18	35	97	78	63	—	—
Married-couple families	—	46	43	45	38	65	74	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	37	23	22	14	47	31	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	38	19	39	14	59	45	—	8
With related children under 5 years	—	10	13	10	14	33	16	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	16	66	61	143	140	116	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	5	29	36	46	65	38	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	16	41	49	119	123	84	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	22	78	45	42	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	64	99	66	112	83	169	—	65
Nonfamily households	—	28	78	57	65	58	108	—	26
65 years and over	—	20	39	37	30	8	25	—	46
Persons	—	315	374	423	830	969	1 010	—	101
Percent below poverty level	—	16.5	10.6	27.1	25.2	32.0	25.3	—	26.4
Persons under 18 years	—	120	88	160	390	469	350	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	110	77	160	390	469	336	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	81	66	123	289	374	235	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	20	55	55	52	41	109	—	54
Persons 75 years and over	—	10	47	44	14	6	32	—	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	153	239	99	579	501	403	—	19
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	403	538	592	1 087	1 256	1 351	—	141
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	801	973	831	1 583	1 905	2 426	—	179

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	-	1 984	2 004	1 569	-	11	-	-	856	1 864
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	194	69	43	-	-	-	-	43	163
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	326	104	59	-	-	-	-	102	176
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	203	168	40	-	-	-	-	109	211
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	336	351	216	-	-	-	-	150	279
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	290	344	339	-	-	-	-	154	319
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	355	443	357	-	11	-	-	160	398
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	163	373	363	-	-	-	-	117	253
\$100,000 or more	-	69	127	107	-	-	-	-	47	-
Median (dollars)	-	48	25	45	-	-	-	-	21	18
Mean (dollars)	-	21 977	33 365	39 358	-	46 250	-	-	26 500	29 450
Families										
Median income (dollars)	-	1 097	1 677	1 283	-	11	-	-	599	1 477
Median income (dollars)	-	31 866	37 145	42 358	-	46 250	-	-	32 614	31 183
Moles 15 years and over, with income	-	1 410	1 941	1 547	-	11	123	-	783	1 702
Median income (dollars)	-	22 552	23 101	28 650	-	31 250	9 730	-	19 388	22 719
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	52.4	59.4	63.3	-	-	79.7	-	56.2	66.9
Median income (dollars)	-	26 885	30 638	34 764	-	-	10 227	-	27 500	29 293
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	1 743	1 832	1 414	-	10	-	-	709	1 522
Median income (dollars)	-	7 811	10 030	12 174	-	13 750	-	-	10 466	7 346
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	24.7	40.0	41.3	-	100.0	-	-	38.8	38.2
Median income (dollars)	-	16 583	18 269	20 506	-	13 750	-	-	17 004	16 611
Per capita income (dollars)	-	14 384	12 786	14 947	-	23 893	9 900	-	16 362	10 941
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households										
With earnings	-	1 984	2 004	1 569	-	11	-	-	856	1 864
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	1 330	1 811	1 417	-	11	-	-	654	1 665
With Social Security income	-	28 623	35 167	38 672	-	45 000	-	-	42 357	31 069
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	747	347	254	-	11	-	-	312	238
With public assistance income	-	6 519	6 762	8 675	-	742	-	-	7 377	7 874
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	2 822	2 910	3 847	-	-	-	-	63	163
With retirement income	-	457	445	394	-	11	-	-	2 605	2 488
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	10 300	12 236	14 599	-	1 233	-	-	181	183
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)										
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	36 578	40 806	44 277	-	46 975	-	-	48 194	33 137
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	39 292	42 179	42 550	-	-	-	-	35 357	30 231
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	34 795	39 199	46 499	-	46 975	-	-	56 482	37 937
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	40 669	44 852	47 715	-	46 975	-	-	53 305	40 253
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	46 720	49 165	47 655	-	46 975	-	-	40 645	41 026
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	37 140	40 049	47 785	-	46 975	-	-	60 670	39 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	19 329	20 233	22 395	-	-	-	-	26 246	12 234
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	20 263	13 792	16 623	-	-	-	-	16 800	10 494
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	18 368	30 792	35 958	-	-	-	-	34 389	21 785
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families										
Householder worked in 1989	-	1 097	1 677	1 283	-	11	-	-	599	1 477
With related children under 18 years	-	840	1 430	1 085	-	11	-	-	424	1 218
With related children under 5 years	-	488	982	777	-	-	-	-	269	1 001
Married-couple families	-	142	313	252	-	-	-	-	90	397
Householder worked in 1989	-	847	1 342	1 089	-	11	-	-	484	1 074
With related children under 18 years	-	649	1 163	940	-	11	-	-	356	900
With related children under 5 years	-	348	764	629	-	-	-	-	192	634
Female householder, no husband present	-	122	257	222	-	-	-	-	71	236
Householder worked in 1989	-	207	256	134	-	-	-	-	108	331
With related children under 18 years	-	164	188	97	-	-	-	-	61	246
With related children under 5 years	-	122	171	100	-	-	-	-	70	308
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	20	39	21	-	-	-	-	19	144
Nonfamily households										
65 years and over	-	1 000	449	377	-	-	-	-	329	550
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	887	327	286	-	-	-	-	257	387
Persons under 18 years	-	476	62	41	-	-	-	-	123	46
Related children under 18 years	-	4 116	5 940	4 432	-	21	-	-	2 108	5 315
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	752	1 794	1 381	-	-	-	-	470	1 768
Persons 65 years and over	-	593	1 429	994	-	-	-	-	470	1 768
Persons 75 years and over	-	871	352	270	-	-	-	-	339	1 286
Unrelated individuals	-	364	119	64	-	-	-	-	354	260
Nonfamily households										
65 years and over	-	122	124	80	-	-	-	-	127	54
Percent below poverty level	-	11.1	7.4	6.2	-	-	-	-	10.7	19.2
Householder worked in 1989	-	82	90	49	-	-	-	-	36	156
With related children under 18 years	-	64	117	66	-	-	-	-	44	266
With related children under 5 years	-	15	51	24	-	-	-	-	12	149
Married-couple families	-	44	47	25	-	-	-	-	12	70
Householder worked in 1989	-	33	35	25	-	-	-	-	6	9
With related children under 18 years	-	16	40	19	-	-	-	-	53	53
With related children under 5 years	-	-	21	9	-	-	-	-	23	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	69	77	55	-	-	-	-	52	209
Householder worked in 1989	-	49	55	24	-	-	-	-	30	143
With related children under 18 years	-	48	77	47	-	-	-	-	44	209
With related children under 5 years	-	15	30	15	-	-	-	-	12	126
Unrelated individuals	-	232	81	47	-	-	-	-	73	170
Nonfamily households										
65 years and over	-	168	39	13	-	-	-	-	40	87
Persons										
Percent below poverty level	-	570	585	311	-	-	-	-	265	1 098
Persons under 18 years	-	13.8	9.8	7.0	-	-	-	-	12.6	20.7
Related children under 18 years	-	128	291	143	-	-	-	-	75	485
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	128	291	133	-	-	-	-	75	485
Persons 65 years and over	-	116	229	99	-	-	-	-	59	296
Persons 75 years and over	-	139	41	7	-	-	-	-	54	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	236	218	205	-	-	-	-	83	576
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	803	727	387	-	-	-	-	300	1 329
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	1 481	1 563	692	-	-	-	-	683	2 293

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 407	1 828	326	—	828	1 409	1 138	—
Less than \$5,000	175	453	76	—	111	89	68	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	149	318	84	—	109	149	68	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	187	111	31	—	86	174	61	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	272	209	35	—	160	318	109	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	293	242	54	—	159	238	110	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	252	252	21	—	130	202	243	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	69	215	20	—	66	128	293	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	28	—	—	7	63	104	—
\$100,000 or more	5	—	5	—	—	48	82	—
Median (dollars)	21 755	16 176	10 300	—	21 141	23 699	43 882	—
Mean (dollars)	23 857	22 593	18 971	—	23 683	33 998	48 932	—
Families	1 015	1 315	144	—	526	926	937	—
Median income (dollars)	23 517	21 450	26 250	—	26 471	28 362	48 789	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 267	1 441	206	6	704	1 151	1 111	—
Median income (dollars)	12 944	15 165	16 875	26 250	18 657	20 771	31 347	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.7	43.5	39.3	100.0	45.5	54.9	66.5	—
Median income (dollars)	24 671	29 410	26 653	26 250	26 413	27 229	39 514	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 055	1 732	257	—	659	1 156	928	—
Median income (dollars)	7 886	5 639	7 474	—	7 699	8 810	11 694	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.1	22.7	17.5	—	24.6	34.6	38.7	—
Median income (dollars)	16 912	16 179	16 312	—	15 323	15 909	19 705	—
Per capita income (dollars)	8 890	8 140	14 689	25 025	9 321	14 956	17 475	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 407	1 828	326	—	828	1 409	1 138	—
With earnings	1 169	1 210	182	—	563	1 016	939	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 432	27 367	20 312	—	26 033	35 592	52 175	—
With Social Security income	233	573	177	—	305	473	179	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 191	6 464	6 680	—	7 408	8 142	9 880	—
With public assistance income	116	398	40	—	93	75	36	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 705	2 022	1 709	—	3 975	2 204	4 253	—
With retirement income	147	228	61	—	168	239	120	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 907	5 015	6 127	—	5 596	6 996	12 465	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	25 487	26 317	30 765	—	26 770	42 100	54 860	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 079	24 211	22 180	—	29 603	36 280	54 247	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 678	29 122	32 231	—	24 262	46 060	55 517	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 205	35 660	47 594	—	32 913	46 464	58 632	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 765	39 397	31 013	—	36 877	40 327	59 143	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 953	31 958	51 809	—	29 218	50 854	58 099	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 245	8 813	9 970	—	13 360	17 934	17 440	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 534	5 454	96	—	10 495	13 212	15 954	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 495	18 139	11 231	—	15 906	20 603	20 989	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 015	1 315	144	—	526	926	937	—
Hauseholder worked in 1989	785	842	71	—	331	690	800	—
With related children under 18 years	638	799	49	—	286	375	493	—
With related children under 5 years	262	384	27	—	97	186	164	—
Married-couple families	708	834	74	—	369	753	831	—
Householder worked in 1989	555	572	54	—	261	574	725	—
With related children under 18 years	373	442	24	—	200	314	428	—
With related children under 5 years	135	176	12	—	66	175	140	—
Female householder, no husband present	254	457	53	—	119	144	61	—
Hauseholder worked in 1989	193	254	—	—	50	101	30	—
With related children under 18 years	235	357	16	—	73	52	47	—
With related children under 5 years	120	208	6	—	18	11	18	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	501	609	182	6	330	506	263	—
Nonfamily householder	392	513	182	—	302	483	201	—
65 years and over	42	293	112	—	182	217	88	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 805	4 975	532	6	2 131	3 230	3 204	—
Persons under 18 years	1 162	1 682	55	—	551	677	876	—
Related children under 18 years	1 157	1 682	55	—	546	677	876	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	826	1 147	23	—	400	458	666	—
Persons 65 years and over	246	557	225	—	372	639	277	—
Persons 75 years and over	94	208	151	—	178	280	101	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	207	412	27	—	113	58	52	—
Percent below poverty level	20.4	31.3	18.8	—	21.5	6.3	5.5	—
Hauseholder worked in 1989	102	134	—	—	41	38	13	—
With related children under 18 years	168	328	16	—	66	51	41	—
With related children under 5 years	81	172	6	—	19	11	21	—
Married-couple families	92	90	—	—	37	38	30	—
Householder worked in 1989	35	9	—	—	16	38	13	—
With related children under 18 years	58	35	—	—	18	31	19	—
With related children under 5 years	17	10	—	—	7	—	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	115	322	27	—	54	20	22	—
Hauseholder worked in 1989	67	125	—	—	12	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	110	293	16	—	42	20	22	—
With related children under 5 years	64	162	6	—	6	11	14	—
Unrelated individuals	115	244	72	—	85	98	74	—
Nonfamily householder	66	222	72	—	69	83	49	—
65 years and over	12	160	37	—	44	43	34	—
Persons	786	1 776	127	—	389	319	241	—
Percent below poverty level	20.7	35.7	23.9	—	18.3	9.9	7.5	—
Persons under 18 years	304	854	17	—	113	99	80	—
Related children under 18 years	299	854	17	—	113	99	80	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	195	570	8	—	85	90	50	—
Persons 65 years and over	42	213	69	—	74	55	46	—
Persons 75 years and over	11	88	64	—	36	40	35	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	435	1 271	78	—	218	155	155	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 007	2 104	154	—	487	483	273	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 760	2 738	217	—	751	977	565	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	3 154	3 072	2 241	1 756	—	480	920	1 340	346	15
Less than \$5,000	256	159	168	89	—	40	78	40	10	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	291	282	145	87	—	93	66	74	32	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	306	338	302	103	—	67	94	100	50	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	585	619	516	258	—	43	262	245	112	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	616	561	384	387	—	89	146	224	68	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	660	673	498	371	—	91	124	335	42	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	379	361	172	318	—	33	105	224	20	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	60	26	67	—	24	45	55	—	—
\$100,000 or more	22	19	30	76	—	—	43	12	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 271	27 331	24 818	33 802	—	24 167	23 276	33 984	21 413	5 000
Mean (dollars)	29 272	30 022	32 413	40 677	—	26 976	28 578	39 704	25 923	10 598
Families	2 717	2 657	1 833	1 460	—	390	776	1 127	299	15
Median income (dollars)	29 144	30 474	28 430	35 201	—	29 375	24 902	37 007	22 917	5 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 259	3 318	2 101	1 778	—	439	908	1 394	324	14
Median income (dollars)	20 320	19 430	19 511	24 782	—	14 281	18 929	23 945	17 366	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.9	50.1	58.2	52.1	—	51.0	54.4	62.1	48.8	50.0
Females 15 years and over, with income	28 196	26 621	24 825	28 339	—	24 583	24 500	28 925	22 500	23 750
Median income (dollars)	2 440	2 709	1 806	1 604	—	414	749	1 121	266	15
Percent year-round full-time workers	6 052	6 959	8 662	8 452	—	7 077	7 083	8 261	6 833	2 500
Median income (dollars)	29.4	30.5	34.6	37.5	—	34.5	34.6	33.9	18.8	—
Per capita income (dollars)	13 973	12 308	15 769	17 917	—	20 040	16 434	16 531	14 167	—
9 616	9 916	11 453	14 183	—	—	10 213	9 209	13 626	7 830	5 323
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	3 154	3 072	2 241	1 756	—	480	920	1 340	346	15
With earnings	2 532	2 669	1 960	1 442	—	391	805	1 203	305	15
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 691	29 118	32 105	37 637	—	24 992	28 123	37 515	25 150	8 148
With Social Security income	872	753	374	459	—	108	143	193	55	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 157	6 035	6 478	7 732	—	6 325	7 555	9 581	10 769	4 031
With public assistance income	114	227	39	96	—	47	75	26	18	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 743	2 316	1 789	4 497	—	1 591	4 059	4 939	3 211	—
With retirement income	408	679	546	465	—	102	124	252	41	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 888	9 006	8 859	14 512	—	9 120	8 943	13 761	5 723	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 364	32 061	35 737	43 352	—	30 337	30 331	41 150	26 936	10 598
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 781	32 124	41 255	37 851	—	29 272	30 219	39 446	22 715	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 848	31 994	29 562	48 005	—	31 446	30 477	43 567	36 000	10 598
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 289	33 840	39 568	46 888	—	32 415	33 429	44 361	31 023	27 517
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 021	34 301	47 720	40 727	—	31 894	34 524	44 367	27 401	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 404	33 325	30 329	52 205	—	32 951	32 071	44 353	37 088	27 517
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 829	14 250	17 445	17 614	—	13 604	10 364	16 636	9 913	-4 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 851	10 418	13 579	15 053	—	11 823	9 115	13 484	9 913	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 243	18 285	23 038	20 011	—	16 497	12 673	33 187	—	-4 205
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989	2 717	2 657	1 833	1 460	—	390	776	1 127	299	15
Householder worked in 1989	2 089	2 154	1 526	1 156	—	299	657	958	258	15
With related children under 18 years	1 605	1 487	1 085	754	—	206	466	681	216	—
With related children under 5 years	505	571	431	276	—	62	230	238	76	—
Married-couple families	2 389	2 347	1 472	1 265	—	341	650	987	222	7
Householder worked in 1989	1 893	1 934	1 237	1 034	—	280	558	846	191	7
With related children under 18 years	1 364	1 323	842	651	—	173	368	569	139	—
With related children under 5 years	451	530	328	237	—	62	169	218	58	—
Female householder, no husband present	210	232	301	151	—	42	94	100	56	8
Householder worked in 1989	107	158	229	83	—	12	73	78	46	—
With related children under 18 years	131	136	218	80	—	33	73	84	56	—
With related children under 5 years	24	36	95	29	—	—	43	12	18	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	509	592	525	381	—	114	230	302	73	—
Nanfamily householder	437	415	408	296	—	90	144	213	47	—
65 years and over	240	127	119	141	—	26	31	45	13	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9 649	9 371	6 287	5 060	—	1 260	2 795	3 892	1 168	29
Persons under 18 years	2 956	2 736	1 942	1 369	—	341	924	1 153	454	—
Related children under 18 years	2 950	2 730	1 931	1 369	—	341	918	1 147	454	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 258	2 042	1 485	1 043	—	248	647	890	375	—
Persons 65 years and over	822	702	436	608	—	90	205	198	78	—
Persons 75 years and over	307	233	126	179	—	30	34	75	14	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	332	316	164	110	—	71	96	80	24	8
Percent below poverty level	12.2	11.9	8.9	7.5	—	18.2	12.4	7.1	8.0	53.3
Householder worked in 1989	168	178	87	61	—	39	68	45	14	8
With related children under 18 years	237	237	132	79	—	45	84	57	24	—
With related children under 5 years	79	103	70	33	—	19	54	13	7	—
Married-couple families	213	236	77	45	—	43	43	50	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	125	127	32	30	—	34	31	27	—	—
With related children under 18 years	150	169	51	33	—	26	31	27	—	—
With related children under 5 years	60	62	23	15	—	19	22	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	100	75	87	65	—	28	46	30	24	8
Householder worked in 1989	33	46	55	31	—	5	30	18	14	8
With related children under 18 years	68	63	81	46	—	19	46	30	24	—
With related children under 5 years	9	36	47	18	—	—	25	6	7	—
Unrelated individuals	176	181	143	86	—	46	103	64	33	—
Nanfamily householder	149	77	88	55	—	29	51	27	12	—
65 years and over	126	38	56	44	—	—	15	20	—	—
Persons	1 234	1 261	718	450	—	260	414	310	93	15
Percent below poverty level	12.8	13.5	11.4	8.9	—	20.6	14.8	8.0	8.0	51.7
Persons under 18 years	405	432	297	160	—	95	175	116	36	—
Related children under 18 years	399	426	297	160	—	95	169	110	36	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	281	298	218	125	—	68	114	88	31	—
Persons 65 years and over	139	125	56	61	—	18	25	44	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	101	35	45	34	—	9	9	25	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	533	393	405	145	—	97	242	166	46	15
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 721	1 895	1 496	662	—	282	659	473	311	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 311	3 656	2 733	1 313	—	502	1 343	977	673	15

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households								
Less than \$5,000	-	1 879	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	423	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean (dollars)	-	27 256	-	-	-	-	-	-
Families	-	1 597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	30 990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	-	1 869	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	22 076	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	58.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	28 997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	1 480	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	7 302	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	13 793	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per capita income (dollars)	-	12 589	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households								
With earnings	-	1 879	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	1 590	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Social Security income	-	38 238	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	378	-	-	-	-	-	-
With public assistance income	-	8 734	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
With retirement income	-	3 649	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	-	40 391	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	42 014	-	-	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	38 307	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	44 344	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	49 349	-	-	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	38 760	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	20 947	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	15 097	-	-	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	41 553	-	-	-	-	-	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	-	1 597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	1 314	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	963	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	337	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	-	1 337	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	1 110	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	378	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily households	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	5 589	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	1 753	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	1 742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	1 333	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily households	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons	-	789	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	318	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	1 189	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	1 891	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	90 275	90 275	7 578	6 102	13 180	19 964	4 451	3 733
Native	89 337	89 337	7 470	6 065	12 946	19 823	4 395	3 643
Foreign born	938	938	108	37	234	141	56	90
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	98	98	16	13	52	4	5	29
Persons 5 years and over	84 083	84 083	7 067	5 813	12 344	18 646	4 179	3 561
Speak a language other than English	2 218	2 218	214	161	439	366	171	119
Do not speak English "very well"	728	728	41	105	199	119	29	44
In linguistically isolated households	103	103	16	18	52	4	5	29
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 935	23 935	2 208	1 224	3 628	5 218	1 115	770
Preprimary school	1 433	1 433	137	48	261	293	95	51
Public school	782	782	65	40	131	120	69	37
Elementary or high school	17 001	17 001	1 507	881	2 384	3 542	775	463
Public school	15 918	15 918	1 432	760	2 284	3 216	667	453
College	5 501	5 501	564	295	983	1 383	245	256
Public college	5 033	5 033	526	271	879	1 250	239	245
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	57 339	57 339	4 703	4 330	8 674	12 975	3 012	2 746
Less than 9th grade	4 628	4 628	179	510	342	991	181	143
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 459	8 459	612	868	934	1 922	275	298
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 341	19 341	1 600	1 438	2 277	4 075	888	789
Some college, no degree	11 789	11 789	1 094	666	1 993	2 807	778	569
Associate degree	4 334	4 334	449	248	861	920	256	204
Bachelor's degree	5 704	5 704	515	348	1 348	1 551	384	462
Graduate or professional degree	3 084	3 084	254	252	919	709	250	281
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	77.2	83.2	68.2	85.3	77.5	84.9	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	15.3	16.4	13.9	26.1	17.4	21.0	27.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 369	1 369	1 416	1 171	1 258	1 187	1 310	1 179
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	84 083	84 083	7 067	5 813	12 344	18 646	4 179	3 561
Some house	50 249	50 249	3 862	4 212	6 329	11 302	2 643	2 034
Different house in United States	32 961	32 961	3 120	1 581	5 816	7 194	1 420	1 527
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 122	6 122	620	282	212	3 798	28	20
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13 984	13 984	1 446	821	2 430	1 406	667	820
Different MSA/PMSA	9 702	9 702	830	339	2 526	1 365	602	460
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 153	3 153	224	139	648	625	123	227
Abroad	873	873	85	20	199	150	116	-
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	40 396	40 396	3 583	2 442	6 221	9 260	2 041	1 677
Car, truck, or van	38 905	38 905	3 426	2 360	5 968	8 879	1 949	1 580
Drove alone	33 121	33 121	2 973	2 118	5 284	7 703	1 649	1 361
Carpoled	5 784	5 784	453	242	684	1 176	300	219
Public transportation	103	103	-	11	-	26	-	-
Other means	669	669	89	51	141	160	27	41
Worked at home	719	719	68	20	112	195	65	56
Mean travel firm to work (minutes)	21.1	21.1	19.0	16.1	20.2	15.5	23.6	17.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	30 917	30 917	3 172	2 349	3 776	8 662	870	1 181
Central city	16 582	16 582	1 834	1 154	1 046	6 681	228	258
Outside central city	14 335	14 335	1 338	1 195	2 730	1 981	642	923
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 479	9 479	411	93	2 445	598	1 171	496
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	68 749	68 749	5 760	5 057	10 222	15 644	3 461	3 130
In labor force	43 933	43 933	3 924	2 727	6 721	9 949	2 164	1 842
Employed	40 126	40 126	3 557	2 498	5 939	9 218	1 928	1 681
Unemployed	2 707	2 707	268	229	413	533	88	142
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3	7.0	8.4	6.5	5.5	4.4	7.8
Females 16 years and over	35 042	35 042	2 906	2 618	5 455	8 052	1 768	1 774
Employed	16 883	16 883	1 547	1 021	2 768	4 017	860	782
Unemployed	1 190	1 190	125	88	181	222	18	66
With own children under 6 years	5 381	5 381	443	216	794	1 030	258	165
In labor force	3 041	3 041	237	121	511	600	161	118
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 615	7 615	716	413	1 120	1 515	361	253
In labor force	5 161	5 161	481	224	860	1 081	269	210
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 630	5 630	510	360	845	1 216	265	191
Not enrolled in school	1 312	1 312	105	100	143	269	47	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	719	719	64	63	97	128	18	37
Not high school graduate	566	566	79	39	45	155	20	13
Employed	145	145	15	6	16	45	13	-
Unemployed	104	104	23	12	-	11	-	-
Not in labor force	305	305	41	21	29	87	7	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	46 784	46 784	4 173	2 912	7 196	10 404	2 352	1 929
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	38 287	38 287	3 462	2 330	5 844	8 694	1 888	1 447
50 to 52 weeks	26 803	26 803	2 516	1 427	4 218	6 406	1 357	1 032
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	58 142	58 142	5 074	3 835	8 386	12 740	2 749	2 331
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 302	2 302	180	209	262	511	99	91
With a mobility limitation	1 412	1 412	113	142	143	273	42	36
In labor force	194	194	16	26	25	55	-	-
With a self-care limitation	1 417	1 417	131	132	174	330	87	85
With a work disability	5 827	5 827	416	524	725	1 235	327	186
In labor force	2 148	2 148	171	178	319	474	74	56
Prevented from working	3 107	3 107	238	281	359	666	199	124
No work disability	52 315	52 315	4 658	3 311	7 661	11 505	2 422	2 145
In labor force	39 752	39 752	3 599	2 466	5 879	8 975	1 857	1 676
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 127	9 127	575	1 166	1 385	2 549	564	773
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 501	2 501	178	313	326	730	93	179
With a mobility limitation	2 014	2 014	130	254	224	606	67	106
With a self-care limitation	1 506	1 506	124	196	184	436	49	107

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 407	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 420	Tract 421
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 329	4 157	4 019	6 746	2 038	976	3 949	2 930
Native	5 250	4 085	3 969	6 729	2 009	976	3 932	2 898
Foreign born	79	72	50	17	29	—	17	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	10	6	10	5	8	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 907	3 878	3 752	6 230	1 950	935	3 637	2 728
Speak a language other than English	170	128	100	97	77	26	27	107
Do not speak English "very well"	90	31	10	62	43	19	—	26
In linguistically isolated households	10	6	10	10	8	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 614	1 169	1 202	1 721	375	181	1 208	777
Preprimary school	122	117	42	108	15	—	75	36
Public school	57	63	24	68	7	—	31	21
Elementary or high school	1 069	698	929	1 268	251	154	815	571
Public school	1 054	635	906	1 159	198	146	749	559
College	423	354	231	345	109	27	318	170
Public college	411	332	215	310	99	22	286	165
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 311	2 651	2 426	4 047	1 567	705	2 297	1 810
Less than 9th grade	131	175	101	341	69	107	94	226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	331	360	359	761	185	194	306	320
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	761	925	774	1 742	445	276	929	559
Some college, no degree	774	589	520	680	346	57	549	416
Associate degree	372	190	263	268	93	42	151	176
Bachelor's degree	538	282	263	160	258	14	188	79
Graduate or professional degree	404	130	146	95	171	15	80	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0	79.8	81.0	72.8	83.8	57.3	82.6	69.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.5	15.5	16.9	6.3	27.4	4.1	11.7	6.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 221	1 416	1 466	1 409	933	1 199	1 278	1 348
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 907	3 878	3 752	6 230	1 950	935	3 637	2 728
Same house	1 956	2 120	2 262	4 344	1 453	816	1 858	1 424
Different house in United States	2 790	1 696	1 467	1 886	497	119	1 760	1 284
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	183	233	409	229	128	31	1 022	661
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 044	842	611	1 104	203	63	383	322
Different MSA/PMSA	1 203	506	364	369	111	12	219	167
Not in an MSA/PMSA	360	115	83	184	55	13	136	134
Abroad	161	62	23	—	—	—	19	20
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 528	2 027	1 763	3 015	893	369	1 887	1 328
Car, truck, or van	2 462	1 910	1 719	2 943	862	348	1 820	1 293
Drove alone	2 232	1 655	1 514	2 571	801	328	1 542	1 106
Carpooled	230	255	205	372	61	20	278	187
Public transportation	—	—	—	6	5	—	10	5
Other means	29	72	21	34	21	15	16	30
Worked at home	37	45	23	32	5	6	41	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	20.3	18.1	19.0	15.7	18.9	14.2	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 474	1 755	1 600	2 754	861	362	1 803	1 233
Central city	551	929	978	1 389	441	216	1 366	890
Outside central city	923	826	622	1 365	420	146	437	343
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 054	272	163	261	32	7	84	95
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 984	3 211	2 985	5 064	1 743	820	2 939	2 180
In labor force	2 716	2 229	1 947	3 298	982	440	1 998	1 504
Employed	2 326	2 026	1 760	3 063	916	378	1 862	1 366
Unemployed	129	149	152	226	66	62	98	127
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	6.9	7.9	6.9	6.7	14.1	5.0	8.5
Females 16 years and over	2 072	1 552	1 572	2 552	890	400	1 472	1 038
Employed	1 107	852	801	1 224	362	131	726	595
Unemployed	48	80	78	138	29	6	38	32
With own children under 6 years	349	269	239	482	78	35	234	141
In labor force	234	153	133	251	44	14	116	96
With own children 6 to 17 years only	493	302	432	599	124	53	325	267
In labor force	347	215	283	389	77	28	221	207
Persons 16 to 19 years	381	274	280	539	96	46	256	199
Nat enrolled in school	51	46	59	163	21	—	32	58
Unemployed or nat in labor force	34	36	28	105	21	—	6	35
Not high school graduate	8	46	33	86	10	—	15	31
Employed	8	10	5	—	—	—	9	7
Unemployed	—	8	15	30	—	—	—	11
Nat in labor force	—	28	13	56	10	—	6	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 970	2 377	2 050	3 409	1 045	462	2 095	1 551
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 472	1 880	1 704	2 816	849	356	1 771	1 285
50 to 52 weeks	1 765	1 377	1 238	1 906	632	223	1 362	880
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 311	2 795	2 652	4 560	1 309	636	2 670	1 936
With a mobility or self-care limitation	122	87	119	220	38	47	95	90
With a mobility limitation	82	61	78	156	24	18	55	48
In labor force	23	—	16	23	12	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	55	44	87	142	27	29	45	74
With a work disability	298	220	269	419	119	129	204	226
In labor force	137	91	106	121	69	63	28	99
Prevented from working	153	129	163	277	36	46	159	108
No work disability	3 013	2 575	2 383	4 141	1 190	507	2 466	1 710
In labor force	2 276	2 042	1 782	3 140	875	358	1 890	1 379
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	360	350	298	495	434	184	231	233
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	99	97	205	92	50	53	69
With a mobility limitation	79	74	74	144	58	43	42	54
With a self-care limitation	16	56	68	114	62	32	48	40

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gulfport city, Jackson County		Mississippi Point city, Jackson County			Ocean Springs city, Jackson County	
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 432	3 990	2 038	560	976	3 733	5 318
Native	3 374	3 940	2 009	560	976	3 643	5 241
Foreign born	58	50	29	—	—	90	77
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	6	10	8	—	—	29	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 205	3 723	1 950	540	935	3 561	4 983
Speak one language other than English	114	100	77	6	26	119	192
Do not speak English "very well"	31	10	43	6	19	44	80
In linguistically isolated households	6	10	8	—	—	29	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	980	1 202	375	126	181	770	1 569
Preprimary school	95	42	15	—	—	51	110
Public school	41	24	7	—	—	37	53
Elementary or high school	563	929	251	110	154	463	1 072
Public school	511	906	198	110	146	453	997
College	322	231	109	16	27	256	387
Public college	300	215	99	16	22	245	306
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 205	2 397	1 567	382	705	2 746	3 405
Less than 9th grade	94	80	69	40	107	143	142
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	256	351	185	99	194	298	423
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	797	774	445	111	276	789	949
Some college, no degree	518	520	346	67	57	569	817
Associate degree	180	263	93	5	42	204	334
Bachelor's degree	252	263	258	34	14	462	430
Graduate or professional degree	108	146	171	26	15	281	310
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.1	82.0	83.8	63.6	57.3	83.9	83.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.3	17.1	27.4	15.7	4.1	27.1	21.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 400	1 466	933	1 257	1 199	1 179	1 342
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 205	3 723	1 950	540	935	3 561	4 983
Same house	1 597	2 247	1 453	333	816	2 034	2 780
Different house in United States	1 546	1 453	497	207	119	1 527	2 112
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	211	409	128	42	31	20	45
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	789	597	203	102	63	820	819
Different MSA/PMSA	431	364	111	42	12	460	1 166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	115	83	55	21	13	227	82
Abroad	62	23	—	—	—	—	91
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 728	1 749	893	166	369	1 677	2 558
Car, truck, or van	1 622	1 705	862	166	348	1 580	2 468
Drove alone	1 389	1 500	801	155	328	1 361	2 159
Carpooled	233	205	61	11	20	219	309
Public transportation	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other means	61	21	21	—	15	41	71
Worked at home	45	23	5	—	6	56	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	18.1	15.7	12.1	18.9	17.3	21.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 487	1 586	861	166	362	1 181	1 467
Central city	818	978	441	87	216	258	363
Outside central city	669	608	420	79	146	923	1 104
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	241	163	32	—	7	496	1 091
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 669	2 956	1 743	438	820	3 130	3 994
In labor force	1 885	1 933	982	184	440	1 842	2 730
Employed	1 715	1 746	916	166	378	1 681	2 474
Unemployed	116	152	66	18	62	142	158
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	8.0	6.7	9.8	14.1	7.8	6.0
Females 16 years and over	1 283	1 557	890	255	400	1 774	2 075
Employed	716	794	362	81	131	782	1 137
Unemployed	47	78	29	18	6	66	67
With own children under 6 years	193	239	78	12	35	165	357
In labor force	98	133	44	7	14	118	213
With own children 6 to 17 years only	274	432	124	54	53	253	504
In labor force	193	283	77	34	28	210	379
Persons 16 to 19 years	215	280	96	23	46	191	330
Nat enrolled in school	46	59	21	—	—	37	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	36	28	21	—	—	37	26
Not high school graduate	46	33	10	—	—	13	24
Employed	10	5	—	—	—	—	8
Unemployed	8	15	—	—	—	—	—
Nat in labor force	28	13	10	—	—	13	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 027	2 028	1 045	217	462	1 929	2 912
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 655	1 697	849	184	356	1 447	2 422
50 to 52 weeks	1 215	1 231	632	85	223	1 032	1 763
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 331	2 623	1 309	265	636	2 331	3 531
With a mobility or self-care limitation	68	112	38	5	47	91	105
With a mobility limitation	42	71	24	5	18	36	68
In labor force	—	16	12	—	—	—	19
With a self-care limitation	44	87	27	5	29	85	56
With a work disability	148	254	119	11	129	186	341
In labor force	58	106	69	—	63	56	151
Prevented from working	90	148	36	11	46	124	157
No work disability	2 183	2 369	1 190	254	507	2 145	3 190
In labor force	1 742	1 768	875	179	358	1 676	2 460
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	272	298	434	173	184	773	342
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	97	92	38	50	179	87
With a mobility limitation	51	74	58	38	43	106	58
With a self-care limitation	56	68	62	32	32	107	61

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Troct 420 (pt.)	Troct 421 (pt.)	Troct 422	Troct 424	Troct 403	Troct 404 (pt.)	Troct 410 (pt.)	Troct 413 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 949	2 930	3 256	1 553	5 657	4 451	725	5 140
Native	3 932	2 898	3 256	1 553	5 529	4 395	711	5 131
Foreign born	17	32	—	—	128	56	14	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 637	2 728	3 039	1 441	5 215	4 179	673	4 749
Speak one language other than English	27	107	31	31	147	171	14	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	26	20	—	38	29	—	32
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 208	777	863	378	1 455	1 115	189	1 333
Preprimary school	75	36	71	8	96	95	22	75
Public school	31	21	27	—	42	69	22	35
Elementary or high school	815	571	545	258	1 091	775	135	1 011
Public school	749	559	459	211	960	667	124	902
College	318	170	247	112	268	245	32	247
Public college	286	165	213	104	232	239	32	221
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 297	1 810	2 163	1 041	3 456	3 012	446	3 104
Less than 9th grade	94	226	206	106	321	181	81	238
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	306	320	316	259	482	275	104	578
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	929	559	684	329	1 436	888	128	1 356
Some college, no degree	549	416	406	201	627	778	71	530
Associate degree	151	176	155	60	271	256	10	207
Bachelor's degree	188	79	290	67	249	384	30	130
Graduate or professional degree	80	34	106	19	70	250	22	65
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.6	69.8	75.9	64.9	76.8	84.9	58.5	73.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	6.2	18.3	8.3	9.2	21.0	11.7	6.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 278	1 348	1 207	989	1 588	1 310	1 491	1 435
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 637	2 728	3 039	1 441	5 215	4 179	673	4 749
Same house	1 858	1 424	1 881	930	3 176	2 643	523	3 267
Different house in United States	1 760	1 284	1 141	511	1 881	1 420	150	1 482
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 022	661	386	397	27	28	22	189
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	383	322	269	63	498	667	53	819
Different MSA/PMSA	219	167	335	41	1 205	602	75	296
Not in on MSA/PMSA	136	134	151	10	151	123	—	178
Abroad	19	20	17	—	158	116	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 887	1 328	1 430	616	2 699	2 041	299	2 274
Car, truck, or van	1 820	1 293	1 404	580	2 662	1 949	288	2 223
Drove alone	1 542	1 106	1 158	498	2 227	1 649	266	1 964
Carpooled	278	187	246	82	435	300	22	259
Public transportation	10	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	16	30	8	30	24	27	11	19
Worked at home	41	—	7	6	13	65	—	32
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	18.5	16.0	16.3	23.3	23.6	21.8	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 803	1 233	1 280	588	777	870	268	2 053
Central city	1 366	890	949	497	311	228	111	1 101
Outside central city	437	343	331	91	466	642	157	952
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	84	95	150	28	1 922	1 171	31	221
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 939	2 180	2 610	1 226	4 106	3 481	542	3 812
In labor force	1 998	1 504	1 518	699	2 897	2 164	344	2 496
Employed	1 862	1 366	1 423	621	2 662	1 928	311	2 315
Unemployed	98	127	79	66	116	88	33	172
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	8.5	5.3	9.6	4.2	4.4	9.6	6.9
Females 16 years and over	1 472	1 038	1 474	633	2 090	1 768	269	1 907
Employed	726	595	682	230	1 111	860	136	882
Unemployed	38	32	47	28	54	18	33	115
With own children under 6 years	234	141	190	81	397	258	76	400
In labor force	116	96	108	42	252	161	55	204
With own children 6 to 17 years only	325	267	227	100	448	361	28	463
In labor force	221	207	130	79	318	269	22	323
Persons 16 to 19 years	256	199	181	105	298	265	59	371
Not enrolled in school	32	58	32	33	123	47	—	90
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	35	10	21	34	18	—	63
Not high school graduate	15	31	32	19	44	20	—	63
Employed	9	7	22	—	18	13	—	—
Unemployed	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	18
Not in labor force	6	13	10	13	26	7	—	45
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 095	1 551	1 604	718	3 002	2 352	350	2 581
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 771	1 285	1 318	589	2 443	1 888	225	2 161
50 to 52 weeks	1 362	880	877	415	1 705	1 357	162	1 591
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 670	1 936	2 020	899	3 566	2 749	464	3 466
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	90	81	31	98	99	19	124
With a mobility limitation	55	48	50	23	63	42	19	84
In labor force	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	9
With a self-care limitation	45	74	42	20	65	87	—	82
With a work disability	204	226	300	82	345	327	72	262
In labor force	28	99	99	23	197	74	33	83
Prevented from working	159	108	174	54	105	199	39	172
No work disability	2 466	1 710	1 720	817	3 221	2 422	392	3 204
In labor force	1 890	1 379	1 361	619	2 523	1 857	300	2 376
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	231	233	432	315	421	564	78	337
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	69	179	106	163	93	23	127
With a mobility limitation	42	54	164	84	138	67	23	84
With a self-care limitation	48	40	64	72	90	49	—	87

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/MSAs in Jackson County	
		Total	Gulfport city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 126	40 126	3 557	2 498	5 939	9 218	1 928	1 681
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 374	4 374	544	192	650	1 329	269	202
Professional specialty occupations	5 788	5 788	507	379	1 122	1 445	362	300
Technicians and related support occupations	1 891	1 891	150	63	376	461	104	130
Sales occupations	4 594	4 594	406	302	718	1 048	223	175
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 899	5 899	519	356	942	1 537	287	268
Private household occupations	72	72	—	—	7	8	5	—
Protective service occupations	686	686	88	62	102	200	12	40
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 512	3 512	324	247	657	534	212	211
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	507	507	41	33	105	76	20	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 333	7 333	632	434	774	1 429	257	188
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 620	2 620	123	230	201	668	65	69
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 493	1 493	125	101	146	219	42	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 357	1 357	98	99	139	264	70	46
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	32 770	32 770	2 799	2 422	5 084	7 656	1 595	1 792
Less than \$5,000	1 891	1 891	127	137	251	547	75	156
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 946	2 946	196	338	423	752	79	291
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 136	3 136	257	245	352	770	92	172
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 976	5 976	480	511	830	1 224	232	288
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 877	5 877	526	379	884	1 359	366	273
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 621	6 621	558	356	1 096	1 461	327	332
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 592	4 592	488	320	835	1 120	301	163
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 100	1 100	110	76	303	254	57	69
\$100,000 or more	631	631	57	60	110	169	66	48
Median (dollars)	28 705	28 705	30 486	24 627	31 806	28 595	33 789	24 329
Mean (dollars)	34 106	34 106	35 794	31 317	37 352	34 585	40 529	31 815
Families	25 794	25 794	2 209	1 827	3 754	5 496	1 314	1 040
Median income (dollars)	32 079	32 079	34 298	29 161	37 809	34 651	34 973	33 286
Per capita income (dollars)	12 470	12 470	13 304	12 376	14 474	13 533	14 450	15 239
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	32 770	32 770	2 799	2 422	5 084	7 656	1 595	1 792
With earnings	26 795	26 795	2 428	1 710	4 153	5 981	1 288	1 179
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 013	34 013	35 810	31 032	34 868	36 749	37 089	29 994
With Social Security income	8 240	8 240	541	1 028	1 281	2 084	435	708
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 532	7 532	6 822	8 479	7 143	7 800	7 809	6 642
With public assistance income	1 633	1 633	142	202	200	424	89	152
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 310	3 310	4 399	4 365	3 010	3 010	4 301	2 749
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	37 622	37 622	38 138	35 939	41 340	40 852	43 181	37 563
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 112	37 112	36 801	35 024	42 456	39 051	34 981	40 017
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 345	40 345	40 867	37 726	44 877	44 694	46 008	40 983
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 982	40 982	40 263	37 791	48 499	44 426	37 695	47 114
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 521	18 521	18 633	21 262	21 471	19 008	17 328	20 786
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 626	14 626	15 756	12 422	17 144	16 044	9 648	21 370
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	25 794	25 794	2 209	1 827	3 754	5 496	1 314	1 040
Householder worked in 1989	20 580	20 580	1 845	1 222	3 078	4 294	1 023	792
With related children under 18 years	13 723	13 723	1 110	680	2 021	2 802	628	455
With related children under 5 years	4 950	4 950	415	220	649	1 024	229	142
Married-couple families	22 042	22 042	1 910	1 539	3 082	4 598	1 177	825
Householder worked in 1989	17 917	17 917	1 644	1 072	2 556	3 655	952	627
With related children under 18 years	11 349	11 349	927	559	1 594	2 225	569	332
With related children under 5 years	4 274	4 274	359	191	551	833	201	122
Female householder, no husband present	2 818	2 818	253	180	500	707	111	172
Householder worked in 1989	1 900	1 900	171	69	378	481	50	138
With related children under 18 years	1 821	1 821	153	63	314	474	54	105
With related children under 5 years	526	526	48	17	72	163	23	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 600	8 600	648	727	1 605	2 583	354	821
Nonfamily householder	6 976	6 976	590	595	1 330	2 160	281	752
65 years and over	2 716	2 716	130	319	501	959	141	408
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	89 581	89 581	7 562	6 032	13 085	19 656	4 451	3 713
Persons under 18 years	24 202	24 202	2 069	1 198	3 439	4 906	1 126	688
Related children under 18 years	24 120	24 120	2 069	1 177	3 429	4 901	1 126	688
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 013	18 013	1 558	894	2 606	3 594	854	529
Persons 65 years and over	9 127	9 127	575	1 166	1 385	2 549	564	773
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 368	2 368	217	160	253	472	96	107
Percent below poverty level	9.2	9.2	9.8	8.8	6.7	8.6	7.3	10.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 347	1 347	132	84	174	205	54	76
With related children under 18 years	1 712	1 712	154	88	189	337	72	58
With related children under 5 years	734	734	88	29	69	142	33	15
Married-couple families	1 387	1 387	135	99	90	237	45	44
Householder worked in 1989	790	790	73	73	67	98	30	33
With related children under 18 years	895	895	80	60	55	133	33	16
With related children under 5 years	400	400	59	23	17	54	15	—
Female householder, no husband present	905	905	74	39	154	222	51	54
Householder worked in 1989	506	506	51	5	107	94	24	43
With related children under 18 years	773	773	66	22	134	198	39	42
With related children under 5 years	296	296	21	6	52	82	18	15
Unrelated individuals	2 070	2 070	78	184	277	624	86	156
Nonfamily householder	1 353	1 353	62	120	177	452	55	125
65 years and over	856	856	23	109	104	283	44	76
Persons	9 787	9 787	831	683	1 113	2 130	423	451
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.3	8.5	10.8	9.5	12.1
Persons under 18 years	3 365	3 365	365	186	411	605	154	118
Related children under 18 years	3 294	3 294	365	165	401	600	154	118
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 335	2 335	263	137	311	381	119	106
Persons 65 years and over	1 262	1 262	52	150	124	393	54	76
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 219	4 219	350	320	484	1 046	118	183
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 373	14 373	1 109	993	1 518	2 877	588	638

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 407	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 420	Tract 421
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 326	2 026	1 760	3 063	916	378	1 862	1 366
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	238	310	247	281	93	22	255	159
Professional specialty occupations	568	329	230	283	223	45	283	167
Technicians and related support occupations	146	95	65	122	35	—	95	98
Sales occupations	282	234	200	455	90	58	214	96
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	300	297	226	396	130	33	265	141
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	41	37	29	26	12	40	56
Service occupations, except protective and household	262	176	186	324	39	49	139	110
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	19	—	37	44	22	—	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	338	341	312	647	139	82	344	264
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	64	88	77	223	86	42	128	151
Transportation and material moving occupations	56	70	79	162	16	29	28	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	45	64	97	17	6	63	62
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 915	1 583	1 393	2 271	866	429	1 331	1 112
Less than \$5,000	83	44	91	62	35	45	44	105
\$5,000 to \$9,999	140	110	86	243	77	83	84	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	98	170	133	243	49	26	168	129
\$15,000 to \$24,999	250	315	192	464	131	125	186	205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	398	298	270	333	139	72	244	262
\$35,000 to \$49,999	429	301	279	535	103	43	292	232
\$50,000 to \$74,999	349	252	256	278	233	28	248	69
\$75,000 to \$99,999	131	46	64	59	46	7	47	5
\$100,000 or more	37	47	22	54	53	—	18	5
Median (dollars)	34 645	28 125	32 188	27 750	35 200	19 609	33 221	25 664
Mean (dollars)	38 383	35 210	35 684	36 262	43 456	22 319	35 852	26 374
Families	1 539	1 179	1 210	1 925	695	267	1 114	786
Median income (dollars)	37 517	29 899	34 474	31 193	41 464	25 550	34 905	27 963
Per capita income (dollars)	13 996	13 469	12 522	12 246	18 349	9 777	12 208	10 100
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 915	1 583	1 393	2 271	866	429	1 331	1 112
With earnings	1 674	1 371	1 203	1 905	620	273	1 202	925
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	35 104	35 603	35 262	37 417	41 624	24 174	34 866	27 858
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	352	281	312	525	352	190	202	208
With public assistance income	8 166	7 448	6 946	8 499	8 191	8 531	8 332	7 546
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	57	53	96	126	54	71	74	63
1 987	4 586	4 019	4 105	5 564	3 433	2 851	2 851	2 985
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	40 667	37 264	37 421	39 231	47 635	29 095	38 037	28 726
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 838	33 753	37 264	41 372	53 620	26 861	37 748	30 010
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 868	40 134	40 799	41 949	49 237	31 460	41 765	31 338
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 331	38 084	40 815	46 046	54 257	31 401	43 599	35 378
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 974	17 964	16 046	23 234	26 726	18 320	17 360	20 366
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 808	12 216	16 711	16 586	—	16 871	15 908	20 273
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 539	1 179	1 210	1 925	695	267	1 114	786
Householder worked in 1989	1 256	1 001	993	1 526	486	163	931	625
With related children under 18 years	879	572	644	1 092	214	92	663	477
With related children under 5 years	282	221	236	400	77	30	242	152
Married-couple families	1 303	1 006	1 025	1 650	620	227	938	599
Householder worked in 1989	1 099	870	864	1 335	454	145	800	477
With related children under 18 years	705	449	533	896	201	67	502	317
With related children under 5 years	252	179	215	360	77	24	195	92
Female householder, no husband present	169	137	154	223	41	34	143	139
Householder worked in 1989	102	95	114	155	6	12	98	111
With related children under 18 years	126	87	96	167	—	19	128	130
With related children under 5 years	21	34	21	33	—	6	38	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	491	471	200	486	178	162	326	402
Nonfamily householders	376	404	183	346	171	162	217	326
65 years and over	67	81	57	92	88	67	46	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 269	4 141	4 019	6 726	2 038	976	3 903	2 930
Persons under 18 years	1 558	1 071	1 185	1 902	344	183	1 138	825
Related children under 18 years	1 548	1 071	1 185	1 881	333	183	1 138	820
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 126	792	918	1 371	245	142	837	618
Persons 65 years and over	360	350	298	495	434	184	231	233
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	145	88	151	178	51	24	106	97
Percent below poverty level	9.4	7.5	12.5	9.2	7.3	9.0	9.5	12.3
Householder worked in 1989	82	49	105	131	23	13	39	49
With related children under 18 years	111	57	111	155	19	12	89	73
With related children under 5 years	43	30	65	64	13	6	52	30
Married-couple families	62	58	77	110	43	7	50	64
Householder worked in 1989	53	27	46	81	23	7	9	31
With related children under 18 years	45	27	53	87	19	—	33	45
With related children under 5 years	28	15	44	48	13	—	23	17
Female householder, no husband present	83	22	74	61	—	11	56	33
Householder worked in 1989	29	14	59	43	—	—	30	18
With related children under 18 years	66	22	58	61	—	6	56	28
With related children under 5 years	15	7	21	9	—	6	29	13
Unrelated individuals	93	71	28	119	11	33	86	97
Nonfamily householders	42	43	19	74	11	33	41	57
65 years and over	7	23	—	38	11	22	6	12
Persons	565	338	555	763	128	115	455	431
Percent below poverty level	10.7	8.2	13.8	11.3	6.3	11.8	11.7	14.7
Persons under 18 years	238	110	267	325	31	45	145	134
Related children under 18 years	228	110	267	304	20	45	145	129
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	83	187	216	14	37	68	85
Persons 65 years and over	25	52	—	76	27	27	11	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	302	96	281	298	74	78	226	228
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	650	668	617	1 196	173	151	589	615

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gautier city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County			Ocean Springs city, Jackson County	
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 715	1 746	916	166	378	1 681	2 474
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	298	240	93	32	22	202	223
Professional specialty occupations	277	230	223	26	45	300	348
Technicians and related support occupations	85	65	35	7	—	130	158
Sales occupations	188	200	90	33	58	175	320
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	266	226	130	17	33	268	451
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	36	37	26	7	12	40	62
Service occupations, except protective and household	124	186	39	—	49	211	225
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	37	22	—	—	37	49
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	320	312	139	23	82	188	369
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41	77	86	21	42	69	78
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	72	16	—	29	15	108
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	64	17	—	6	46	76
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 338	1 378	866	229	429	1 792	1 833
Less than \$5,000	44	83	35	13	45	156	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90	86	77	32	83	291	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999	120	133	49	20	26	172	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999	259	192	131	75	125	288	335
\$25,000 to \$34,999	240	263	139	49	72	273	302
\$35,000 to \$49,999	272	279	103	27	43	332	426
\$50,000 to \$74,999	232	256	233	6	28	163	347
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	64	46	—	7	69	127
\$100,000 or more	35	22	53	7	—	48	25
Median (dollars)	30 000	32 536	35 200	20 687	19 609	24 329	35 241
Mean (dollars)	36 584	35 957	43 456	26 193	22 319	31 815	39 042
Families	969	1 195	695	185	267	1 040	1 541
Median income (dollars)	34 922	34 803	41 464	24 205	25 550	33 286	37 962
Per capita income (dollars)	14 282	12 574	18 349	10 288	9 777	15 239	13 439
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 338	1 378	866	229	429	1 792	1 833
With earnings	1 157	1 188	620	150	273	1 179	1 657
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 138	35 604	41 624	18 092	24 174	29 994	35 825
With Social Security income	237	304	352	135	190	708	329
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 565	7 023	8 191	9 312	8 531	6 642	6 858
With public assistance income	46	96	54	6	71	152	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 192	4 019	5 564	4 632	3 433	2 749	3 833
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	39 216	37 758	47 635	30 248	29 095	37 563	41 921
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 855	37 264	53 620	22 159	26 861	40 017	44 892
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 547	40 890	49 237	30 308	31 460	40 983	45 339
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 236	40 815	54 257	21 519	31 401	47 114	50 768
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 754	17 155	26 726	13 413	18 320	20 786	21 673
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 821	16 711	—	24 800	16 871	21 370	14 507
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	969	1 195	695	185	267	1 040	1 541
Householder worked in 1989	822	978	486	107	163	792	1 311
With related children under 18 years	445	644	214	63	92	455	884
With related children under 5 years	167	236	77	12	30	142	287
Married-couple families	852	1 018	620	163	227	825	1 271
Householder worked in 1989	747	857	454	90	145	627	1 092
With related children under 18 years	378	533	201	52	67	332	721
With related children under 5 years	132	215	77	6	24	122	239
Female householder, no husband present	102	146	41	10	34	172	201
Householder worked in 1989	60	106	6	5	12	138	150
With related children under 18 years	52	96	—	5	19	105	116
With related children under 5 years	27	21	—	—	6	20	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	410	200	178	44	162	821	407
Nonfamily households	369	183	171	44	162	752	292
65 years and over	68	57	88	35	67	408	52
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 416	3 990	2 038	560	976	3 713	5 295
Persons under 18 years	859	1 185	344	138	183	688	1 524
Related children under 18 years	859	1 185	333	138	183	688	1 524
Related children 5 to 17 years	632	918	245	118	142	529	1 189
Persons 65 years and over	272	298	434	173	184	773	342
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	74	143	51	17	24	107	72
Percent below poverty level	7.6	12.0	7.3	9.2	9.0	10.3	4.7
Householder worked in 1989	35	97	23	6	13	76	55
With related children under 18 years	43	111	19	12	12	58	65
With related children under 5 years	23	65	13	—	6	15	30
Married-couple families	58	77	43	12	7	44	27
Householder worked in 1989	27	46	23	6	7	33	15
With related children under 18 years	27	53	19	12	—	16	20
With related children under 5 years	15	44	13	—	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	8	66	—	5	11	54	45
Householder worked in 1989	—	51	—	—	—	43	40
With related children under 18 years	8	58	—	—	6	42	45
With related children under 5 years	—	21	—	—	6	15	22
Unrelated individuals	50	28	11	15	33	156	74
Nonfamily households	43	19	11	15	33	125	39
65 years and over	23	—	11	15	22	76	21
Persons	291	540	128	82	115	451	357
Percent below poverty level	8.5	13.5	6.3	14.6	11.8	12.1	6.7
Persons under 18 years	98	267	31	21	45	118	150
Related children under 18 years	98	267	20	21	45	118	150
Related children 5 to 17 years	76	187	14	21	37	106	106
Persons 65 years and over	52	—	27	20	27	76	41
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	84	266	74	13	78	183	96
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	488	602	173	149	151	638	499

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 862	1 366	1 423	621	2 662	1 928	311	2 315
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	255	159	217	45	261	269	12	254
Professional specialty occupations	283	167	249	66	258	362	52	218
Technicians and related support occupations	95	98	68	18	131	104	10	109
Sales occupations	214	96	173	94	440	223	46	365
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	265	141	311	95	325	287	31	259
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	40	56	16	19	33	12	5	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	139	110	94	18	332	212	52	198
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	33	12	34	20	—	44
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	344	264	154	107	483	257	21	511
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	128	151	63	120	102	65	47	160
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	62	16	13	128	42	24	112
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	62	29	14	126	70	11	62
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 331	1 112	1 234	616	2 085	1 595	245	1 754
Less than \$5,000	44	105	170	43	160	75	—	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	100	177	98	132	79	20	188
\$10,000 to \$14,999	168	129	76	65	279	92	50	164
\$15,000 to \$24,999	186	205	129	114	473	232	56	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999	244	262	210	133	363	366	58	256
\$35,000 to \$49,999	292	232	229	97	471	327	29	410
\$50,000 to \$74,999	248	69	215	59	162	301	20	240
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	5	28	7	26	57	—	44
\$100,000 or more	18	5	—	—	19	66	12	54
Median (dollars)	33 221	25 664	27 006	23 571	24 972	33 789	24 125	28 827
Mean (dollars)	35 852	26 374	29 055	25 664	31 718	40 529	27 708	38 653
Families	1 114	786	840	387	1 685	1 314	210	1 483
Median income (dollars)	34 905	27 963	35 851	28 547	28 630	34 973	25 303	32 029
Per capita income (dollars)	12 208	10 100	11 223	10 362	11 593	14 450	9 622	13 272
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 331	1 112	1 234	616	2 085	1 595	245	1 754
With earnings	1 202	925	869	425	1 811	1 288	214	1 476
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 866	27 858	33 559	28 178	31 454	37 089	27 302	39 993
With Social Security income	202	208	439	222	374	435	44	361
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 332	7 546	6 812	7 602	6 478	7 809	12 208	8 853
With public assistance income	74	63	112	44	19	89	7	88
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 851	2 985	2 168	4 772	1 679	4 301	600	4 083
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 037	28 726	36 088	28 793	35 081	43 181	28 254	42 156
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 748	30 010	38 411	31 228	39 977	34 981	21 854	44 433
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 765	31 338	39 942	33 291	38 191	46 008	32 321	45 150
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 599	35 378	44 396	37 271	45 358	37 695	26 748	49 722
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 360	20 366	15 313	11 378	18 274	17 328	9 833	24 745
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 908	20 273	5 393	12 784	14 447	9 648	9 833	18 370
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 114	786	840	387	1 685	1 314	210	1 483
Householder worked in 1989	931	625	612	267	1 405	1 023	179	1 217
With related children under 18 years	663	477	424	202	979	628	127	865
With related children under 5 years	242	152	170	78	405	229	54	316
Married-couple families	938	599	697	310	1 376	1 177	154	1 279
Householder worked in 1989	800	477	510	229	1 147	952	123	1 069
With related children under 18 years	502	317	362	154	775	569	71	710
With related children under 5 years	195	92	130	59	317	201	47	287
Female householder, no husband present	143	139	127	64	249	111	35	160
Householder worked in 1989	98	111	94	25	198	50	35	120
With related children under 18 years	128	130	62	42	179	54	35	134
With related children under 5 years	38	53	40	13	80	23	7	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	326	402	480	251	510	354	61	349
Nonfamily householder	217	326	394	229	400	281	35	271
65 years and over	46	42	243	146	119	141	13	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 903	2 930	3 114	1 553	5 621	4 451	725	5 134
Persons under 18 years	1 138	625	790	362	1 636	1 126	212	1 500
Related children under 18 years	1 138	820	790	362	1 625	1 126	212	1 489
Related children 5 to 17 years	837	618	573	250	1 215	854	160	1 098
Persons 65 years and over	231	233	432	315	421	564	78	337
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	106	97	83	80	143	96	14	133
Percent below poverty level	9.5	12.3	9.9	20.7	8.5	7.3	6.7	9.0
Householder worked in 1989	39	49	22	37	87	54	14	97
With related children under 18 years	89	73	57	42	117	72	14	110
With related children under 5 years	52	30	26	19	62	33	7	54
Married-couple families	50	64	28	26	77	45	—	81
Householder worked in 1989	9	31	—	12	32	30	—	52
With related children under 18 years	33	45	9	7	51	33	—	58
With related children under 5 years	23	17	—	7	23	15	—	38
Female householder, no husband present	56	33	55	41	66	51	14	45
Householder worked in 1989	30	18	22	12	55	24	14	38
With related children under 18 years	56	28	48	29	66	39	14	45
With related children under 5 years	29	13	26	6	39	18	7	9
Unrelated individuals	86	97	170	40	136	86	21	87
Nanfamily householder	41	57	148	30	88	55	—	56
65 years and over	6	12	123	23	56	44	—	28
Persons	455	431	444	234	607	423	47	548
Percent below poverty level	11.7	14.7	14.3	15.1	10.8	9.5	6.5	10.7
Persons under 18 years	145	134	134	56	231	154	12	236
Related children under 18 years	145	129	134	56	231	154	12	225
Related children 5 to 17 years	68	85	82	28	166	119	7	151
Persons 65 years and over	11	36	132	53	56	54	—	66
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	226	228	261	84	348	118	12	180
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	589	615	592	291	1 295	588	180	898

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 410
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	23 602	23 602	2 454	11 667	970	5 594	527	890
Native	23 588	23 588	2 444	11 667	970	5 590	527	890
Foreign born	14	14	10	-	-	4	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	21 334	21 334	2 124	10 736	883	4 859	487	825
Speak a language other than English	581	581	70	281	33	116	26	13
Do not speak English "very well"	209	209	18	134	-	44	-	13
In linguistically isolated households	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8 547	8 547	1 072	4 068	244	1 895	226	400
Preprimary school	431	431	73	166	20	166	6	9
Public school	347	347	73	135	-	139	-	9
Elementary or high school	6 818	6 818	820	3 273	146	1 440	182	349
Public school	6 669	6 669	812	3 196	135	1 416	182	349
College	1 298	1 298	179	629	78	289	38	42
Public college	1 121	1 121	179	521	78	235	31	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	11 846	11 846	963	6 205	602	2 643	286	401
Less than 9th grade	1 699	1 699	82	916	88	411	44	84
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 841	2 841	267	1 439	112	740	37	73
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 343	3 343	192	2 010	123	618	69	88
Some college, no degree	2 121	2 121	259	1 029	70	485	53	82
Associate degree	677	677	45	307	50	151	28	10
Bachelor's degree	854	854	61	406	108	162	42	16
Graduate or professional degree	311	311	57	98	51	76	13	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.7	61.7	63.8	62.0	66.8	56.5	71.7	60.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	9.8	12.3	8.1	26.4	9.0	19.2	16.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 651	1 651	1 982	1 638	1 261	1 570	1 642	2 031
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	21 334	21 334	2 124	10 736	883	4 859	487	825
Same house	12 742	12 742	944	7 512	486	2 388	206	522
Different house in United States	8 487	8 487	1 180	3 219	381	2 464	263	303
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 586	1 586	246	329	-	981	-	7
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 566	4 566	478	2 340	224	808	57	205
Different MSA/PMSA	1 708	1 708	431	414	123	356	179	63
Not in on MSA/PMSA	627	627	25	136	34	319	27	28
Abrroard	105	105	-	5	16	7	18	-
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	7 651	7 651	711	3 804	438	1 674	207	317
Car, truck, or van	7 230	7 230	686	3 643	412	1 505	199	317
Drove alone	5 597	5 597	574	2 837	275	1 135	171	227
Carpooled	1 633	1 633	112	806	137	370	28	90
Public transportation	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
Other means	240	240	25	123	15	69	8	-
Worked at home	174	174	-	31	11	100	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.4	26.5	15.0	22.3	15.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 856	6 856	668	3 641	230	1 625	88	302
Central city	4 169	4 169	451	2 181	89	1 142	43	185
Outside central city	2 687	2 687	217	1 460	141	483	45	117
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	795	795	43	163	208	49	119	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	15 513	15 513	1 357	7 977	726	3 599	342	511
In labor force	9 662	9 662	961	4 931	520	2 118	226	354
Employed	7 719	7 719	721	3 937	389	1 660	177	320
Unemployed	1 766	1 766	219	994	82	403	13	26
Percent of civilian labor force	18.6	18.6	23.3	20.2	17.4	19.5	6.8	7.5
Females 16 years and over	8 294	8 294	767	4 280	339	1 911	175	271
Employed	3 914	3 914	374	1 968	162	864	94	129
Unemployed	1 006	1 006	136	505	68	267	-	18
With own children under 6 years	1 861	1 861	287	855	41	535	43	71
In labor force	1 238	1 238	203	568	33	353	28	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 214	2 214	214	1 148	61	468	62	92
In labor force	1 691	1 691	169	889	61	334	62	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 146	2 146	202	1 095	73	439	49	36
Not enrolled in school	399	399	15	224	11	105	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	319	319	15	187	11	74	-	-
No high school graduate	182	182	7	96	-	53	-	-
Employed	31	31	-	14	-	5	-	-
Unemployed	55	55	-	23	-	32	-	-
Not in labor force	96	96	7	59	-	16	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 685	9 685	881	4 951	567	2 070	244	363
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 648	7 648	738	4 023	473	1 423	206	331
50 to 52 weeks	4 809	4 809	512	2 470	349	907	160	207
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	13 624	13 624	1 296	7 148	558	2 973	262	473
With a mobility or self-care limitation	948	948	40	492	41	273	14	47
With a mobility limitation	383	383	28	221	-	96	14	-
In labor force	47	47	-	32	-	15	-	-
With a self-care limitation	776	776	32	390	41	237	-	47
With a work disability	1 581	1 581	130	901	27	346	26	50
In labor force	485	485	46	296	7	84	12	11
Prevented from working	948	948	72	531	11	221	14	27
No work disability	12 043	12 043	1 166	6 247	531	2 627	236	423
In labor force	8 841	8 841	894	4 544	429	1 960	173	335
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 459	1 459	40	796	108	362	44	30
With a mobility or self-care limitation	346	346	10	156	26	117	18	10
With a mobility limitation	286	286	10	124	20	95	18	10
With a self-care limitation	224	224	5	108	6	84	11	5

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 979	767	1 476	2 325	2 790	3 755	1 340	753
Native	1 969	767	1 476	2 325	2 790	3 755	1 340	753
Foreign born	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 687	711	1 369	2 104	2 565	3 483	1 169	638
Speak one language other than English	70	18	39	39	105	82	18	7
Do not speak English "very well"	18	—	39	30	47	13	9	7
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	883	334	574	901	1 090	1 096	553	257
Preprimary school	64	8	22	36	16	56	56	57
Public school	64	8	6	33	16	46	45	57
Elementary or high school	686	321	457	733	889	886	425	183
Public school	678	314	438	711	885	875	425	183
College	133	5	95	132	185	154	72	17
Public college	133	5	71	112	149	139	42	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	719	345	837	1 089	1 364	2 115	608	310
Less than 9th grade	43	34	106	139	142	412	28	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	216	111	134	276	358	498	116	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	153	103	331	416	383	596	160	119
Some college, no degree	217	83	140	118	302	320	156	41
Associate's degree	45	6	44	55	55	119	40	33
Bachelor's degree	36	8	72	60	111	135	95	7
Graduate or professional degree	9	—	10	25	13	35	13	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.0	58.0	71.3	61.9	63.3	57.0	76.3	67.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.3	2.3	9.8	7.8	9.1	8.0	17.8	4.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 229	1 928	1 477	1 870	1 746	1 483	1 617	1 134
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 687	711	1 369	2 104	2 565	3 483	1 169	638
Some house	672	308	1 043	1 265	1 849	2 551	417	255
Different house in United States	1 015	403	326	839	716	932	752	383
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	228	59	18	76	94	86	266	137
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	407	310	247	633	515	689	240	175
Different MSA/PMSA	362	22	61	99	72	104	164	18
Not on MSA/PMSA	18	12	—	31	35	53	82	53
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	514	262	503	678	926	1 256	517	307
Car, truck, or van	489	254	498	666	882	1 205	517	291
Drove alone	399	230	402	468	736	949	416	213
Carpooled	90	24	96	198	146	256	101	78
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other means	25	—	5	12	44	24	—	16
Worked at home	—	8	—	—	—	23	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	24.8	15.9	17.9	16.2	18.5	14.9	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	486	244	484	639	887	1 213	509	282
Central city	318	142	302	311	536	782	313	198
Outside control city	168	102	182	328	351	431	196	84
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	28	18	19	39	39	43	8	25
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 031	440	1 033	1 496	1 852	2 652	822	475
In labor force	716	300	608	890	1 235	1 641	667	349
Employed	521	271	522	699	951	1 309	543	316
Unemployed	182	29	86	191	284	332	118	33
Percent of civilian labor force	25.9	9.7	14.1	21.5	23.0	20.2	17.9	9.5
Females 16 years and over	580	229	562	864	999	1 377	455	257
Employed	269	146	269	358	477	663	273	168
Unemployed	114	22	67	97	158	135	97	24
With own children under 6 years	238	37	105	234	219	213	158	88
In labor force	154	30	68	131	166	142	138	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	186	69	191	210	265	374	158	55
In labor force	153	49	153	172	210	279	137	40
Persons 16 to 19 years	191	67	150	261	321	291	95	74
Not enrolled in school	15	22	15	32	53	97	22	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	22	15	17	45	83	22	—
Not high school graduate	7	11	—	17	29	34	14	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	11	—	—	6	6	7	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	17	15	22	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	644	312	655	904	1 191	1 597	595	338
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	511	242	520	697	1 017	1 328	488	240
50 to 52 weeks	339	123	334	461	524	865	361	164
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 008	404	915	1 398	1 742	2 322	795	462
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40	12	40	85	112	189	31	38
With a mobility limitation	28	12	27	34	41	79	5	24
In labor force	—	—	5	—	8	19	—	7
With a self-care limitation	32	—	22	76	97	163	26	31
With a work disability	125	36	119	237	170	276	64	44
In labor force	46	9	43	65	69	101	21	20
Prevented from working	67	27	76	126	84	164	32	24
No work disability	883	368	796	1 161	1 572	2 046	731	418
In labor force	657	291	556	813	1 154	1 482	640	329
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	36	118	98	110	307	21	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	9	—	46	28	61	11	6
With a mobility limitation	—	9	—	40	23	40	11	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	32	15	55	—	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gulfport city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County				
	Troct 410 (pt.)	Troct 411 (pt.)	Troct 414 (pt.)	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	447	1 979	1 476	1 009	2 325	2 790	3 755
Native	447	1 969	1 476	1 009	2 325	2 790	3 755
Foreign born	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	409	1 687	1 369	941	2 104	2 565	3 483
Speak only English	—	70	39	16	39	105	82
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	39	5	30	47	13
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	172	883	574	308	901	1 090	1 096
Preprimary school	9	64	22	28	36	16	56
Public school	9	64	6	26	33	16	46
Elementary or high school	134	686	457	222	733	889	886
Public school	134	678	438	208	711	885	875
College	29	133	95	58	132	185	154
Public college	29	133	71	45	112	149	139
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	224	719	837	648	1 089	1 364	2 115
Less than 9th grade	39	43	106	117	139	142	412
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	51	216	134	109	276	358	498
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32	153	331	251	416	383	596
Some college, no degree	38	217	140	108	118	302	320
Associate degree	—	45	44	28	55	55	119
Bachelor's degree	16	36	72	20	60	111	135
Graduate or professional degree	48	9	10	15	25	13	35
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.8	64.0	71.3	65.1	61.9	63.3	57.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	6.3	9.8	5.4	7.8	9.1	8.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 174	2 229	1 477	1 396	1 870	1 746	1 483
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	409	1 687	1 369	941	2 104	2 565	3 483
Some house	272	672	1 043	618	1 265	1 849	2 551
Different house in United States	137	1 015	326	318	839	716	932
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7	228	18	21	76	94	86
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	71	407	247	236	633	515	689
Different MSA/PMSA	52	362	61	56	99	72	104
Not in on MSA/PMSA	7	18	—	5	31	35	53
Abroad	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	180	514	503	341	678	926	1 256
Car, truck, or van	180	489	498	300	666	882	1 205
Drove alone	158	399	402	214	468	736	949
Carpooled	22	90	96	86	198	146	256
Public transportation	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Other means	—	25	5	38	12	44	24
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	18.6	15.9	14.5	17.9	16.2	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	165	486	484	336	639	887	1 213
Central city	116	318	302	190	311	536	782
Outside central city	49	168	182	146	328	351	431
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	28	19	5	39	39	43
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	298	1 031	1 033	751	1 496	1 852	2 652
In labor force	217	716	608	419	890	1 235	1 641
Employed	183	521	522	347	699	951	1 309
Unemployed	26	182	86	72	191	284	332
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	25.9	14.1	17.2	21.5	23.0	20.2
Females 16 years and over	174	580	562	381	864	999	1 377
Employed	96	269	269	159	358	477	663
Unemployed	18	114	67	26	97	158	135
With own children under 6 years	49	238	105	69	234	219	213
In labor force	49	154	68	53	131	166	142
With own children 6 to 17 years only	28	186	191	81	210	265	374
In labor force	16	153	153	56	172	210	279
Persons 16 to 19 years	11	191	150	50	261	321	291
Not enrolled in school	—	15	15	5	32	53	97
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	15	15	5	17	45	83
Not high school graduate	—	7	—	5	17	29	34
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Not in labor force	—	7	—	5	17	15	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	218	644	655	466	904	1 191	1 597
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	208	511	520	363	697	1 017	1 328
50 to 52 weeks	161	339	334	235	461	524	865
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	260	1 008	915	597	1 398	1 742	2 322
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	40	40	54	85	112	189
With a mobility limitation	—	28	27	28	34	41	79
In labor force	—	—	5	—	—	8	19
With a self-care limitation	—	32	22	32	76	97	163
With a work disability	5	125	119	74	237	170	276
In labor force	—	46	43	9	65	69	101
Prevented from working	5	67	76	65	126	84	164
No work disability	255	883	796	523	1 161	1 572	2 046
In labor force	209	657	556	410	813	1 154	1 482
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	30	10	118	144	98	110	307
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	—	—	12	46	28	61
With a mobility limitation	10	—	—	12	40	23	40
With a self-care limitation	5	—	—	6	32	15	55

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 340	753	2 028	578	465	527	443	455
Native	1 340	753	2 028	578	465	527	443	455
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 169	638	1 710	544	440	487	416	437
Speak a language other than English	18	7	77	6	—	26	13	18
Do not speak English "very well"	9	7	25	—	—	—	13	—
In linguistically isolated households	9	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	553	257	690	208	200	226	228	235
Preprimary school	56	57	37	—	—	6	—	—
Public school	45	57	37	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	425	183	541	165	192	182	215	235
Public school	425	183	533	159	163	182	215	235
College	72	17	112	43	8	38	13	—
Public college	42	17	112	43	—	31	13	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	608	310	885	341	222	286	177	193
Less than 9th grade	28	26	179	75	7	44	45	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	116	76	311	92	30	37	22	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	160	119	180	62	45	69	56	70
Some college, no degree	156	41	152	61	47	53	44	42
Associate degree	40	33	28	21	65	28	10	—
Bachelor's degree	95	7	15	10	19	42	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	13	8	20	20	9	13	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	67.1	44.6	51.0	83.3	71.7	62.1	58.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	4.8	4.0	8.8	12.6	19.2	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 617	1 134	1 838	1 856	1 220	1 642	3 155	1 922
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 169	638	1 710	544	440	487	416	437
Some house	417	255	985	348	189	206	250	122
Different house in United States	752	383	725	189	192	263	166	315
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	266	137	306	120	—	—	—	25
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	240	175	266	—	—	57	134	290
Different MSA/PMSA	164	18	65	39	147	179	11	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	82	53	88	30	45	27	21	—
Abroad	—	—	—	7	59	18	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	517	307	367	167	191	207	137	162
Car, truck, or van	517	291	302	136	184	199	137	162
Drove alone	416	213	198	119	147	171	69	162
Carpooled	101	78	104	17	37	28	68	—
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	16	17	31	—	8	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	48	—	7	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	16.3	13.9	18.8	22.1	22.3	14.9	23.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	509	282	360	158	35	88	137	162
Central city	313	198	272	120	—	43	69	82
Outside central city	196	84	88	38	35	45	68	80
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	25	7	9	156	119	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	822	475	1 208	409	289	342	213	247
In labor force	667	349	525	209	211	226	137	162
Employed	543	316	367	167	182	177	137	162
Unemployed	118	33	158	42	13	13	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	17.9	9.5	30.1	20.1	6.7	6.8	—	—
Females 16 years and over	455	257	635	198	168	175	97	132
Employed	273	168	220	73	102	94	33	104
Unemployed	97	24	90	17	13	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	158	88	227	7	14	43	22	—
In labor force	138	65	109	7	—	28	12	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	158	55	140	53	75	62	64	42
In labor force	137	40	73	28	60	62	21	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	95	74	156	45	53	49	25	45
Not enrolled in school	22	20	23	19	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	—	12	19	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	14	—	17	13	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	12	13	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	595	338	530	225	233	244	145	174
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	488	240	321	124	193	206	123	144
50 to 52 weeks	361	164	144	67	124	160	46	72
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	795	462	892	352	263	262	213	230
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	38	127	52	23	14	47	—
With a mobility limitation	5	24	35	28	6	14	—	—
In labor force	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	26	31	116	39	23	—	47	—
In labor force	21	20	9	34	15	12	11	11
Prevented from working	32	24	103	29	21	14	22	11
No work disability	731	418	763	282	227	236	168	219
In labor force	640	329	507	175	180	173	126	162
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	21	13	125	57	10	44	—	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	6	62	7	10	18	—	—
With a mobility limitation	11	6	62	7	10	18	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	46	7	10	11	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Goutier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 410
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	7 719	7 719	721	3 937	389	1 660	177	320
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	312	312	33	147	12	61	14	20
Professional specialty occupations-----	910	910	86	407	68	215	31	42
Technicians and related support occupations-----	246	246	39	83	39	62	16	7
Sales occupations-----	641	641	66	226	8	248	—	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	711	711	83	409	7	125	—	13
Private household occupations-----	168	168	4	81	7	37	12	4
Protective service occupations-----	106	106	17	63	—	26	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	1 384	1 384	115	761	60	282	26	31
Forming, faristry, and fishing occupations-----	111	111	—	68	8	27	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	1 241	1 241	142	613	83	230	44	47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	1 011	1 011	55	577	55	234	5	30
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	307	307	52	160	7	28	8	44
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	571	571	29	342	35	85	13	52
INCOME IN 1989								
Households-----	7 303	7 303	715	3 500	372	1 882	146	236
Less than \$5,000-----	1 538	1 538	184	617	32	596	14	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	1 075	1 075	89	433	45	377	8	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	802	802	49	420	46	188	11	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	1 460	1 460	142	761	62	288	26	93
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	990	990	85	504	70	203	21	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	953	953	104	494	59	189	39	24
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	381	381	27	220	50	41	17	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	73	73	35	28	—	—	10	35
\$100,000 or more-----	31	31	—	23	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	16 754	16 754	17 465	18 726	25 313	9 332	30 750	23 224
Mean (dollars)-----	20 954	20 954	21 962	22 846	29 248	14 964	31 582	30 732
Families-----	5 761	5 761	672	2 816	202	1 358	131	213
Median income (dollars)-----	17 951	17 951	17 083	20 410	34 417	8 851	35 048	23 783
Per capita income (dollars)-----	6 648	6 648	6 044	6 920	11 069	5 683	9 340	7 815
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households-----	7 303	7 303	715	3 500	372	1 882	146	236
With earnings-----	5 680	5 680	538	2 758	321	1 325	139	216
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	23 511	23 511	26 890	25 262	31 408	17 716	31 127	31 156
With Social Security income-----	1 514	1 514	59	860	67	394	24	26
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	5 697	5 697	6 392	5 646	4 015	5 906	6 329	6 158
With public assistance income-----	1 435	1 435	177	575	21	548	7	28
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	2 327	2 327	1 846	2 496	3 350	2 106	6 984	3 020
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)-----	22 618	22 618	21 081	25 347	40 786	14 858	33 428	32 668
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	22 075	22 075	20 228	25 245	48 101	13 202	37 792	36 556
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	32 044	32 044	31 127	33 285	50 055	24 215	40 532	34 850
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	33 881	33 881	33 591	34 195	55 969	25 862	39 826	37 372
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	11 283	11 283	11 133	12 772	19 314	8 875	18 408	26 692
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	9 735	9 735	10 599	11 186	21 076	7 147	30 415	34 024
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families-----	5 761	5 761	672	2 816	202	1 358	131	213
Householder worked in 1989-----	4 073	4 073	478	2 049	193	803	118	188
With related children under 18 years-----	4 274	4 274	555	1 985	131	1 055	111	187
With related children under 5 years-----	1 802	1 802	291	778	32	551	32	70
Married-couple families-----	2 970	2 970	321	1 654	133	455	78	156
Householder worked in 1989-----	2 321	2 321	277	1 300	133	283	72	151
With related children under 18 years-----	2 084	2 084	220	1 140	90	335	72	130
With related children under 5 years-----	861	861	131	479	32	152	26	45
Female householder, no husband present-----	2 389	2 389	320	948	59	809	40	52
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 452	1 452	188	578	50	449	33	37
With related children under 18 years-----	1 939	1 939	304	711	41	678	26	52
With related children under 5 years-----	862	862	147	262	—	375	6	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	2 074	2 074	94	927	215	660	22	26
Nanfamily households-----	1 542	1 542	43	684	170	524	15	23
65 years and over-----	439	439	—	207	78	133	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	23 233	23 233	2 454	11 612	920	5 330	527	890
Persons under 18 years-----	9 195	9 195	1 213	4 256	227	2 216	212	402
Related children under 18 years-----	9 176	9 176	1 213	4 242	227	2 211	212	402
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	6 951	6 951	883	3 315	179	1 476	172	337
Persons 65 years and over-----	1 459	1 459	40	796	108	362	44	30
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families-----	2 007	2 007	306	770	16	716	14	37
Percent below poverty level-----	34.8	34.8	45.5	27.3	7.9	52.7	10.7	17.4
Householder worked in 1989-----	899	899	126	352	7	302	7	12
With related children under 18 years-----	1 705	1 705	291	601	7	630	7	32
With related children under 5 years-----	821	821	156	279	—	329	—	5
Married-couple families-----	401	401	54	220	—	104	—	—
Householder worked in 1989-----	159	159	24	109	—	15	—	—
With related children under 18 years-----	284	284	39	154	—	68	—	—
With related children under 5 years-----	123	123	28	73	—	10	—	—
Female householder, no husband present-----	1 497	1 497	234	503	16	599	14	27
Householder worked in 1989-----	685	685	102	214	7	283	7	12
With related children under 18 years-----	1 331	1 331	234	410	7	558	7	27
With related children under 5 years-----	673	673	128	186	—	319	—	—
Unrelated individuals-----	929	929	31	474	77	285	—	12
Nanfamily households-----	604	604	12	300	43	214	—	12
65 years and over-----	234	234	—	96	45	81	—	—
Persons-----	8 338	8 338	1 262	3 339	127	2 779	27	182
Percent below poverty level-----	35.9	35.9	51.4	28.8	13.8	52.1	5.1	20.4
Persons under 18 years-----	4 048	4 048	789	1 391	9	1 410	6	81
Related children under 18 years-----	4 034	4 034	789	1 377	9	1 410	6	81
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	2 940	2 940	564	1 031	9	960	6	81
Persons 65 years and over-----	524	524	30	236	63	171	7	30
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level-----	4 761	4 761	822	1 673	31	1 857	27	72
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	10 318	10 318	1 389	4 375	173	3 156	74	267
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----								

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	521	271	522	699	951	1 309	543	316
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	—	47	7	43	38	7	15
Professional specialty occupations	54	—	43	83	88	152	104	14
Technicians and related support occupations	32	—	7	28	—	40	22	21
Sales occupations	51	17	24	57	76	47	86	39
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	70	19	64	62	92	142	20	30
Private household occupations	—	—	35	13	6	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	—	—	10	40	7	16	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	96	96	94	142	184	242	93	62
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	11	11	13	19	—	—
Precise production, craft, and repair occupations	130	44	61	123	140	220	84	67
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	58	62	84	159	216	106	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	12	22	25	35	69	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	17	52	54	75	106	5	5
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	565	214	497	631	774	1 117	504	252
Less than \$5,000	172	40	95	156	118	163	103	51
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	35	54	61	97	126	92	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	40	67	42	84	170	43	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999	90	35	106	104	175	262	84	62
\$25,000 to \$34,999	69	35	30	119	122	154	75	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	93	29	81	115	100	163	102	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	—	45	27	69	68	5	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	6	7	9	6	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	13	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 152	12 286	18 164	21 406	18 492	18 750	16 296	12 407
Mean (dollars)	18 256	17 798	25 085	22 256	22 426	23 108	19 904	14 599
Families	533	179	373	562	645	904	350	186
Median income (dollars)	14 330	12 557	21 985	22 308	19 107	20 573	10 114	12 763
Per capita income (dollars)	4 935	4 997	8 378	6 003	6 265	6 980	7 505	4 945
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	565	214	497	631	774	1 117	504	252
With earnings	398	184	375	474	642	913	434	216
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 290	17 049	27 576	26 512	24 270	24 460	21 683	15 856
With Social Security income	44	41	130	136	141	308	36	19
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 184	5 601	5 609	4 093	6 367	6 366	5 306	5 478
With public assistance income	160	38	65	188	123	141	89	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 849	1 977	2 086	2 845	2 076	2 298	2 186	2 670
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	16 908	17 354	30 049	23 484	24 076	25 633	17 691	14 687
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 070	17 656	34 706	25 842	23 793	24 210	16 149	13 357
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 204	23 524	41 865	32 670	30 728	32 433	29 899	20 271
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 253	29 326	47 947	37 189	32 417	31 214	31 480	17 179
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 255	6 590	14 896	11 769	11 408	13 850	8 334	10 932
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 125	5 363	17 238	10 072	9 746	11 495	7 487	11 508
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	533	179	373	562	645	904	350	186
Families	354	139	263	411	501	651	274	132
Householder worked in 1989	457	141	255	426	506	591	329	150
With related children under 18 years	243	41	95	223	185	184	146	103
With related children under 5 years	218	107	210	307	380	551	123	71
Married-couple families	179	76	151	260	319	420	87	55
Householder worked in 1989	158	78	146	235	286	335	123	45
With related children under 18 years	158	78	146	235	286	335	123	45
With related children under 5 years	97	25	76	125	97	122	32	36
Female householder, husband present	289	48	149	218	209	272	188	110
Householder worked in 1989	162	39	98	119	132	178	148	77
With related children under 18 years	273	39	103	168	184	197	180	105
With related children under 5 years	133	9	19	87	77	57	106	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	80	75	150	122	164	311	208	99
Nonfamily householder	32	35	124	69	129	213	154	66
65 years and over	—	10	43	25	12	63	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 979	767	1 476	2 319	2 786	3 724	1 334	753
Persons under 18 years	1 053	372	528	974	1 113	1 234	597	296
Related children under 18 years	1 053	372	528	974	1 113	1 220	597	296
Related children 5 to 17 years	761	316	421	753	888	948	426	181
Persons 65 years and over	10	36	118	98	110	307	21	13
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	279	80	66	181	205	202	177	91
Percent below poverty level	52.3	44.7	17.7	32.2	31.8	22.3	50.6	48.9
Householder worked in 1989	114	71	29	66	112	75	117	49
With related children under 18 years	269	72	41	141	182	142	177	91
With related children under 5 years	156	16	5	91	78	63	97	51
Married-couple families	49	17	—	31	65	74	20	9
Householder worked in 1989	24	8	—	7	47	31	—	—
With related children under 18 years	39	9	—	14	59	45	20	9
With related children under 5 years	28	—	—	14	33	16	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	217	39	66	132	140	109	153	82
Householder worked in 1989	90	39	29	46	65	38	113	49
With related children under 18 years	217	39	41	113	123	84	153	82
With related children under 5 years	128	9	5	72	45	42	97	51
Unrelated individuals	31	43	88	79	72	152	68	18
Nanfamily householder	12	21	67	32	58	91	30	9
65 years and over	—	10	28	8	20	—	—	—
Persons	1 126	341	246	715	958	979	627	303
Percent below poverty level	56.9	44.5	16.7	30.8	34.4	26.3	47.0	40.2
Persons under 18 years	732	205	57	345	469	350	340	158
Related children under 18 years	732	205	57	345	469	336	340	158
Related children 5 to 17 years	507	183	52	252	374	235	228	98
Persons 65 years and over	—	10	28	25	41	97	—	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	784	97	165	501	490	396	334	155
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 253	396	365	936	1 220	1 306	724	334

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gautier city, Jackson County			Mass Point city, Jackson County			
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	183	521	522	347	699	951	1 309
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	13	47	12	7	43	38
Professional specialty occupations	32	54	43	41	83	88	152
Technicians and related support occupations	7	32	7	8	28	—	40
Sales occupations	6	51	24	14	57	76	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	70	64	42	62	92	142
Private household occupations	4	—	35	16	13	6	11
Protective service occupations	—	9	—	6	10	40	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	19	96	94	51	142	184	242
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	11	6	11	13	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	130	61	54	123	140	220
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	25	62	50	84	159	216
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	31	22	9	25	35	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	10	52	38	54	75	106
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	135	565	497	392	631	774	1 117
Less than \$5,000	12	172	95	77	156	118	163
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10	79	54	78	61	97	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	41	67	34	42	84	170
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	90	106	95	104	175	262
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	69	30	73	119	122	154
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11	93	81	19	115	100	163
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	21	45	11	27	69	68
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	—	6	—	7	9	6
\$100,000 or more	—	—	13	5	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	25 250	14 152	18 164	16 250	21 406	18 492	18 750
Mean (dollars)	37 567	18 256	25 085	22 143	22 256	22 426	23 108
Families	124	533	373	267	562	645	904
Median income (dollars)	26 500	14 330	21 985	18 203	22 308	19 107	20 573
Per capita income (dollars)	10 706	4 935	8 378	9 024	6 003	6 265	6 980
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	135	565	497	392	631	774	1 117
With earnings	125	398	375	284	474	642	913
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 210	23 290	27 576	26 350	26 512	24 270	24 460
With Social Security income	15	44	130	121	136	141	308
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 000	6 184	5 609	4 850	4 093	6 367	6 366
With public assistance income	17	160	65	50	188	123	141
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 821	1 849	2 086	3 631	2 845	2 076	2 298
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	39 013	16 908	30 049	26 783	23 484	24 076	25 633
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 660	15 070	34 706	17 507	25 842	23 793	24 210
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 078	28 204	41 865	36 352	32 670	30 728	32 433
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 652	28 253	47 947	25 456	37 189	32 417	31 214
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 968	8 255	14 896	11 693	11 769	11 408	13 850
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 526	7 125	17 238	5 765	10 072	9 746	11 495
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	124	533	373	267	562	645	904
Householder worked in 1989	109	354	263	181	411	501	651
With related children under 18 years	98	457	255	164	426	506	591
With related children under 5 years	48	243	95	71	223	185	184
Married-couple families	88	218	210	157	307	380	551
Householder worked in 1989	83	179	151	115	260	319	420
With related children under 18 years	62	158	146	102	235	286	335
With related children under 5 years	34	97	76	46	125	97	122
Female householder, no husband present	31	289	149	91	218	209	272
Householder worked in 1989	26	162	98	51	119	132	178
With related children under 18 years	31	273	103	59	168	184	197
With related children under 5 years	14	133	19	22	87	77	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	80	150	134	122	164	311
Nonfamily householder	11	32	124	125	69	129	213
65 years and over	—	—	43	54	25	12	63
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	447	1 979	1 476	995	2 319	2 786	3 724
Persons under 18 years	160	1 053	528	288	974	1 113	1 234
Related children under 18 years	160	1 053	528	288	974	1 113	1 220
Related children 5 to 17 years	122	761	421	224	753	888	948
Persons 65 years and over	30	10	118	144	98	110	307
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	27	279	66	92	181	205	202
Percent below poverty level	21.8	52.3	17.7	34.5	32.2	31.8	22.3
Householder worked in 1989	12	114	29	55	66	112	75
With related children under 18 years	22	269	41	79	141	182	142
With related children under 5 years	—	156	5	35	91	78	63
Married-couple families	5	49	—	33	31	65	74
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	—	16	7	47	31
With related children under 18 years	—	39	—	27	14	59	45
With related children under 5 years	—	28	—	10	14	33	16
Female householder, no husband present	17	217	66	56	132	140	109
Householder worked in 1989	12	90	29	36	46	65	38
With related children under 18 years	17	217	41	49	113	123	84
With related children under 5 years	—	128	5	22	72	45	42
Unrelated individuals	—	31	88	51	79	72	152
Nanfamily householder	—	12	67	42	32	58	91
65 years and over	—	—	28	22	8	8	20
Persons	136	1 126	246	341	715	958	979
Percent below poverty level	30.4	56.9	16.7	34.3	30.8	34.4	26.3
Persons under 18 years	57	732	57	139	345	469	350
Related children under 18 years	57	732	57	139	345	469	336
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	507	52	102	252	374	235
Persons 65 years and over	30	—	28	35	25	41	97
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	38	784	165	86	501	490	396
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	136	1 253	365	443	936	1 220	1 306

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	543	316	367	167	182	177	137	162
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	15	19	15	35	14	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	104	14	33	19	49	31	10	—
Technicians and related support occupations	22	21	—	—	—	16	—	—
Sales occupations	86	39	83	13	32	—	24	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	30	26	26	31	—	—	12
Private household occupations	—	—	19	6	6	12	—	—
Protective service occupations	16	7	—	3	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	93	62	69	17	13	26	12	48
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	14	9	—	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	84	67	14	6	—	44	35	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	106	56	41	15	—	5	—	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	24	—	8	23	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	5	49	14	16	13	33	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	504	252	579	212	125	146	101	125
Less than \$5,000	103	51	283	68	8	14	10	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	49	132	11	13	8	12	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	46	35	21	23	11	—	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	84	62	74	46	28	26	56	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75	31	32	26	16	21	10	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	102	13	23	33	27	39	13	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	—	—	7	10	17	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 296	12 407	5 132	17 500	22 841	30 750	20 707	11 838
Mean (dollars)	19 904	14 599	9 101	17 928	27 075	31 582	21 596	17 666
Families	350	186	460	139	117	131	89	114
Median income (dollars)	10 114	12 763	5 333	20 298	23 750	35 048	21 359	12 647
Per capita income (dollars)	7 505	4 945	3 231	6 523	7 235	9 340	4 897	4 875
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	504	252	579	212	125	146	101	125
With earnings	434	216	326	138	118	139	91	114
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 683	15 856	11 666	19 429	24 622	31 127	20 092	15 507
With Social Security income	36	19	128	83	—	24	11	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 306	5 478	5 462	6 890	—	6 329	5 010	6 200
With public assistance income	89	47	280	49	15	7	11	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 186	2 670	1 956	3 259	2 105	6 984	4 872	2 376
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	17 691	14 687	8 948	21 139	27 973	33 428	23 828	17 432
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 149	13 357	7 630	25 324	29 006	37 792	23 828	17 619
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 899	20 271	14 180	30 926	37 416	40 532	28 084	26 554
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 480	17 179	16 887	35 603	41 931	39 826	28 084	39 200
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 334	10 932	6 146	15 666	12 865	18 408	10 046	5 363
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 487	11 508	5 468	6 038	9 620	30 415	10 046	5 363
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	350	186	460	139	117	131	89	114
Families	274	132	221	64	90	118	79	97
Householder worked in 1989	329	150	360	84	87	111	89	98
With related children under 18 years	146	103	208	19	15	32	22	21
With related children under 5 years	123	71	128	59	72	78	68	58
Married-couple families	87	55	53	32	66	72	68	41
Householder worked in 1989	123	45	71	46	48	72	68	42
With related children under 18 years	32	36	46	7	—	26	11	12
With related children under 5 years	188	110	324	55	45	40	21	39
Female householder, no husband present	148	77	160	25	24	33	11	39
Householder worked in 1989	180	105	289	31	39	26	21	39
With related children under 5 years	106	67	162	5	15	6	11	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	208	99	129	79	15	22	12	29
Nonfamily households	154	66	119	73	8	15	12	11
65 years and over	—	—	50	36	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 334	753	1 837	578	465	527	443	455
Persons under 18 years	597	296	892	189	219	212	242	253
Related children under 18 years	597	296	892	184	219	212	242	253
Related children 5 to 17 years	426	181	574	150	194	172	215	235
Persons 65 years and over	21	13	125	57	10	44	—	17
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	177	91	320	33	21	14	10	56
Percent below poverty level	50.6	48.9	69.6	23.7	17.9	10.7	11.2	49.1
Householder worked in 1989	117	49	103	4	—	7	—	56
With related children under 18 years	177	91	262	24	15	7	10	56
With related children under 5 years	97	51	146	—	8	—	—	9
Married-couple families	20	9	53	11	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	20	9	17	11	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	153	82	267	13	21	14	10	39
Householder worked in 1989	113	49	103	—	—	7	—	39
With related children under 18 years	153	82	245	13	15	7	10	39
With related children under 5 years	97	51	136	—	8	—	—	9
Unrelated individuals	68	18	74	45	7	—	12	11
Nonfamily households	30	9	74	39	—	—	12	11
65 years and over	627	303	1 314	155	111	27	46	241
Persons	47.0	40.2	71.5	26.8	23.9	5.1	10.4	53.0
Percent below poverty level	340	158	720	57	66	6	24	174
Persons under 18 years	340	158	720	57	66	6	24	174
Related children under 18 years	228	98	488	57	52	6	24	167
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	6	81	21	—	7	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	334	155	1 010	134	57	27	34	62
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	724	334	1 488	196	134	74	131	291

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons -----	935	935
Native -----	272	272
Foreign born -----	663	663
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households -----	48	48
Persons 5 years and over -----	872	872
Speak a language other than English -----	771	771
Do not speak English "very well" -----	377	377
In linguistically isolated households -----	131	131
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	329	329
Preprimary school -----	23	23
Public school -----	13	13
Elementary or high school -----	256	256
Public school -----	256	256
College -----	50	50
Public college -----	35	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over -----	525	525
Less than 9th grade -----	100	100
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	107	107
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	126	126
Some college, no degree -----	67	67
Associate degree -----	12	12
Bachelor's degree -----	68	68
Graduate or professional degree -----	45	45
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	60.6	60.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	21.5	21.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 597	1 597
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over -----	872	872
Some house -----	422	422
Different house in United States -----	377	377
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	8	8
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	176	176
Different MSA/PMSA -----	186	186
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	7	7
Abroad -----	73	73
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over -----	328	328
Car, truck, or van -----	309	309
Drove alone -----	297	297
Carpooled -----	12	12
Public transportation -----	-	-
Other means -----	6	6
Worked at home -----	13	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.2	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	213	213
Central city -----	96	96
Outside central city -----	117	117
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	115	115
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over -----	650	650
In labor force -----	365	365
Employed -----	334	334
Unemployed -----	31	31
Percent of civilian labor force -----	8.5	8.5
Females 16 years and over -----	427	427
Employed -----	169	169
Unemployed -----	31	31
With own children under 6 years -----	81	81
In labor force -----	14	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	134	134
In labor force -----	94	94
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	96	96
Not enrolled in school -----	11	11
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	11	11
Not high school graduate -----	11	11
Employed -----	-	-
Unemployed -----	-	-
Not in labor force -----	11	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	396	396
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	260	260
50 to 52 weeks -----	132	132
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	627	627
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	13	13
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-
In labor force -----	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	13	13
With a work disability -----	34	34
In labor force -----	5	5
Prevented from working -----	6	6
No work disability -----	593	593
In labor force -----	360	360
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	19	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	334	334
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	39	39
Professional specialty occupations -----	55	55
Technicians and related support occupations -----	12	12
Sales occupations -----	86	86
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	5	5
Private household occupations -----	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	25	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	24	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	17	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	41	41
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	22	22
INCOME IN 1989		
Households -----	205	205
Less than \$5,000 -----	42	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	27	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	5	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	37	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	35	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	17	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	11	11
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	-	-
\$100,000 or more -----	31	31
Median (dollars) -----	21 250	21 250
Mean (dollars) -----	46 036	46 036
Families -----	199	199
Median income (dollars) -----	22 708	22 708
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 121	11 121
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households -----	205	205
With earnings -----	173	173
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	52 545	52 545
With Social Security income -----	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	2 400	2 400
With public assistance income -----	36	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	1 479	1 479
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars) -----	46 640	46 640
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	63 271	63 271
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	59 662	59 662
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	83 514	83 514
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	11 327	11 327
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 926	7 926
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families -----	199	199
Householder worked in 1989 -----	161	161
With related children under 18 years -----	130	130
With related children under 5 years -----	55	55
Married-couple families -----	140	140
Householder worked in 1989 -----	125	125
With related children under 18 years -----	89	89
With related children under 5 years -----	44	44
Female householder, no husband present -----	48	48
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25	25
With related children under 18 years -----	36	36
With related children under 5 years -----	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	12	12
Nonfamily householder -----	6	6
65 years and over -----	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	931	931
Persons under 18 years -----	358	358
Related children under 18 years -----	358	358
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	295	295
Persons 65 years and over -----	19	19
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families -----	68	68
Percent below poverty level -----	34.2	34.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	36	36
With related children under 18 years -----	47	47
With related children under 5 years -----	13	13
Married-couple families -----	45	45
Householder worked in 1989 -----	30	30
With related children under 18 years -----	24	24
With related children under 5 years -----	13	13
Female householder, no husband present -----	23	23
Householder worked in 1989 -----	6	6
With related children under 18 years -----	23	23
With related children under 5 years -----	-	-
Unrelated individuals -----	6	6
Nonfamily householder -----	6	6
65 years and over -----	-	-
Persons -----	270	270
Percent below poverty level -----	29.0	29.0
Persons under 18 years -----	154	154
Related children under 18 years -----	154	154
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	136	136
Persons 65 years and over -----	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	190	190
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	333	333

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 058	1 058
Native	902	902
Foreign born	156	156
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	23	23
Persons 5 years and over	990	990
Speak a language other than English	334	334
Do not speak English "very well"	142	142
In linguistically isolated households	38	38
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	378	378
Preprimary school	27	27
Public school	25	25
Elementary or high school	260	260
Public school	249	249
College	91	91
Public college	91	91
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	608	608
Less than 9th grade	90	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	89	89
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	142	142
Some college, no degree	192	192
Associate degree	41	41
Bachelor's degree	54	54
Graduate or professional degree	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	70.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	8.9
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 571	1 571
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	990	990
Some house	487	487
Different house in United States	433	433
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	73	73
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	83	83
Different MSA/PMSA	236	236
Not in on MSA/PMSA	41	41
Aboard	70	70
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	480	480
Car, truck, or van	460	460
Drove alone	367	367
Carpoled	93	93
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	15	15
Worked at home	5	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.4	20.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	285	285
Central city	176	176
Outside central city	109	109
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	195	195
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	739	739
In labor force	514	514
Employed	398	398
Unemployed	28	28
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6
Females 16 years and over	327	327
Employed	159	159
Unemployed	20	20
With own children under 6 years	35	35
In labor force	22	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	65	65
In labor force	24	24
Persons 16 to 19 years	71	71
Not enrolled in school	13	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	13
Not high school graduate	5	5
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	5	5
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	535	535
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	417	417
50 to 52 weeks	284	284
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	565	565
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	7
With a work disability	36	36
In labor force	11	11
Prevented from working	25	25
No work disability	529	529
In labor force	402	402
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	73	73
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	24
With a mobility limitation	24	24
With a self-care limitation	5	5

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	398	398
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28	28
Professional specialty occupations	53	53
Technicians and related support occupations	10	10
Sales occupations	26	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	37	37
Private household occupations	6	6
Protective service occupations	5	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	101	101
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	73	73
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	318	318
Less than \$5,000	24	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	59	59
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	66	66
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68	68
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 596	27 596
Mean (dollars)	31 077	31 077
Families	236	236
Median income (dollars)	35 769	35 769
Per capita income (dollars)	9 952	9 952
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	318	318
With earnings	288	288
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 474	29 474
With Social Security income	45	45
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 867	7 867
With public assistance income	8	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 632	1 632
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	35 680	35 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 490	35 490
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 451	36 451
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 273	36 273
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 249	18 249
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 956	17 956
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	236	236
Householder worked in 1989	207	207
With related children under 18 years	117	117
With related children under 5 years	35	35
Married-couple families	226	226
Householder worked in 1989	197	197
With related children under 18 years	112	112
With related children under 5 years	35	35
Female householder, no husband present	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	131	131
Nonfamily households	82	82
65 years and over	24	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 012	1 012
Persons under 18 years	331	331
Related children under 18 years	331	331
Related children 5 to 17 years	263	263
Persons 65 years and over	73	73
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	37	37
Nonfamily households	24	24
65 years and over	8	8
Persons	71	71
Percent below poverty level	7.0	7.0
Persons under 18 years	34	34
Related children under 18 years	34	34
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	34
Persons 65 years and over	8	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	92	92

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	89 464	89 464
Native	88 619	88 619
Foreign born	845	845
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	80	80
Persons 5 years and over	83 302	83 302
Speak a language other than English	1 995	1 995
Do not speak English "very well"	649	649
In linguistically isolated households	85	85
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 613	23 613
Preprimary school	1 413	1 413
Public school	762	762
Elementary or high school	16 784	16 784
Public school	15 701	15 701
College	5 416	5 416
Public college	4 948	4 948
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	56 876	56 876
Less than 9th grade	4 573	4 573
9th to 12th grade, diploma	8 396	8 396
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 238	19 238
Some college, no degree	11 637	11 637
Associate degree	4 293	4 293
Bachelor's degree	5 655	5 655
Graduate or professional degree	3 084	3 084
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	77.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.4	15.4
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 365	1 365
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	83 302	83 302
Same house	49 852	49 852
Different house in United States	32 631	32 631
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 069	6 069
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13 929	13 929
Different MSA/PMSA	9 521	9 521
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 112	3 112
Abrood	819	819
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	40 024	40 024
Car, truck, or van	38 547	38 547
Drove alone	32 834	32 834
Carpooled	5 713	5 713
Public transportation	103	103
Other means	660	660
Worked at home	714	714
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	21.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	30 707	30 707
Central city	16 459	16 459
Outside central city	14 248	14 248
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 317	9 317
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	68 166	68 166
In labor force	43 548	43 548
Employed	39 825	39 825
Unemployed	2 694	2 694
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3
Females 16 years and over	34 811	34 811
Employed	16 792	16 792
Unemployed	1 185	1 185
With own children under 6 years	5 357	5 357
In labor force	3 030	3 030
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 561	7 561
In labor force	5 148	5 148
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 564	5 564
Not enrolled in school	1 299	1 299
Unemployed or not in labor force	706	706
Not high school graduate	561	561
Employed	145	145
Unemployed	99	99
Not in labor force	305	305
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	46 378	46 378
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	37 949	37 949
50 to 52 weeks	26 572	26 572
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	57 695	57 695
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 302	2 302
With a mobility limitation	1 412	1 412
In labor force	194	194
With a self-care limitation	1 417	1 417
With a work disability	5 802	5 802
In labor force	2 142	2 142
Prevented from working	3 088	3 088
No work disability	51 893	51 893
In labor force	39 457	39 457
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 067	9 067
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 482	2 482
With a mobility limitation	1 995	1 995
With a self-care limitation	1 501	1 501

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 825	39 825
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 346	4 346
Professional specialty occupations	5 746	5 746
Technicians and related support occupations	1 881	1 881
Sales occupations	4 579	4 579
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 868	5 868
Private household occupations	72	72
Protective service occupations	686	686
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 451	3 451
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	507	507
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 272	7 272
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 598	2 598
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 478	1 478
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 341	1 341
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	32 523	32 523
Less than \$5,000	1 883	1 883
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 946	2 946
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 114	3 114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 932	5 932
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 824	5 824
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 569	6 569
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 524	4 524
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 100	1 100
\$100,000 or more	631	631
Median (dollars)	28 688	28 688
Mean (dollars)	34 100	34 100
Families	25 598	25 598
Median income (dollars)	32 055	32 055
Per capita income (dollars)	12 483	12 483
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	32 523	32 523
With earnings	26 570	26 570
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 024	34 024
With Social Security income	8 210	8 210
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 525	7 525
With public assistance income	1 625	1 625
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 318	3 318
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	37 624	37 624
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 117	37 117
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 372	40 372
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 020	41 020
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 521	18 521
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 626	14 626
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	25 786	25 834
Householder worked in 1989	20 623	20 628
With related children under 18 years	14 347	14 366
With related children under 5 years	5 289	5 282
Married-couple families	21 444	21 472
Householder worked in 1989	17 499	17 484
With related children under 18 years	11 409	11 422
With related children under 5 years	4 323	4 315
Female householder, no husband present	3 359	3 357
Householder worked in 1989	2 306	2 307
With related children under 18 years	2 372	2 367
With related children under 5 years	799	800
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 311	8 259
Nanfamily households	6 728	6 670
65 years and over	2 544	2 524
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	88 765	88 761
Persons under 18 years	23 880	23 880
Related children under 18 years	23 798	23 798
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 746	17 746
Persons 65 years and over	8 687	8 711
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	2 934	2 908
Percent below poverty level	11.5	11.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 643	1 618
With related children under 18 years	2 254	2 215
With related children under 5 years	987	981
Married-couple families	1 481	1 475
Householder worked in 1989	824	799
With related children under 18 years	981	962
With related children under 5 years	429	429
Female householder, no husband present	1 337	1 317
Householder worked in 1989	741	741
With related children under 18 years	1 189	1 169
With related children under 5 years	508	502
Unrelated individuals	2 038	2 025
Nanfamily households	1 329	1 316
65 years and over	815	811
Persons	10 279	10 240
Percent below poverty level	11.6	11.5
Persons under 18 years	3 318	3 318
Related children under 18 years	3 247	3 247
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 288	2 288
Persons 65 years and over	1 216	1 225
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 635	4 596
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 904	14 875

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Goutier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
All housing units	45 542	45 542	4 080	6 605	5 958	11 053	1 920	2 135	2 207	1 341
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	499	499	20	21	58	41	34	30	31	38
1985 to 1988	3 038	3 038	287	185	459	169	168	218	182	157
1980 to 1984	3 934	3 934	536	183	461	338	178	91	325	160
1970 to 1979	16 817	16 817	2 197	1 583	2 488	3 310	721	616	1 285	757
1960 to 1969	11 440	11 440	695	2 196	1 585	3 472	540	480	313	105
1950 to 1959	4 924	4 924	225	1 350	423	1 662	164	259	56	69
1940 to 1949	2 991	2 991	82	591	234	1 389	94	209	—	23
1939 or earlier	1 899	1 899	38	496	250	672	21	232	15	32
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	632	632	39	38	175	164	—	175	—	8
1 bedroom	3 664	3 664	311	396	607	1 602	43	379	254	88
2 bedrooms	11 806	11 806	951	1 786	1 037	3 304	227	574	346	507
3 bedrooms	24 110	24 110	2 335	3 511	3 304	4 629	1 350	758	1 268	632
4 bedrooms	4 693	4 693	363	775	763	1 170	268	216	339	92
5 or more bedrooms	637	637	81	99	72	184	32	33	—	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	44	44	—	—	44	—	—	28	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	240	240	60	—	72	71	—	52	20	—
Vacant condominium housing units	83	83	5	—	35	21	—	28	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	45 245	45 245	4 056	6 561	5 951	10 942	1 920	2 128	2 202	1 313
Source of water, public system or private company	35 367	35 367	3 979	6 560	5 856	11 018	1 495	2 135	1 879	953
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33 236	33 236	3 933	6 352	5 788	10 971	1 069	2 096	1 732	946
Locking complete plumbing facilities	289	289	15	31	26	66	13	18	8	36
Owner-occupied housing units	122	122	7	14	—	—	5	—	—	14
Renter-occupied housing units	55	55	8	—	21	19	—	13	8	—
Occupied housing units	40 454	40 454	3 489	5 982	5 517	9 774	1 778	1 954	2 025	1 043
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	15 208	15 208	223	3 543	2 412	5 636	1 184	1 089	281	5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 699	4 699	311	318	148	172	49	65	198	251
Electricity	19 413	19 413	2 904	2 022	2 931	3 905	511	792	1 527	769
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	84	84	—	14	10	8	—	—	—	7
All other fuels	998	998	51	75	16	40	27	8	19	11
No fuel used	52	52	—	10	—	13	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 799	2 799	242	582	325	1 153	34	237	45	28
1	12 689	12 689	1 088	2 089	1 681	3 612	484	770	515	344
2	16 995	16 995	1 532	2 123	2 506	3 621	834	715	1 062	503
3 or more	7 971	7 971	627	1 188	1 005	1 388	426	232	403	168
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	29 738	29 738	2 388	4 630	3 688	5 794	1 481	1 105	1 364	782
1989 to March 1990	2 081	2 081	213	148	347	264	113	79	199	127
1985 to 1988	6 494	6 494	564	621	1 017	853	322	218	501	253
1980 to 1984	4 953	4 953	552	620	553	758	258	142	226	129
1970 to 1979	9 130	9 130	801	1 474	1 049	1 802	445	222	332	213
1969 or earlier	7 080	7 080	258	1 767	722	2 117	343	444	66	60
Renter-occupied housing units	10 716	10 716	1 101	1 352	1 829	3 980	297	849	661	261
1989 to March 1990	5 302	5 302	618	544	925	1 857	142	378	422	131
1985 to 1988	3 641	3 641	389	492	678	1 337	114	314	209	109
1980 to 1984	1 053	1 053	77	143	139	517	23	97	11	21
1970 to 1979	495	495	8	118	71	195	5	44	19	—
1969 or earlier	225	225	9	55	16	74	13	16	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	3 258	3 258	192	661	199	968	55	100	135	105
Householder 65 years and over	7 365	7 365	365	1 374	1 062	2 087	483	627	253	124
Owner-occupied housing units	6 245	6 245	340	1 243	720	1 587	471	367	182	112
Locking complete plumbing facilities	31	31	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	289	289	7	90	9	91	6	9	9	6
No vehicle available	1 201	1 201	69	227	189	443	21	142	16	6
Complete plumbing facilities	40 277	40 277	3 474	5 968	5 496	9 755	1 773	1 941	2 017	1 029
1.00 or less persons per room	38 504	38 504	3 314	5 606	5 386	9 260	1 747	1 906	1 978	965
1.01 or more persons per room	1 773	1 773	160	362	110	495	26	35	39	64
Locking complete plumbing facilities	177	177	15	14	21	19	5	13	8	14
1.00 or less persons per room	177	177	15	14	21	19	5	13	8	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 568	35 568	37 741	29 382	42 439	38 351	41 549	39 250	42 935	31 757
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 479	19 479	20 444	15 131	22 524	17 716	28 023	16 244	31 225	18 339
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 582	6 582	602	1 345	574	1 959	190	303	189	151
Owner-occupied housing units	3 186	3 186	205	758	226	538	129	114	111	99
Renter-occupied housing units	3 396	3 396	397	587	348	1 421	61	189	78	52

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Troct 409	Troct 410	Troct 411	Troct 412	Troct 413	Troct 414	Troct 416	Troct 417	Troct 418	Troct 419
All housing units.....	1 576	2 215	2 138	8	2 857	1 481	1 129	979	1 389	931
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	29	20	—	—	17	—	—	—	12	14
1985 to 1988.....	263	166	154	—	184	40	36	13	35	14
1980 to 1984.....	205	344	265	—	370	41	16	43	46	24
1970 to 1979.....	850	1 124	1 196	—	1 291	389	233	296	276	124
1960 to 1969.....	155	336	391	—	543	497	367	442	537	271
1950 to 1959.....	67	131	106	—	265	320	200	141	348	230
1940 to 1949.....	—	75	7	—	103	138	128	13	107	146
1939 or earlier.....	7	19	19	8	84	56	149	31	28	108
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	8	36	—	—	9	—	—	4	7	—
1 bedroom.....	35	218	82	—	141	63	87	77	103	71
2 bedrooms.....	426	617	299	—	810	319	319	242	345	281
3 bedrooms.....	911	1 111	1 501	8	1 768	752	605	579	743	461
4 bedrooms.....	172	193	215	—	114	301	118	71	184	104
5 or more bedrooms.....	24	40	41	—	15	46	—	6	7	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	37	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 570	2 203	2 126	8	2 846	1 469	1 122	966	1 377	924
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 268	2 129	2 130	8	2 116	1 471	1 129	979	1 389	910
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	732	2 132	2 071	8	1 837	1 457	1 129	971	1 275	919
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	7	—	8	13	—	4	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 366	1 779	1 954	8	2 555	1 354	1 030	878	1 276	834
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	—	129	94	8	507	893	743	392	797	531
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	300	203	125	—	453	11	41	34	89	27
Electricity.....	1 015	1 405	1 716	—	1 502	450	231	434	390	276
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	12	—	—	—	11	—	6	8	—	—
All other fuels.....	39	42	19	—	82	—	9	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	15	94	148	—	106	77	150	110	103	63
1.....	278	561	626	—	664	416	361	347	471	327
2.....	716	816	829	8	1 163	522	354	267	459	310
3 or more.....	357	308	351	—	622	329	165	154	243	134
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 131	1 289	1 400	8	2 096	1 133	711	676	969	577
1989 to March 1990.....	96	103	150	8	147	45	16	13	34	26
1985 to 1988.....	415	323	299	—	404	153	114	69	104	76
1980 to 1984.....	242	310	355	—	354	169	122	76	122	96
1970 to 1979.....	320	388	485	—	721	379	205	368	241	139
1969 or earlier.....	58	165	111	—	470	387	254	150	468	240
Renter-occupied housing units.....	235	490	554	—	459	221	319	202	307	257
1989 to March 1990.....	162	330	263	—	354	79	91	105	102	99
1985 to 1988.....	68	129	234	—	47	71	147	75	114	125
1980 to 1984.....	—	22	49	—	49	16	36	13	41	23
1970 to 1979.....	5	—	8	—	—	37	39	5	37	10
1969 or earlier.....	—	9	—	—	9	18	6	4	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	66	91	129	—	152	64	147	126	196	61
Householder 65 years and over.....	134	225	182	—	376	343	180	161	286	254
Owner-occupied housing units.....	134	206	182	—	366	326	120	150	274	209
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	—	—	28	13	9	9	—	10
No vehicle available.....	15	32	31	—	34	29	56	28	39	40
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 366	1 764	1 947	8	2 547	1 354	1 030	878	1 270	834
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 355	1 687	1 827	8	2 486	1 317	937	757	1 178	823
1.01 or more persons per room.....	11	77	120	—	61	37	93	121	92	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	7	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	15	7	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 128	37 407	36 073	46 975	37 636	41 418	26 918	23 128	25 795	45 400
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 163	25 438	15 510	—	17 098	18 950	11 143	12 845	15 488	20 093
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	121	170	465	—	366	166	264	270	326	101
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	100	119	—	233	80	68	183	195	45
Renter-occupied housing units.....	26	70	346	—	133	86	196	87	131	56

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.				Goutier city, Jackson County				
	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 095	1 675	1 210	832	155	—	1 802	2 123	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	12	15	37	—	—	20	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	15	42	63	63	—	—	133	154	—
1980 to 1984.....	35	61	64	129	7	—	279	250	—
1970 to 1979.....	1 437	645	414	247	127	—	874	1 196	—
1960 to 1969.....	552	583	446	142	15	—	289	391	—
1950 to 1959.....	50	190	154	124	6	—	113	106	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	92	38	59	—	—	75	7	—
1939 or earlier.....	6	50	16	31	—	—	19	19	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	19	53	—	63	8	—	31	—	—
1 bedroom.....	311	266	40	—	35	—	202	74	—
2 bedrooms.....	522	593	146	310	112	—	547	292	—
3 bedrooms.....	1 128	644	653	437	—	—	834	1 501	—
4 bedrooms.....	86	94	322	22	—	—	148	215	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	29	25	49	—	—	—	40	41	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	30	—	24	—	—	—	60	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	14	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 095	1 675	1 210	832	155	—	1 790	2 111	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 088	1 668	1 210	293	148	—	1 716	2 115	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 064	1 658	1 203	256	148	—	1 729	2 056	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 852	1 455	1 139	715	104	—	1 446	1 939	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	865	694	597	84	—	—	129	94	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	25	56	13	290	7	—	194	110	—
Electricity.....	956	699	529	301	97	—	1 091	1 716	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	6	6	—	40	—	—	32	19	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	136	113	13	52	6	—	88	148	—
1.....	645	649	213	314	48	—	422	618	—
2.....	789	554	606	241	41	—	669	822	—
3 or more.....	282	139	307	108	9	—	267	351	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	—	1.8	1.8	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 018	721	957	517	—	—	1 003	1 385	—
1989 to March 1990.....	62	39	62	60	—	—	63	150	—
1985 to 1988.....	135	101	205	100	—	—	272	292	—
1980 to 1984.....	110	89	85	105	—	—	205	347	—
1970 to 1979.....	471	264	371	154	—	—	316	485	—
1969 or earlier.....	240	228	234	98	—	—	147	111	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	834	734	182	198	104	—	443	554	—
1989 to March 1990.....	517	411	107	111	51	—	304	263	—
1985 to 1988.....	255	220	32	69	47	—	108	234	—
1980 to 1984.....	9	84	23	—	6	—	22	49	—
1970 to 1979.....	53	19	11	12	—	—	—	8	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	9	6	—	—	9	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	155	160	6	122	13	—	50	129	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	210	166	139	132	6	—	177	182	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	167	123	104	126	—	—	158	182	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	11	29	—	11	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available.....	21	15	8	39	6	—	32	31	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 852	1 455	1 139	708	104	—	1 438	1 932	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 747	1 374	1 127	679	104	—	1 398	1 812	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	105	81	12	29	—	—	40	120	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 983	29 175	52 848	22 732	—	—	39 664	36 349	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 528	17 413	36 225	17 570	20 348	—	26 637	15 510	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	359	283	81	160	—	—	145	457	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	85	67	47	97	—	—	94	111	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	274	216	34	63	—	—	51	346	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units-----	-	712	1 481	747	1 129	979	1 389	-	168
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990-----	-	9	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	-	44	40	7	36	13	35	-	10
1980 to 1984-----	-	28	41	-	16	43	46	-	9
1970 to 1979-----	-	240	389	109	233	296	276	-	40
1960 to 1969-----	-	144	497	148	367	442	537	-	61
1950 to 1959-----	-	145	320	160	200	141	348	-	36
1940 to 1949-----	-	39	138	154	128	13	107	-	12
1939 or earlier-----	-	63	56	169	149	31	28	-	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom-----	-	-	-	16	-	4	7	-	11
1 bedroom-----	-	9	63	57	87	77	103	-	-
2 bedrooms-----	-	266	319	252	319	242	345	-	43
3 bedrooms-----	-	411	752	321	605	579	743	-	100
4 bedrooms-----	-	19	301	68	118	71	184	-	14
5 or more bedrooms-----	-	7	46	33	-	6	7	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	-	712	1 469	747	1 122	966	1 377	-	168
Source of water, public system or private company-----	-	683	1 471	747	1 129	979	1 389	-	162
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	-	613	1 457	739	1 129	971	1 275	-	168
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	8	13	-	-	4	6	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	-	648	1 354	644	1 030	878	1 276	-	152
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas-----	-	261	893	399	743	392	797	-	58
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	-	90	11	45	41	34	89	-	8
Electricity-----	-	268	450	169	231	434	390	-	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-
All other fuels-----	-	29	-	31	9	-	-	-	6
No fuel used-----	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None-----	-	51	77	85	150	110	103	-	6
1-----	-	108	416	311	361	347	471	-	75
2-----	-	278	532	189	354	267	459	-	44
3 or more-----	-	211	329	59	165	154	243	-	27
Vehicles per household-----	-	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	536	1 133	499	711	676	969	-	106
1989 to March 1990-----	-	26	45	5	16	13	34	-	9
1985 to 1988-----	-	86	153	69	114	69	104	-	26
1980 to 1984-----	-	76	169	43	122	76	122	-	12
1970 to 1979-----	-	161	379	84	205	368	241	-	36
1969 or earlier-----	-	187	387	298	254	150	468	-	23
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	112	221	145	319	202	307	-	46
1989 to March 1990-----	-	59	79	87	91	105	102	-	21
1985 to 1988-----	-	20	71	46	147	75	114	-	19
1980 to 1984-----	-	33	16	4	36	13	41	-	-
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	37	-	39	5	37	-	-
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	18	8	6	4	13	-	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit-----	-	44	64	75	147	126	196	-	9
Householder 65 years and over-----	-	125	343	239	180	161	286	-	40
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	115	326	224	120	150	274	-	34
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	-	18	13	41	9	9	-	-	-
No vehicle available-----	-	19	29	50	56	28	39	-	6
Complete plumbing facilities-----	-	640	1 354	644	1 030	878	1 270	-	152
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	628	1 317	637	937	757	1 178	-	152
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	12	37	7	93	121	92	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	-	28 285	41 418	22 769	26 918	23 128	25 795	-	26 607
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	-	19 809	18 950	14 750	11 143	12 845	15 488	-	21 922
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	-	100	166	181	264	270	326	-	38
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	75	80	130	68	183	195	-	27
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	25	86	51	196	87	131	-	11

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
All housing units	—	2 135	2 115	1 708	—	8	—	—	931	2 095
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	30	28	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
1985 to 1988	—	218	155	86	—	—	—	—	14	15
1980 to 1984	—	91	99	271	—	—	—	—	24	35
1970 to 1979	—	616	782	1 090	—	—	—	—	124	1 437
1960 to 1969	—	480	866	239	—	—	—	—	271	552
1950 to 1959	—	259	150	14	—	—	—	—	230	50
1940 to 1949	—	209	25	—	—	—	—	—	146	—
1939 or earlier	—	232	10	8	—	8	—	—	108	6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
1 bedroom	—	379	48	180	—	—	—	—	71	311
2 bedrooms	—	574	195	268	—	—	—	—	281	522
3 bedrooms	—	758	1 574	972	—	8	—	—	461	1 128
4 bedrooms	—	216	259	288	—	—	—	—	104	86
5 or more bedrooms	—	33	39	—	—	—	—	—	14	29
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	28	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	52	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	30
Vacant condominium housing units	—	28	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	—	2 128	2 115	1 708	—	8	—	—	924	2 095
Source of water, public system or private company	—	2 135	2 086	1 635	—	8	—	—	910	2 088
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	2 096	2 076	1 616	—	8	—	—	919	2 064
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	1 954	2 002	1 561	—	8	—	—	834	1 852
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	—	1 089	1 070	253	—	8	—	—	531	865
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	65	26	57	—	—	—	—	27	25
Electricity	—	792	888	1 251	—	—	—	—	276	956
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	237	59	29	—	—	—	—	63	136
1	—	770	544	367	—	—	—	—	327	645
2	—	715	928	863	—	8	—	—	310	789
3 or more	—	232	471	302	—	—	—	—	134	282
Vehicles per household	—	1.5	2.0	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 105	1 575	1 008	—	8	—	—	577	1 018
1989 to March 1990	—	79	118	150	—	8	—	—	26	62
1985 to 1988	—	218	449	350	—	—	—	—	76	135
1980 to 1984	—	142	215	196	—	—	—	—	96	110
1970 to 1979	—	222	562	265	—	—	—	—	139	471
1969 or earlier	—	444	231	47	—	—	—	—	240	240
Renter-occupied housing units	—	849	427	553	—	—	—	—	257	834
1989 to March 1990	—	378	189	358	—	—	—	—	99	517
1985 to 1988	—	314	199	165	—	—	—	—	125	255
1980 to 1984	—	97	31	11	—	—	—	—	23	9
1970 to 1979	—	44	8	19	—	—	—	—	10	53
1969 or earlier	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	100	31	68	—	—	—	—	61	155
Householder 65 years and over	—	627	248	187	—	—	—	—	254	210
Owner-occupied housing units	—	367	226	127	—	—	—	—	209	167
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
No vehicle available	—	142	39	8	—	—	—	—	40	21
Complete plumbing facilities	—	1 941	2 002	1 553	—	8	—	—	834	1 852
1.00 or less persons per room	—	1 906	1 958	1 522	—	8	—	—	823	1 747
1.01 or more persons per room	—	35	44	31	—	—	—	—	11	105
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	39 250	41 348	47 638	—	46 975	—	—	45 400	38 983
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	16 244	21 165	33 216	—	—	—	—	20 093	20 528
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	303	174	97	—	—	—	—	101	359
Owner-occupied housing units	—	114	80	32	—	—	—	—	45	85
Renter-occupied housing units	—	189	94	65	—	—	—	—	56	274

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 675	2 198	315	—	1 056	1 565	1 210	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	12	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
1985 to 1988	42	—	16	—	5	14	63	—
1980 to 1984	61	46	30	—	48	30	64	—
1970 to 1979	645	464	36	—	47	143	414	—
1960 to 1969	583	1 136	42	—	95	347	446	—
1950 to 1959	190	388	73	—	244	333	154	—
1940 to 1949	92	151	32	—	385	545	38	—
1939 or earlier	50	13	86	—	232	153	16	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	53	35	6	—	20	31	—	—
1 bedroom	266	432	90	—	157	235	—	—
2 bedrooms	593	698	120	—	338	606	146	—
3 bedrooms	644	812	68	—	400	455	653	—
4 bedrooms	94	214	27	—	131	192	322	—
5 or more bedrooms	25	7	4	—	10	46	49	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	17	—	—	—	—	24	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 675	2 136	308	—	1 047	1 539	1 210	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 668	2 198	315	—	1 056	1 565	1 210	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 658	2 198	315	—	1 056	1 550	1 203	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	47	—	—	8	11	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 455	1 888	281	—	890	1 427	1 139	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	694	1 229	162	—	609	941	597	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56	—	13	—	28	10	13	—
Electricity	699	640	98	—	235	472	529	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	6	19	—	—	5	4	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	113	461	81	—	156	130	13	—
1	649	655	118	—	341	664	213	—
2	554	564	71	—	237	482	606	—
3 or more	139	208	11	—	156	151	307	—
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.3	1.1	—	1.5	1.5	2.1	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	721	850	175	—	647	841	957	—
1989 to March 1990	39	22	—	—	32	13	62	—
1985 to 1988	101	122	29	—	80	105	205	—
1980 to 1984	89	111	19	—	112	136	85	—
1970 to 1979	264	240	18	—	113	186	371	—
1969 or earlier	228	355	109	—	310	401	234	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	734	1 038	106	—	243	586	182	—
1989 to March 1990	411	344	47	—	126	206	107	—
1985 to 1988	220	372	19	—	65	249	32	—
1980 to 1984	84	225	18	—	22	113	23	—
1970 to 1979	19	59	—	—	30	13	11	—
1969 or earlier	—	38	22	—	—	5	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	160	368	61	—	89	68	6	—
Householder 65 years and over	166	413	128	—	301	476	139	—
Owner-occupied housing units	123	231	112	—	278	363	104	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	29	17	10	—	—	14	—	—
No vehicle available	15	160	47	—	72	80	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 455	1 888	281	—	882	1 416	1 139	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 374	1 675	271	—	865	1 370	1 127	—
1.01 or more persons per room	81	213	10	—	17	46	12	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 175	34 494	26 364	—	25 813	40 075	52 848	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 413	11 655	11 563	—	15 459	20 089	36 225	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	283	686	91	—	196	162	81	—
Owner-occupied housing units	67	100	29	—	109	56	47	—
Renter-occupied housing units	216	586	62	—	87	106	34	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
All housing units-----	3 670	3 423	2 335	1 920	—	499	1 186	1 576	413	15
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	51	120	11	34	—	31	38	29	—	—
1985 to 1988-----	441	519	68	168	—	96	157	263	33	—
1980 to 1984-----	393	546	345	178	—	54	153	205	65	15
1970 to 1979-----	1 539	1 010	786	721	—	195	630	850	250	—
1960 to 1969-----	638	653	815	540	—	74	90	155	47	—
1950 to 1959-----	271	276	155	164	—	42	63	67	18	—
1940 to 1949-----	247	125	95	94	—	—	23	—	—	—
1939 or earlier-----	90	174	60	21	—	7	32	7	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	118	18	6	—	—	—	—	8	5	—
1 bedroom-----	165	125	97	43	—	74	53	35	16	8
2 bedrooms-----	1 182	1 131	401	227	—	78	395	426	70	7
3 bedrooms-----	1 900	1 689	1 582	1 350	—	296	632	911	277	—
4 bedrooms-----	271	395	225	268	—	51	92	172	45	—
5 or more bedrooms-----	34	65	24	32	—	—	14	24	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	3 664	3 368	2 335	1 920	—	494	1 158	1 570	413	15
Source of water, public system or private company-----	202	217	1 731	1 495	—	244	805	1 268	413	15
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	94	137	1 516	1 069	—	116	798	732	403	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	40	48	—	13	—	—	36	—	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	40	35	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Occupied housing units-----	3 105	3 059	2 163	1 778	—	464	939	1 366	333	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	192	124	1 589	1 184	—	28	5	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	999	1 210	138	49	—	141	244	300	9	15
Electricity-----	1 486	1 486	436	511	—	276	672	1 015	314	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	22	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	—	—
All other fuels-----	395	228	—	27	—	19	11	39	10	—
No fuel used-----	11	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	140	93	70	34	—	16	22	15	6	—
1 -----	758	684	629	484	—	148	296	278	139	8
2 -----	1 429	1 271	1 066	834	—	199	462	716	147	7
3 or more -----	778	1 011	398	426	—	101	159	357	41	—
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	—	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	2 820	2 721	1 675	1 481	—	356	782	1 131	286	15
1989 to March 1990-----	172	246	94	113	—	49	127	96	40	—
1985 to 1988-----	746	747	355	322	—	151	253	415	51	7
1980 to 1984-----	525	543	219	258	—	70	129	242	105	8
1970 to 1979-----	823	701	685	445	—	67	213	320	72	—
1969 or earlier-----	554	484	322	343	—	19	60	58	18	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	285	338	488	297	—	108	157	235	47	—
1989 to March 1990-----	94	114	291	142	—	64	80	162	26	—
1985 to 1988-----	104	142	113	114	—	44	62	68	21	—
1980 to 1984-----	19	39	65	23	—	—	15	—	—	—
1970 to 1979-----	46	26	9	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
1969 or earlier-----	22	17	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	301	263	132	55	—	67	92	66	41	—
Householder 65 years and over-----	564	464	257	483	—	66	118	134	48	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	538	427	227	471	—	55	112	134	48	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	41	9	6	—	9	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	72	56	53	21	—	8	—	15	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities-----	3 065	3 024	2 163	1 773	—	464	925	1 366	326	15
1.00 or less persons per room-----	2 871	2 859	2 100	1 747	—	456	861	1 355	289	15
1.01 or more persons per room-----	194	165	63	26	—	8	64	11	37	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	40	35	—	5	—	—	14	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	40	35	—	5	—	—	14	—	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	29 911	31 809	34 864	41 549	—	29 619	31 757	40 128	29 491	10 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	20 320	17 340	22 425	28 023	—	21 032	17 008	40 163	14 139	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	482	390	255	190	—	92	151	121	25	8
Owner-occupied housing units-----	402	293	120	129	—	79	99	95	6	8
Renter-occupied housing units-----	80	97	135	61	—	13	52	26	19	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
All housing units	-	2 145	-	-	-	-	-	-	664
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
1985 to 1988	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
1980 to 1984	-	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
1970 to 1979	-	1 051	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
1960 to 1969	-	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
1950 to 1959	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
1940 to 1949	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
1939 or earlier	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
1 bedroom	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 bedrooms	-	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	267
3 bedrooms	-	1 357	-	-	-	-	-	-	337
4 bedrooms	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
5 or more bedrooms	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	-	2 134	-	-	-	-	-	-	664
Source of water, public system or private company	-	1 433	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Sewage disposal, public sewer	-	1 224	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	-	1 907	-	-	-	-	-	-	563
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	-	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
Electricity	-	1 234	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
1	-	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
2	-	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
3 or more	-	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Vehicles per household	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	-	1 560	-	-	-	-	-	-	411
1989 to March 1990	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
1985 to 1988	-	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
1980 to 1984	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
1970 to 1979	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
1969 or earlier	-	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Renter-occupied housing units	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
1989 to March 1990	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
1985 to 1988	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
1980 to 1984	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Householder 65 years and over	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Owner-occupied housing units	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
No telephone in unit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
No vehicle available	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Complete plumbing facilities	-	1 907	-	-	-	-	-	-	556
1.00 or less persons per room	-	1 858	-	-	-	-	-	-	527
1.01 or more persons per room	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:	-	40 848	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 732
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	16 222	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 253
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Owner-occupied housing units	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	52

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 407	Tract 408
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	24 287	24 287	1 953	4 287	3 384	5 500	1 362	964	1 128	474
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	16 329	16 329	1 576	2 374	2 671	3 449	942	527	950	356
Less than \$300-----	1 229	1 229	49	242	172	299	47	22	14	5
\$300 to \$399-----	2 525	2 525	265	371	361	539	130	74	85	49
\$400 to \$499-----	2 894	2 894	194	612	360	611	100	51	93	62
\$500 to \$599-----	2 956	2 956	341	414	390	670	156	96	137	70
\$600 to \$799-----	3 762	3 762	380	452	581	714	311	83	264	98
\$800 to \$999-----	1 800	1 800	207	216	487	357	119	128	234	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	960	960	107	67	249	215	61	50	113	48
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	157	157	33	—	65	19	10	23	10	—
\$2,000 or more-----	46	46	—	—	6	25	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	552	552	581	492	621	539	622	679	721	592
Not mortgaged-----	7 958	7 958	377	1 913	713	2 051	420	437	178	118
Less than \$100-----	847	847	9	201	91	166	47	60	—	15
\$100 to \$199-----	3 880	3 880	146	811	397	1 006	194	220	101	31
\$200 to \$299-----	2 465	2 465	162	654	172	641	130	111	70	53
\$300 to \$399-----	535	535	44	157	47	179	37	40	7	11
\$400 to \$499-----	164	164	—	72	—	39	12	—	—	8
\$500 or more-----	67	67	16	18	6	20	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	180	180	220	194	174	183	188	177	191	234
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	6 990	6 990	477	1 739	661	1 692	307	302	135	89
Less than 20 percent-----	2 154	2 154	83	488	212	607	75	143	25	31
20 to 24 percent-----	677	677	36	185	82	177	17	30	18	—
25 to 29 percent-----	665	665	50	144	110	153	11	40	9	18
30 to 34 percent-----	449	449	46	90	16	65	12	—	7	13
35 percent or more-----	2 842	2 842	255	788	232	615	175	80	76	27
Not computed-----	203	203	7	44	9	75	17	9	—	—
Median-----	29.2	29.2	41.1	31.7	26.5	25.8	42.8	20.6	36.5	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	6 244	6 244	477	1 165	788	1 240	405	219	253	145
Less than 20 percent-----	3 504	3 504	187	752	357	763	226	121	104	35
20 to 24 percent-----	1 163	1 163	120	203	143	230	88	53	27	43
25 to 29 percent-----	784	784	93	112	125	147	59	28	43	8
30 to 34 percent-----	393	393	22	43	105	49	26	9	55	10
35 percent or more-----	400	400	55	55	58	51	6	8	24	49
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.0	18.0	22.1	16.0	21.3	15.9	17.0	16.6	24.2	24.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 447	5 447	414	728	842	1 173	272	229	295	117
Less than 20 percent-----	4 005	4 005	305	538	516	946	171	125	142	101
20 to 24 percent-----	937	937	70	109	191	146	70	55	89	4
25 to 29 percent-----	338	338	23	59	123	35	18	37	55	—
30 to 34 percent-----	83	83	10	6	7	5	7	9	9	—
35 percent or more-----	84	84	6	16	5	17	8	5	—	12
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	15.7	15.7	17.0	15.2	17.5	15.3	17.4	18.6	20.3	15.7
\$50,000 or more-----	5 606	5 606	585	655	1 093	1 395	378	214	445	123
Less than 20 percent-----	4 980	4 980	527	624	859	1 275	335	169	376	95
20 to 24 percent-----	453	453	42	31	167	77	28	31	69	17
25 to 29 percent-----	111	111	8	—	38	31	7	9	—	6
30 to 34 percent-----	29	29	—	—	21	—	8	5	—	—
35 percent or more-----	26	26	8	—	8	5	—	—	—	5
Not computed-----	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.5	11.5	12.2	10.0	14.2	10.7	11.2	15.1	14.4	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	10 602	10 602	1 084	1 347	1 815	3 980	297	849	627	261
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	239	239	23	79	76	61	—	76	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	1 054	1 054	111	130	189	509	8	189	7	11
\$200 to \$299-----	1 856	1 856	140	380	183	712	35	141	36	44
\$300 to \$399-----	3 010	3 010	256	286	527	1 429	13	227	202	116
\$400 to \$499-----	1 895	1 895	210	202	412	575	69	140	158	31
\$500 to \$599-----	900	900	119	65	166	214	77	13	61	45
\$600 to \$749-----	493	493	91	23	104	131	31	56	41	6
\$750 to \$999-----	249	249	38	13	131	7	35	—	113	—
\$1,000 or more-----	59	59	—	—	41	—	—	9	—	8
No cash rent-----	847	847	96	169	27	301	29	7	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	348	348	371	300	373	335	509	307	425	337
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	3 694	3 694	358	611	535	1 581	46	365	99	64
Less than 20 percent-----	144	144	29	25	30	51	—	30	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	178	178	—	14	104	60	—	104	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	209	209	10	47	55	89	8	55	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	214	214	8	63	—	125	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	2 245	2 245	200	338	330	921	33	176	91	56
Not computed-----	704	704	111	124	16	335	5	—	8	8
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	2 689	2 689	244	329	393	935	64	242	90	114
Less than 20 percent-----	446	446	16	79	89	136	—	79	5	14
20 to 24 percent-----	338	338	36	65	48	119	7	18	10	32
25 to 29 percent-----	397	397	64	36	58	163	13	40	18	5
30 to 34 percent-----	526	526	6	61	75	214	—	69	22	24
35 percent or more-----	756	756	96	43	104	260	39	29	35	39
Not computed-----	226	226	26	45	19	43	5	7	—	—
Median-----	30.5	30.5	29.5	24.8	29.3	30.7	38.7	27.6	32.7	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	2 702	2 702	320	290	540	935	102	150	230	56
Less than 20 percent-----	1 521	1 521	160	167	274	683	34	82	122	50
20 to 24 percent-----	598	598	55	50	165	194	22	41	49	—
25 to 29 percent-----	259	259	34	18	83	10	18	27	50	—
30 to 34 percent-----	95	95	27	17	9	14	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	77	77	29	7	9	15	9	—	9	—
Not computed-----	152	152	15	31	—	19	19	—	—	—
Median-----	18.8	18.8	19.7	18.2	19.9	17.5	21.7	19.4	19.6	16.9
\$35,000 or more-----	1 517	1 517	162	117	347	529	85	92	208	27
Less than 20 percent-----	1 295	1 295	146	80	298	484	67	92	168	27
20 to 24 percent-----	125	125	7	4	49	9	18	—	31	—
25 to 29 percent-----	23	23	9	—	—	5	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	74	74	—	33	—	31	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	12.7	12.7	13.8	11.6	13.0	11.6	16.2	11.1	15.1	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Troct 409	Troct 410	Troct 411	Troct 412	Troct 413	Troct 414	Troct 416	Troct 417	Troct 418	Troct 419
Specified owner-occupied housing units	839	982	1 238	8	1 596	1 078	660	643	905	514
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	668	713	1 079	—	1 016	631	387	498	437	222
Less than \$300	—	—	49	—	52	65	23	60	67	6
\$300 to \$399	51	61	239	—	119	75	89	114	65	39
\$400 to \$499	82	103	143	—	306	105	111	114	132	36
\$500 to \$599	113	196	200	—	203	92	68	102	58	35
\$600 to \$799	233	215	228	—	241	164	75	69	87	54
\$800 to \$999	108	88	119	—	77	91	14	39	21	49
\$1,000 to \$1,499	60	50	68	—	18	39	7	—	7	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	679	599	546	—	514	578	470	460	461	586
Not mortgaged	171	269	159	8	580	447	273	145	468	292
Less than \$100	23	9	—	—	10	36	45	—	59	12
\$100 to \$199	78	101	65	—	279	170	103	89	193	140
\$200 to \$299	59	125	59	8	228	172	107	46	159	85
\$300 to \$399	11	18	35	—	30	38	12	10	20	43
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	33	26	—	—	30	12
\$500 or more	—	16	—	—	—	5	6	—	7	—
Median (dollars)	173	217	220	225	200	210	190	176	192	197
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	141	246	329	—	397	280	218	351	436	173
Less than 20 percent	22	33	70	—	103	76	82	69	121	60
20 to 24 percent	7	30	17	—	55	16	41	23	32	32
25 to 29 percent	7	8	42	—	65	32	25	33	32	7
30 to 34 percent	29	39	21	—	35	8	8	20	37	6
35 percent or more	60	129	179	—	139	142	62	191	191	68
Not computed	16	7	—	—	—	6	—	15	23	—
Median	34.6	36.8	40.7	—	28.1	35.5	23.3	38.7	32.9	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	206	231	330	—	359	271	252	141	254	102
Less than 20 percent	61	48	149	—	214	208	158	48	159	71
20 to 24 percent	52	64	78	—	70	16	43	52	40	7
25 to 29 percent	56	44	58	—	51	19	25	32	23	7
30 to 34 percent	4	22	16	—	24	18	10	—	12	7
35 percent or more	33	53	29	—	—	10	16	9	20	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.0	25.4	21.0	—	16.9	14.8	17.0	22.2	15.9	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	237	201	265	8	480	150	139	86	150	115
Less than 20 percent	113	171	186	8	383	104	105	49	124	92
20 to 24 percent	88	21	49	—	77	26	27	21	12	20
25 to 29 percent	36	9	14	—	20	11	7	10	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	14.3	17.7	10.0—	15.6	16.9	13.2	17.5	12.7	13.5
\$50,000 or more	255	304	314	—	360	377	51	65	65	124
Less than 20 percent	208	282	278	—	339	367	44	65	65	117
20 to 24 percent	47	22	20	—	10	10	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	13.2	10.5	14.2	—	10.0—	10.0—	11.8	10.0—	10.0—	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	235	481	546	—	452	216	319	202	307	257
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	23	—	—	22	50	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	5	—	111	—	25	6	85	—	28	44
\$200 to \$299	10	77	39	—	85	44	57	87	74	61
\$300 to \$399	68	152	37	—	160	64	37	43	60	58
\$400 to \$499	48	117	120	—	73	46	47	19	60	20
\$500 to \$599	32	29	97	—	50	5	—	18	25	29
\$600 to \$749	57	55	36	—	19	3	—	4	4	31
\$750 to \$999	6	18	20	—	19	—	7	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	33	63	—	21	26	36	31	43	14
Median (dollars)	442	396	422	—	358	325	226	299	339	329
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	9	77	287	—	157	103	214	99	116	65
Less than 20 percent	—	—	29	—	9	11	7	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	—	6	8	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	18	31	14	—	23
30 to 34 percent	3	64	136	—	136	50	112	50	75	35
35 percent or more	6	13	104	—	12	18	24	35	27	—
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	46.8	40.5	50.0	50.0+	42.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	60	133	77	—	132	39	39	61	98	69
Less than 20 percent	6	8	—	—	22	33	6	10	14	20
20 to 24 percent	9	9	—	—	13	—	11	10	21	—
25 to 29 percent	13	44	20	—	25	—	—	12	—	18
30 to 34 percent	8	7	—	—	20	—	13	—	43	10
35 percent or more	19	47	49	—	43	—	9	11	14	15
Not computed	5	18	8	—	9	6	—	18	6	6
Median	29.8	29.6	37.7	—	30.4	16.3	31.0	25.6	31.3	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	61	189	111	—	133	37	42	42	68	103
Less than 20 percent	30	108	25	—	38	15	26	36	37	59
20 to 24 percent	—	22	33	—	45	17	—	—	10	21
25 to 29 percent	31	7	34	—	18	—	6	7	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	18	9	—	32	—	—	—	7	6
35 percent or more	—	19	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
Not computed	—	15	—	—	—	5	9	—	7	4
Median	25.1	18.8	24.6	—	23.2	20.3	17.6	13.8	17.3	18.6
\$35,000 or more	105	82	71	—	30	37	24	—	25	20
Less than 20 percent	89	73	64	—	26	31	15	—	7	16
20 to 24 percent	12	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	18	4
Median	13.1	13.8	14.3	—	12.9	11.6	15.8	—	10.0—	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.				Gautier city, Jackson County				
	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	974	702	931	333	—	—	715	1 238	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	849	497	754	122	—	—	497	1 079	—
Less than \$300 -----	98	85	17	4	—	—	—	49	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	177	95	58	31	—	—	26	239	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	161	110	54	28	—	—	51	143	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	177	101	142	52	—	—	141	200	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	187	88	151	7	—	—	152	228	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	41	10	171	—	—	—	88	119	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	8	8	132	—	—	—	39	68	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	33	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	490	469	708	480	—	—	637	546	—
Not mortgaged -----	125	205	177	211	—	—	218	159	—
Less than \$100 -----	8	7	14	60	—	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	49	110	77	100	—	—	81	65	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	52	57	58	29	—	—	103	59	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	16	20	21	22	—	—	9	35	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	216	181	189	139	—	—	219	220	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	236	231	132	169	—	—	148	329	—
Less than 20 percent -----	51	84	38	63	—	—	13	70	—
20 to 24 percent -----	26	12	17	25	—	—	19	17	—
25 to 29 percent -----	51	11	6	9	—	—	8	42	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	17	7	9	—	—	25	21	—
35 percent or more -----	108	107	32	56	—	—	76	179	—
Not computed -----	—	—	32	7	—	—	7	—	—
Median -----	29.0	32.5	23.5	23.6	—	—	42.6	40.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	243	242	126	85	—	—	147	330	—
Less than 20 percent -----	132	136	58	66	—	—	38	149	—
20 to 24 percent -----	76	51	7	13	—	—	42	78	—
25 to 29 percent -----	29	26	34	6	—	—	35	58	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	23	6	—	—	—	6	16	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	21	—	—	—	26	29	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.9	18.3	23.6	12.2	—	—	24.2	21.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	236	156	225	44	—	—	149	265	—
Less than 20 percent -----	204	134	123	44	—	—	119	186	—
20 to 24 percent -----	32	14	56	—	—	—	21	49	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	19	—	—	—	9	14	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.9	15.4	19.1	10.0	—	—	15.5	17.7	—
\$50,000 or more -----	259	73	448	35	—	—	271	314	—
Less than 20 percent -----	243	68	377	35	—	—	249	278	—
20 to 24 percent -----	16	5	50	—	—	—	22	20	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.0	10.0	13.3	10.0	—	—	10.8	14.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	834	734	182	198	104	—	434	546	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	63	35	8	23	—	—	—	111	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	61	131	9	78	24	—	77	39	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	423	359	74	34	80	—	139	37	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	183	101	10	14	—	—	90	120	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	73	57	31	8	—	—	22	97	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	19	19	20	11	—	—	55	36	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	18	20	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	12	32	5	30	—	—	33	63	—
Median (dollars) -----	363	352	394	284	317	—	382	422	—
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	258	248	36	56	20	—	51	287	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	27	4	9	8	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	195	159	27	29	20	—	44	136	—
Not computed -----	36	69	—	19	—	—	7	104	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	211	199	31	88	41	—	126	77	—
Less than 20 percent -----	12	8	—	27	8	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	25	37	18	10	27	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	25	42	—	—	—	—	44	20	—
30 to 34 percent -----	79	70	—	16	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	70	42	13	17	—	—	47	49	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	8	—
Median -----	32.8	30.9	24.3	24.0	22.3	—	29.2	37.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	201	198	58	29	34	—	175	111	—
Less than 20 percent -----	142	142	46	21	34	—	101	25	—
20 to 24 percent -----	59	56	—	—	—	—	22	33	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	34	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	7	8	—	—	19	10	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Median -----	18.1	17.6	17.2	18.5	15.7	—	18.8	24.6	—
\$35,000 or more -----	164	89	57	25	9	—	82	71	—
Less than 20 percent -----	148	77	52	19	9	—	73	64	—
20 to 24 percent -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	7	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.7	12.4	10.5	10.0	10.0	—	13.8	14.3	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Moss Point city, Jackson County								
	Troct 412 (pt.)	Troct 413 (pt.)	Troct 414 (pt.)	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419 (pt.)	Troct 427 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	440	1 078	455	660	643	905	—	106
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	235	631	157	387	498	437	—	29
Less than \$300	—	18	65	27	23	60	67	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	97	105	46	111	114	65	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	47	92	25	68	102	58	—	7
\$500 to \$599	—	19	164	38	75	69	87	—	22
\$600 to \$799	—	47	91	4	14	39	21	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	7	39	7	7	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	504	578	491	470	480	461	—	538
Median (dollars)	—	205	447	298	273	145	468	—	77
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	36	42	45	—	59	—	19
\$100 to \$199	—	98	170	131	103	89	193	—	27
\$200 to \$299	—	91	172	70	107	46	159	—	9
\$300 to \$399	—	16	38	39	12	10	20	—	22
\$400 to \$499	—	—	26	16	—	—	30	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	206	210	183	190	176	192	—	153
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	159	280	238	218	351	436	—	57
Less than 20 percent	—	40	76	81	82	69	121	—	19
20 to 24 percent	—	47	16	16	41	23	32	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	32	22	25	33	32	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	8	—	8	20	37	—	9
35 percent or more	—	64	142	119	62	191	191	—	19
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	15	23	—	—
Median	—	24.2	35.5	32.5	23.3	38.7	32.9	—	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	84	271	148	252	141	254	—	15
Less than 20 percent	—	47	208	117	158	48	159	—	15
20 to 24 percent	—	32	16	20	43	52	40	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	19	8	25	32	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	18	3	10	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	10	—	16	9	20	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	18.7	14.8	11.9	17.0	22.2	15.9	—	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	148	150	43	139	86	150	—	12
Less than 20 percent	—	111	104	33	105	49	124	—	12
20 to 24 percent	—	17	26	6	27	21	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	20	11	4	7	10	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.8	16.9	15.6	13.2	17.5	12.7	—	17.5
\$50,000 or more	—	49	377	26	51	65	65	—	22
Less than 20 percent	—	39	367	22	44	65	65	—	22
20 to 24 percent	—	10	10	4	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	10.0	17.0	11.8	10.0	10.0	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	112	216	145	319	202	307	—	46
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	22	—	50	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	6	6	—	85	—	28	—	5
\$200 to \$299	—	25	44	72	57	87	74	—	21
\$300 to \$399	—	36	64	40	37	43	60	—	6
\$400 to \$499	—	17	46	8	47	19	60	—	5
\$500 to \$599	—	10	5	7	—	18	25	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	9	3	—	—	4	4	—	3
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	9	26	18	36	31	43	—	6
Median (dollars)	—	351	325	293	226	299	339	—	285
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	16	103	52	214	99	116	—	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	7	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	32	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	18	—	31	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	16	50	29	112	50	75	—	6
Not computed	—	—	18	15	24	35	27	—	5
Median	—	50.0+	46.8	50.0+	40.5	50.0	50.0+	—	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	39	39	37	39	61	98	—	16
Less than 20 percent	—	6	33	10	6	10	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	13	11	10	21	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	14	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	13	—	43	—	—
35 percent or more	—	9	—	—	9	11	14	—	—
Not computed	—	9	6	—	—	18	6	—	6
Median	—	29.5	16.3	23.3	31.0	25.6	31.3	—	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	45	37	56	42	42	68	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	21	15	32	26	36	37	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	17	14	—	6	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	10	9	—	7	—	—
Median	—	20.8	20.3	18.6	17.6	13.8	17.3	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	12	37	—	24	—	25	—	19
Less than 20 percent	—	8	31	—	15	—	7	—	19
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	9	—	18	—	—
Median	—	13.8	11.6	—	15.8	—	10.0	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ocean Springs city, Jackson County					Pascagoula city, Jackson County				
	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 412.99	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	964	1,530	890	—	8	—	—	514	974
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	527	1,356	788	—	—	—	—	222	849
Less than \$300	—	22	143	7	—	—	—	6	98	
\$300 to \$399	—	74	223	64	—	—	—	39	177	
\$400 to \$499	—	51	231	78	—	—	—	36	161	
\$500 to \$599	—	96	173	121	—	—	—	35	177	
\$600 to \$799	—	83	266	232	—	—	—	54	187	
\$800 to \$999	—	128	174	185	—	—	—	49	41	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	50	108	91	—	—	—	3	8	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	23	32	10	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	—	679	535	719	—	—	—	586	490	
Not mortgaged	—	437	174	102	—	8	—	292	125	
Less than \$100	—	60	31	—	—	—	—	12	8	
\$100 to \$199	—	220	135	42	—	—	—	140	49	
\$200 to \$299	—	111	8	53	—	8	—	85	52	
\$300 to \$399	—	40	—	7	—	—	—	43	16	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
\$500 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	—	177	148	210	—	225	—	197	216	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	302	284	75	—	—	—	173	236	
Less than 20 percent	—	143	69	—	—	—	—	60	51	
20 to 24 percent	—	30	34	18	—	—	—	32	26	
25 to 29 percent	—	40	61	9	—	—	—	7	51	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	6	—	
35 percent or more	—	80	111	41	—	—	—	68	108	
Not computed	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	20.6	28.2	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	219	371	198	—	—	—	24.1	29.0	
Less than 20 percent	—	121	161	75	—	—	—	71	132	
20 to 24 percent	—	53	63	27	—	—	—	7	76	
25 to 29 percent	—	28	54	43	—	—	—	7	29	
30 to 34 percent	—	9	59	37	—	—	—	7	—	
35 percent or more	—	8	34	16	—	—	—	10	6	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	16.6	21.9	24.4	—	—	—	10.0	18.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	229	389	224	—	8	—	115	236	
Less than 20 percent	—	125	295	96	—	8	—	92	204	
20 to 24 percent	—	55	63	73	—	—	—	20	32	
25 to 29 percent	—	37	31	55	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	18.6	15.5	21.1	—	10.0	—	13.5	15.9	
\$50,000 or more	—	214	486	393	—	—	—	124	259	
Less than 20 percent	—	169	366	324	—	—	—	117	243	
20 to 24 percent	—	31	67	69	—	—	—	—	16	
25 to 29 percent	—	9	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Median	—	15.1	13.8	14.1	—	—	—	10.7	11.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	849	427	539	—	—	—	257	834	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	44	63	
\$200 to \$299	—	141	29	13	—	—	—	61	61	
\$300 to \$399	—	227	121	179	—	—	—	58	423	
\$400 to \$499	—	140	131	141	—	—	—	20	183	
\$500 to \$599	—	13	101	52	—	—	—	29	73	
\$600 to \$749	—	56	7	41	—	—	—	31	19	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	18	113	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	—	7	20	—	—	—	—	14	12	
Median (dollars)	—	307	445	447	—	—	—	329	363	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	365	95	75	—	—	—	65	258	
Less than 20 percent	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	27	
35 percent or more	—	176	87	67	—	—	—	35	195	
Not computed	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	36	—	
Median	—	29.4	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	42.3	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	242	95	56	—	—	—	69	211	
Less than 20 percent	—	79	10	—	—	—	—	20	12	
20 to 24 percent	—	18	20	10	—	—	—	—	25	
25 to 29 percent	—	40	—	18	—	—	—	18	25	
30 to 34 percent	—	69	6	—	—	—	—	10	79	
35 percent or more	—	29	47	28	—	—	—	15	70	
Not computed	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Median	—	27.6	41.5	32.5	—	—	—	28.2	32.8	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	150	181	209	—	—	—	103	201	
Less than 20 percent	—	82	82	110	—	—	—	59	142	
20 to 24 percent	—	41	75	49	—	—	—	21	59	
25 to 29 percent	—	27	15	41	—	—	—	5	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Median	—	19.4	20.6	19.7	—	—	—	18.6	18.1	
\$35,000 or more	—	92	56	199	—	—	—	20	164	
Less than 20 percent	—	92	38	168	—	—	—	16	148	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	18	31	—	—	—	—	9	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	
Median	—	11.1	14.7	14.7	—	—	—	12.5	11.7	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 423	Tract 423.99	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	702	817	124	—	619	811	931	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	497	475	26	—	254	372	754	—
Less than \$300 -----	85	65	—	—	22	6	17	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	95	72	13	—	37	48	58	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	110	69	—	—	45	136	54	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	101	112	5	—	48	50	142	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	88	102	—	—	76	56	151	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	10	35	—	—	16	35	171	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	8	20	8	—	10	26	132	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	—
Median (dollars) -----	469	536	450	—	544	496	708	—
Not mortgaged -----	205	342	98	—	365	439	177	—
Less than \$100 -----	7	18	13	—	52	42	14	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	110	187	31	—	173	239	77	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	57	137	32	—	110	102	58	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	20	—	18	—	30	31	21	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	11	—	4	—	—	5	7	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	181	180	208	—	149	174	189	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	231	257	80	—	259	324	132	—
Less than 20 percent -----	84	66	19	—	101	188	38	—
20 to 24 percent -----	12	32	20	—	23	15	17	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	25	4	—	10	39	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	17	8	6	—	13	8	7	—
35 percent or more -----	107	112	26	—	100	62	32	—
Not computed -----	—	14	5	—	12	12	32	—
Median -----	32.5	29.7	24.6	—	24.9	17.0	23.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	242	165	14	—	170	178	126	—
Less than 20 percent -----	136	122	8	—	130	106	58	—
20 to 24 percent -----	51	30	6	—	17	36	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	26	8	—	—	7	36	34	—
30 to 34 percent -----	23	—	—	—	13	—	6	—
35 percent or more -----	6	5	—	—	3	—	21	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.3	11.3	13.8	—	12.0	17.6	23.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	156	171	15	—	121	126	225	—
Less than 20 percent -----	134	156	7	—	109	113	123	—
20 to 24 percent -----	14	8	—	—	12	4	56	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	9	19	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	—	8	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.4	14.7	30.3	—	14.0	11.5	19.1	—
\$50,000 or more -----	73	224	15	—	69	183	448	—
Less than 20 percent -----	68	224	15	—	63	168	377	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	6	50	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	9	16	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	13.3	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	734	1 038	106	—	243	586	182	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	35	299	18	—	7	35	8	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	131	201	41	—	86	122	9	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	359	187	27	—	73	228	74	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	101	99	—	—	45	117	10	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	57	9	—	—	7	8	31	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	19	8	—	—	6	28	20	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$1,000 or more -----	32	174	20	—	19	23	18	—
No cash rent -----	352	240	249	—	329	348	394	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	248	680	65	—	83	146	36	—
Less than 20 percent -----	5	37	—	—	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	73	3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	4	62	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more -----	159	303	49	—	48	105	27	—
Not computed -----	69	150	13	—	35	32	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	41.8	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	199	169	17	—	77	162	31	—
Less than 20 percent -----	8	71	10	—	7	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	37	21	—	—	18	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent -----	42	22	—	—	—	56	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	70	12	—	—	32	11	—	—
35 percent or more -----	42	27	—	—	16	77	13	—
Not computed -----	—	16	7	—	4	10	—	—
Median -----	30.9	21.3	17.5	—	31.8	35.3	24.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	198	112	17	—	67	179	58	—
Less than 20 percent -----	142	104	17	—	55	118	46	—
20 to 24 percent -----	56	—	—	—	12	46	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Median -----	17.6	17.0	14.2	—	15.9	17.6	17.2	—
\$35,000 or more -----	89	77	7	—	16	99	57	—
Less than 20 percent -----	77	69	7	—	16	99	52	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	8	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median -----	12.4	10.4	12.5	—	14.4	10.0	10.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County									
	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 407 (pt.)	Tract 408 (pt.)	Tract 409 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 684	1 393	1 523	1 362	—	238	474	839	267	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	987	867	1 187	942	—	162	356	668	216	—
Less than \$300-----	90	99	163	47	—	7	5	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	169	143	259	130	—	21	49	51	35	—
\$400 to \$499-----	196	142	238	100	—	15	62	82	52	—
\$500 to \$599-----	191	159	195	156	—	16	70	113	55	—
\$600 to \$799-----	183	258	228	311	—	32	98	233	63	—
\$800 to \$999-----	101	39	63	119	—	49	24	108	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	41	27	41	61	—	22	48	60	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	16	—	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	537	522	471	622	—	727	592	679	562	—
Not mortgaged-----	697	526	336	420	—	76	118	171	51	—
Less than \$100-----	102	64	78	47	—	—	15	23	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	443	296	145	194	—	—	59	31	20	—
\$200 to \$299-----	146	139	113	130	—	17	53	59	22	—
\$300 to \$399-----	6	20	—	37	—	—	11	11	9	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	12	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	141	166	165	188	—	160	234	173	213	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	564	326	486	307	—	60	89	141	98	—
Less than 20 percent-----	198	143	143	75	—	25	31	22	20	—
20 to 24 percent-----	92	30	17	17	—	—	—	7	11	—
25 to 29 percent-----	25	35	38	11	—	—	18	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	37	9	91	12	—	—	13	29	14	—
35 percent or more-----	192	109	189	175	—	35	27	60	53	—
Not computed-----	20	—	8	17	—	—	—	16	—	—
Median-----	24.0	23.3	32.3	42.8	—	37.5	28.8	34.6	35.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	413	473	448	405	—	55	145	206	84	—
Less than 20 percent-----	301	291	274	226	—	29	35	61	10	—
20 to 24 percent-----	63	73	75	88	—	—	43	52	22	—
25 to 29 percent-----	25	67	31	59	—	—	8	56	9	—
30 to 34 percent-----	17	16	43	26	—	18	10	4	16	—
35 percent or more-----	7	26	25	6	—	8	49	33	27	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.0	16.1	17.8	17.0	—	19.5	24.4	24.0	30.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	373	388	416	272	—	71	117	237	52	—
Less than 20 percent-----	291	286	336	171	—	46	101	113	52	—
20 to 24 percent-----	58	63	62	70	—	16	4	88	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	7	30	7	18	—	—	—	36	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	8	9	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	9	—	11	8	—	—	12	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.8	15.4	14.2	17.4	—	10.0	15.7	20.3	12.5	—
\$50,000 or more-----	334	206	173	378	—	52	123	255	33	—
Less than 20 percent-----	290	206	163	335	—	52	95	208	33	—
20 to 24 percent-----	44	—	—	28	—	—	17	47	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	10	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.1	10.4	10.0	11.2	—	15.7	15.3	13.2	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	252	320	488	297	—	88	157	235	47	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	27	20	8	—	7	11	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	74	91	71	35	—	23	20	10	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	64	44	99	13	—	23	36	68	13	—
\$400 to \$499-----	33	42	164	69	—	17	31	48	27	—
\$500 to \$599-----	14	12	92	77	—	9	45	32	7	—
\$600 to \$749-----	10	5	17	31	—	—	6	57	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	57	99	16	29	—	—	8	9	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	324	294	415	509	—	380	419	442	457	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	80	77	117	46	—	24	44	9	26	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	53	59	85	33	—	24	36	3	20	—
Not computed-----	27	18	22	5	—	—	8	6	6	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	41	147	197	64	—	34	73	60	7	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	41	25	—	—	5	6	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	9	17	10	7	—	—	5	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	8	22	13	—	—	5	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	13	19	52	—	—	22	18	8	7	—
35 percent or more-----	10	16	72	39	—	7	39	19	—	—
Not computed-----	9	46	16	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median-----	32.7	22.8	33.2	38.7	—	32.7	36.0	29.8	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	114	66	100	102	—	21	22	61	14	—
Less than 20 percent-----	64	19	17	34	—	12	16	30	7	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	12	64	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	17	—	19	18	—	9	—	31	7	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	33	35	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.2	18.2	22.6	21.7	—	14.4	18.4	25.1	22.5	—
\$35,000 or more-----	17	30	74	85	—	9	18	105	—	—
Less than 20 percent-----	17	30	48	67	—	—	18	89	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	26	18	—	—	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.5	11.4	13.1	16.2	—	27.5	10.0	13.1	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 412 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 426 (pt.)	Tract 427 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 156	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	—	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
With a mortgage	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Less than \$300	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
\$300 to \$399	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
\$400 to \$499	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
\$500 to \$599	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$600 to \$799	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	517	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
Not mortgaged	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
Less than \$100	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
\$100 to \$199	—	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
\$200 to \$299	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
\$300 to \$399	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Less than 20 percent	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	—	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Less than 20 percent	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
20 to 24 percent	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Less than 20 percent	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
20 to 24 percent	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Less than 20 percent	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
\$200 to \$299	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
\$300 to \$399	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
\$400 to \$499	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$500 to \$599	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$600 to \$749	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$750 to \$999	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Median (dollars)	—	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	284
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Less than 20 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Not computed	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Median	—	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Less than 20 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
20 to 24 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Less than 20 percent	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5
\$35,000 or more	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405
Occupied housing units -----	32 897	32 897	2 750	2 446	5 090	7 768	1 621	1 800
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	372	372	5	9	50	19	28	30
1985 to 1988 -----	2 454	2 454	234	78	396	141	114	166
1980 to 1984 -----	3 082	3 082	420	89	402	221	130	77
1970 to 1979 -----	11 948	11 948	1 371	578	2 095	1 963	650	511
1960 to 1969 -----	8 177	8 177	474	751	1 371	2 612	470	440
1950 to 1959 -----	3 399	3 399	150	428	388	1 313	144	231
1940 to 1949 -----	2 053	2 053	63	242	175	990	64	150
1939 or earlier -----	1 412	1 412	33	271	213	509	21	195
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	323	323	—	11	135	96	—	135
1 bedroom -----	1 953	1 953	163	49	493	805	32	305
2 bedrooms -----	7 646	7 646	525	699	791	2 053	187	429
3 bedrooms -----	18 686	18 686	1 705	1 264	2 900	3 715	1 151	690
4 bedrooms -----	3 727	3 727	290	349	699	938	219	208
5 or more bedrooms -----	562	562	67	74	72	161	32	33
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	32 825	32 825	2 750	2 446	5 083	7 744	1 621	1 793
Source of water, public system or private company -----	24 277	24 277	2 675	2 407	4 999	7 733	1 297	1 800
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	22 447	22 447	2 636	2 328	4 949	7 686	903	1 769
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	99	99	8	8	—	—	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	91	91	—	8	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	11 713	11 713	206	1 483	2 193	4 671	1 063	967
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 234	4 234	269	130	123	130	43	48
Electricity -----	15 885	15 885	2 224	763	2 748	2 913	481	777
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	70	70	—	—	10	8	—	—
All other fuels -----	950	950	51	60	16	40	27	8
No fuel used -----	45	45	—	10	—	6	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 529	1 529	125	171	272	532	26	196
1 -----	9 788	9 788	775	789	1 532	2 793	443	727
2 -----	14 704	14 704	1 312	896	2 326	3 220	770	645
3 or more -----	6 876	6 876	538	590	960	1 223	382	232
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 372	25 372	2 035	2 024	3 450	5 239	1 355	1 026
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 873	1 873	185	66	325	243	91	71
1985 to 1988 -----	5 722	5 722	456	240	966	758	286	209
1980 to 1984 -----	4 294	4 294	447	259	542	704	246	142
1970 to 1979 -----	7 627	7 627	722	518	948	1 615	424	213
1969 or earlier -----	5 856	5 856	225	941	669	1 919	308	391
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 525	7 525	715	422	1 640	2 529	266	774
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 912	3 912	454	189	826	1 202	134	346
1985 to 1988 -----	2 482	2 482	222	137	621	845	91	296
1980 to 1984 -----	707	707	22	52	122	339	23	88
1970 to 1979 -----	301	301	8	30	71	107	5	44
1969 or earlier -----	123	123	9	14	—	36	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 950	1 950	116	160	147	393	47	62
Householder 65 years and over -----	6 350	6 350	342	788	995	1 832	461	569
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 394	5 394	317	727	662	1 417	449	318
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	20	20	—	8	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit -----	218	218	7	45	—	74	6	—
No vehicle available -----	959	959	63	122	171	334	21	124
Complete plumbing facilities -----	32 798	32 798	2 742	2 438	5 090	7 768	1 616	1 800
1.00 or less persons per room -----	31 857	31 857	2 684	2 419	5 019	7 545	1 601	1 778
1.01 or more persons per room -----	941	941	58	19	71	223	15	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	99	99	8	8	—	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	99	99	8	8	—	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 076	37 076	39 108	32 971	43 298	39 784	41 739	40 926
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 030	22 030	24 913	19 769	22 515	21 539	28 172	16 322
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 842	3 842	275	281	462	936	172	250
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 210	2 210	146	174	166	376	111	73
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 632	1 632	129	107	296	560	61	177

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Troct 407	Troct 410	Troct 411	Troct 413	Troct 414	Troct 416	Troct 420	Troct 421
Occupied housing units -----	1 903	1 525	1 381	2 363	876	394	1 354	1 155
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	26	5	—	17	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	162	125	128	164	32	—	15	28
1980 to 1984 -----	285	271	189	293	25	7	35	24
1970 to 1979 -----	1 081	801	650	1 032	250	55	760	324
1960 to 1969 -----	298	183	296	495	321	101	488	500
1950 to 1959 -----	36	70	92	208	159	70	50	177
1940 to 1949 -----	—	56	7	86	64	48	—	67
1939 or earlier -----	15	14	19	68	25	113	6	35
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	9	—	—	19	31
1 bedroom -----	219	119	34	53	11	31	157	115
2 bedrooms -----	270	372	139	648	147	117	202	372
3 bedrooms -----	1 090	874	990	1 524	458	189	886	538
4 bedrooms -----	324	120	191	114	217	57	61	74
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	40	27	15	43	—	29	25
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 898	1 525	1 381	2 352	876	394	1 354	1 155
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 627	1 465	1 373	1 670	866	394	1 347	1 148
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 490	1 457	1 332	1 464	852	394	1 323	1 138
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	281	112	94	474	543	341	753	615
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	193	175	111	437	7	6	15	32
Electricity -----	1 410	1 196	1 157	1 359	326	38	580	502
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	19	42	19	82	—	9	6	6
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	40	63	56	65	39	55	46	43
1 -----	502	476	366	592	240	155	423	511
2 -----	998	726	668	1 101	392	86	638	476
3 or more -----	363	260	291	605	205	98	247	125
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 292	1 120	1 148	1 971	792	311	865	680
1989 to March 1990 -----	189	80	128	139	31	—	62	26
1985 to 1988 -----	477	304	210	355	106	17	108	95
1980 to 1984 -----	253	267	261	342	119	39	99	71
1970 to 1979 -----	307	337	438	688	242	53	363	260
1969 or earlier -----	66	132	111	447	294	202	233	228
Renter-occupied housing units -----	611	405	233	392	84	83	489	475
1989 to March 1990 -----	381	291	132	307	37	14	309	233
1985 to 1988 -----	200	94	88	35	28	42	150	157
1980 to 1984 -----	11	11	5	41	—	16	—	66
1970 to 1979 -----	19	—	8	—	19	11	30	19
1969 or earlier -----	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	130	73	64	120	6	53	97	76
Householder 65 years and over -----	253	208	176	348	260	135	200	161
Owner-occupied housing units -----	182	189	176	338	256	108	157	123
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	9	7	—	28	—	9	11	29
No vehicle available -----	16	26	31	23	24	41	21	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 903	1 517	1 381	2 355	876	394	1 354	1 155
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 872	1 473	1 347	2 305	876	387	1 288	1 109
1.01 or more persons per room -----	31	44	34	50	—	7	66	46
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 917	37 886	38 164	38 726	45 234	23 077	40 573	29 421
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 265	27 362	21 599	17 749	27 770	14 173	23 117	20 144
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	184	118	176	280	57	57	157	165
Owner-occupied housing units -----	111	73	87	200	32	20	44	67
Renter-occupied housing units -----	73	45	89	80	25	37	113	98

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gulfport city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County			Ocean Springs city, Jackson County	
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
Occupied housing units -----	1 295	1 366	876	238	394	1 800	1 823
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	—	—	—	—	30	20
1985 to 1988 -----	106	128	32	—	—	166	150
1980 to 1984 -----	239	174	25	—	7	77	81
1970 to 1979 -----	651	650	250	34	55	511	684
1960 to 1969 -----	172	296	321	30	101	440	707
1950 to 1959 -----	52	92	159	47	70	231	146
1940 to 1949 -----	56	7	64	64	48	150	25
1939 or earlier -----	14	19	25	63	113	195	10
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	135	—
1 bedroom -----	110	26	11	—	31	305	28
2 bedrooms -----	331	132	147	102	117	429	170
3 bedrooms -----	715	990	458	93	189	690	1 368
4 bedrooms -----	99	191	217	19	57	208	218
5 or more bedrooms -----	40	27	43	24	—	33	39
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 295	1 366	876	238	394	1 793	1 823
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 235	1 358	866	238	394	1 800	1 797
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 237	1 317	852	230	394	1 769	1 787
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	112	94	543	172	341	967	973
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	166	96	7	13	6	48	18
Electricity -----	985	1 157	326	37	38	777	814
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
All other fuels -----	32	19	—	16	9	8	8
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	63	56	39	43	55	196	52
1 -----	369	358	240	112	155	727	446
2 -----	625	661	392	66	86	645	872
3 or more -----	238	291	205	17	98	232	453
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	902	1 133	792	191	311	1 026	1 465
1989 to March 1990 -----	57	128	31	—	—	71	114
1985 to 1988 -----	253	203	106	31	17	209	421
1980 to 1984 -----	194	253	119	13	39	142	204
1970 to 1979 -----	284	438	242	—	53	213	495
1969 or earlier -----	114	111	294	147	202	391	231
Renter-occupied housing units -----	393	233	84	47	63	774	358
1989 to March 1990 -----	279	132	37	33	14	346	158
1985 to 1988 -----	94	88	28	6	42	296	169
1980 to 1984 -----	11	5	—	—	16	88	23
1970 to 1979 -----	—	8	19	—	11	44	8
1969 or earlier -----	9	—	—	8	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	39	64	6	24	53	62	22
Householder 65 years and over -----	160	176	260	129	135	569	239
Owner-occupied housing units -----	141	176	256	121	108	318	217
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	7	—	—	18	9	—	—
No vehicle available -----	26	31	24	43	41	124	39
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 287	1 366	876	238	394	1 800	1 823
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 263	1 332	876	238	387	1 778	1 797
1.01 or more persons per room -----	24	34	—	—	7	22	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 835	38 529	45 234	22 059	23 077	40 926	42 014
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 941	21 599	27 770	19 358	14 173	16 322	22 340
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	107	168	57	41	57	250	120
Owner-occupied housing units -----	67	79	32	35	20	73	61
Renter-occupied housing units -----	40	89	25	6	37	177	59

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 354	1 155	1 240	680	2 000	1 621	230	1 816
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	8	28	—	8
1985 to 1988 -----	15	28	—	5	52	114	19	128
1980 to 1984 -----	35	24	—	36	268	130	32	265
1970 to 1979 -----	760	324	218	37	645	650	150	864
1960 to 1969 -----	488	500	600	45	734	470	11	360
1950 to 1959 -----	50	177	309	124	155	144	18	120
1940 to 1949 -----	—	67	100	266	78	64	—	55
1939 or earlier -----	6	35	13	167	60	21	—	16
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	19	31	13	—	6	—	—	9
1 bedroom -----	157	115	170	74	63	32	9	53
2 bedrooms -----	202	372	309	245	321	187	41	456
3 bedrooms -----	886	538	573	248	1 380	1 151	159	1 195
4 bedrooms -----	61	74	168	107	206	219	21	95
5 or more bedrooms -----	29	25	7	6	24	32	—	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 354	1 155	1 240	671	2 000	1 621	230	1 805
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 347	1 148	1 240	680	1 447	1 297	230	1 152
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 323	1 138	1 240	680	1 250	903	220	997
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	753	615	773	463	1 483	1 063	—	246
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	15	32	—	22	133	43	9	363
Electricity -----	580	502	448	184	384	481	211	1 143
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
All other fuels -----	6	6	19	—	5	—	27	53
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	6	—	7	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	46	43	160	85	70	26	—	43
1 -----	423	511	410	286	556	443	107	516
2 -----	638	476	501	188	1 031	770	101	857
3 or more -----	247	125	169	121	343	382	22	400
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	865	680	742	519	1 577	1 355	218	1 513
1989 to March 1990 -----	62	26	14	32	88	91	23	113
1985 to 1988 -----	108	95	107	66	346	286	51	302
1980 to 1984 -----	99	71	101	97	198	246	73	266
1970 to 1979 -----	363	260	213	95	623	424	53	549
1969 or earlier -----	233	228	307	229	322	308	18	283
Renter-occupied housing units -----	489	475	498	161	423	266	12	303
1989 to March 1990 -----	309	233	167	95	248	134	12	263
1985 to 1988 -----	150	157	166	52	96	91	—	15
1980 to 1984 -----	—	66	115	14	60	23	—	16
1970 to 1979 -----	30	19	31	—	9	5	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	19	—	10	13	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	97	76	51	43	132	47	34	86
Householder 65 years and over -----	200	161	318	256	257	461	48	239
Owner-occupied housing units -----	157	123	182	233	227	449	48	239
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	11	29	—	—	9	6	—	10
No vehicle available -----	21	10	113	48	53	21	—	15
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 354	1 155	1 240	680	2 000	1 616	230	1 816
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 288	1 109	1 178	680	1 949	1 601	210	1 778
1.01 or more persons per room -----	66	46	62	—	51	15	20	38
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 573	29 421	37 240	27 633	35 329	41 739	29 826	41 390
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 117	20 144	16 502	16 767	17 764	28 172	8 417	17 112
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	157	165	234	120	233	172	11	215
Owner-occupied housing units -----	44	67	54	73	114	111	6	151
Renter-occupied housing units -----	113	98	180	47	119	61	5	64

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 405
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20 252	20 252	1 635	1 845	3 155	4 983	1 236	894
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	13 649	13 649	1 297	857	2 504	3 139	864	519
Less than \$300	1 036	1 036	49	83	163	290	36	22
\$300 to \$399	2 000	2 000	189	93	322	487	123	74
\$400 to \$499	2 296	2 296	162	212	338	549	94	51
\$500 to \$599	2 441	2 441	276	162	364	573	152	96
\$600 to \$799	3 220	3 220	313	143	557	648	279	83
\$800 to \$999	1 558	1 558	173	125	457	342	101	128
\$1,000 to \$1,499	904	904	102	39	232	215	61	42
\$1,500 to \$1,999	157	157	33	—	65	19	10	23
\$2,000 or more	37	37	—	—	6	16	8	—
Median (dollars)	560	560	589	522	628	541	617	671
Not mortgaged	6 603	6 603	338	988	651	1 844	372	375
Less than \$100	660	660	9	94	61	132	47	30
\$100 to \$199	3 297	3 297	118	435	378	934	146	201
\$200 to \$299	2 052	2 052	151	346	159	578	130	98
\$300 to \$399	433	433	44	89	47	145	37	40
\$400 to \$499	101	101	—	13	—	35	12	—
\$500 or more	60	60	16	11	6	20	—	6
Median (dollars)	180	180	225	192	177	182	197	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	5 269	5 269	366	667	583	1 444	264	261
Less than 20 percent	1 802	1 802	83	240	203	557	55	134
20 to 24 percent	571	571	13	121	82	170	17	30
25 to 29 percent	557	557	32	69	110	138	11	40
30 to 34 percent	336	336	33	40	7	51	12	—
35 percent or more	1 865	1 865	198	191	181	466	152	57
Not computed	138	138	7	6	—	62	17	—
Median	26.7	26.7	41.2	23.7	25.3	23.9	42.4	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 088	5 088	389	470	718	1 103	378	203
Less than 20 percent	2 938	2 938	156	379	329	695	211	113
20 to 24 percent	918	918	103	25	128	204	88	53
25 to 29 percent	633	633	77	25	115	130	52	28
30 to 34 percent	313	313	9	31	101	32	21	9
35 percent or more	286	286	44	10	45	42	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	21.9	13.6	21.2	15.1	17.2	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 724	4 724	334	311	801	1 087	244	216
Less than 20 percent	3 432	3 432	250	220	485	860	150	112
20 to 24 percent	845	845	55	47	185	146	70	55
25 to 29 percent	303	303	23	35	119	35	11	37
30 to 34 percent	67	67	—	—	7	29	5	7
35 percent or more	77	77	6	9	5	17	8	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	16.7	15.3	17.8	15.0	17.6	19.5
\$50,000 or more	5 171	5 171	546	397	1 053	1 349	350	214
Less than 20 percent	4 575	4 575	488	383	823	1 238	307	169
20 to 24 percent	436	436	42	14	167	77	28	31
25 to 29 percent	98	98	8	—	34	22	7	9
30 to 34 percent	29	29	—	—	21	—	8	5
35 percent or more	26	26	8	—	8	5	—	—
Not computed	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	11.4	11.4	12.5	10.0	13.9	10.6	11.0	15.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 424	7 424	706	422	1 626	2 529	266	774
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	113	113	—	7	76	30	—	76
\$100 to \$199	588	588	45	48	164	243	—	164
\$200 to \$299	1 185	1 185	111	124	148	403	35	120
\$300 to \$399	2 235	2 235	177	103	501	971	13	210
\$400 to \$499	1 450	1 450	161	48	352	430	61	140
\$500 to \$599	688	688	58	20	159	168	70	13
\$600 to \$749	434	434	81	15	90	104	31	51
\$750 to \$999	202	202	38	—	116	7	27	—
\$1,000 or more	50	50	—	—	—	41	—	—
No cash rent	479	479	35	57	20	132	29	—
Median (dollars)	362	362	401	304	372	346	511	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 939	1 939	131	131	481	687	38	344
Less than 20 percent	74	74	—	7	30	28	—	30
20 to 24 percent	160	160	—	6	104	50	—	104
25 to 29 percent	101	101	—	8	46	47	—	46
30 to 34 percent	97	97	—	31	—	48	—	—
35 percent or more	1 253	1 253	115	54	285	417	33	164
Not computed	254	254	16	25	16	97	5	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	35.5	44.8	49.5	626	64	29.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 999	1 999	181	111	354	72	—	210
Less than 20 percent	292	292	8	25	76	72	—	66
20 to 24 percent	257	257	36	33	48	79	7	18
25 to 29 percent	292	292	39	18	58	101	13	40
30 to 34 percent	392	392	6	5	63	159	—	57
35 percent or more	593	593	66	9	97	187	39	29
Not computed	173	173	26	21	12	28	5	—
Median	30.9	30.9	29.3	23.0	29.1	31.5	38.7	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 217	2 217	264	127	467	782	95	136
Less than 20 percent	1 220	1 220	121	64	234	571	34	68
20 to 24 percent	489	489	55	33	132	153	15	41
25 to 29 percent	220	220	23	5	83	10	18	27
30 to 34 percent	88	88	27	10	9	14	—	—
35 percent or more	70	70	29	—	9	15	9	—
Not computed	130	130	9	15	—	19	19	—
Median	18.9	18.9	20.6	19.0	20.0	17.5	21.3	20.0
\$35,000 or more	1 269	1 269	130	53	324	434	69	84
Less than 20 percent	1 082	1 082	114	34	275	389	59	84
20 to 24 percent	108	108	7	4	49	9	10	—
25 to 29 percent	23	23	9	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	56	56	—	15	—	31	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	13.9	10.0	13.2	11.9	14.9	11.4

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 407	Tract 410	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 420	Tract 421
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 056	834	1 000	1 489	741	303	839	661
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	888	604	841	953	419	102	723	456
Less than \$300	14	—	49	52	41	11	98	85
\$300 to \$399	85	61	163	89	52	17	162	95
\$400 to \$499	93	84	111	282	66	36	133	106
\$500 to \$599	122	153	145	194	57	25	134	69
\$600 to \$799	250	192	168	241	101	13	147	88
\$800 to \$999	206	64	109	77	74	—	41	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	108	50	63	18	28	—	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	715	604	560	524	591	454	473	457
Not mortgaged	168	230	159	536	322	201	116	205
Less than \$100	—	9	—	10	21	37	8	7
\$100 to \$199	101	73	65	246	112	77	49	110
\$200 to \$299	60	114	59	217	133	81	43	57
\$300 to \$399	7	18	35	30	38	—	16	20
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	33	13	—	—	11
\$500 or more	—	16	—	—	5	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	188	223	220	206	221	184	203	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	125	213	234	352	143	149	195	221
Less than 20 percent	25	33	70	91	32	69	51	84
20 to 24 percent	18	24	—	45	13	30	26	12
25 to 29 percent	9	8	24	65	19	25	51	7
30 to 34 percent	7	39	8	35	8	8	—	17
35 percent or more	66	102	132	116	65	17	67	101
Not computed	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	35.9	34.9	41.1	28.1	32.8	20.9	27.0	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	233	176	265	319	212	98	208	216
Less than 20 percent	104	37	129	206	165	71	108	136
20 to 24 percent	12	64	61	47	10	6	73	44
25 to 29 percent	43	44	42	51	9	11	21	26
30 to 34 percent	55	—	9	15	18	10	—	10
35 percent or more	19	31	24	—	10	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.1	24.0	20.3	15.8	15.1	13.3	19.4	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	285	171	196	458	87	37	188	151
Less than 20 percent	142	141	142	361	50	24	156	129
20 to 24 percent	83	21	34	77	17	13	32	14
25 to 29 percent	51	9	14	20	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	15.5	17.1	15.9	17.3	10.4	15.2	15.2
\$50,000 or more	413	274	305	360	299	19	248	73
Less than 20 percent	344	252	269	339	299	19	232	68
20 to 24 percent	69	22	20	10	—	—	16	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	10.4	14.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	577	396	233	385	84	83	489	475
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	26	77	18	70	13	23	10	111
\$300 to \$399	202	100	9	160	25	5	257	207
\$400 to \$499	142	97	71	65	28	—	114	73
\$500 to \$599	61	22	36	39	3	—	52	39
\$600 to \$749	32	55	26	19	3	—	19	9
\$750 to \$999	98	18	20	8	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	27	8	9	6	24	12	26
Median (dollars)	425	403	469	356	350	197	370	354
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	94	52	71	115	29	48	104	130
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	31	17	—	—
35 percent or more	86	45	62	106	14	11	70	96
Not computed	8	7	9	—	9	6	17	29
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	33.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	85	112	36	126	9	17	125	116
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	16	9	6	—	8
20 to 24 percent	10	9	—	13	—	11	—	37
25 to 29 percent	18	30	9	25	—	—	8	17
30 to 34 percent	22	—	—	20	—	—	61	33
35 percent or more	35	47	19	43	—	—	56	21
Not computed	—	18	8	9	—	—	—	—
Median	33.3	32.5	37.8	31.1	17.5	21.1	34.5	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	205	150	87	122	25	9	145	154
Less than 20 percent	114	82	12	38	8	—	104	114
20 to 24 percent	32	22	33	34	17	—	41	40
25 to 29 percent	50	—	23	18	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	18	9	32	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	19	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median	19.2	19.1	24.8	23.4	21.3	—	18.1	17.1
\$35,000 or more	193	82	39	22	21	9	115	75
Less than 20 percent	153	73	32	18	15	—	99	63
20 to 24 percent	31	—	7	4	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
Median	15.0	13.8	15.5	13.1	10.0	—	12.1	12.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gulfport city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County			Ocean Springs city, Jackson County	
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 405 (pt.)	Tract 406
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	635	1 000	741	160	303	894	1 420
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----	456	841	419	35	102	519	1 246
Less than \$300-----	—	49	41	19	11	22	134
\$300 to \$399-----	26	163	52	—	17	74	184
\$400 to \$499-----	51	111	66	5	36	51	209
\$500 to \$599-----	131	145	57	—	25	96	162
\$600 to \$799-----	145	168	101	3	13	83	256
\$800 to \$999-----	64	109	74	4	—	128	159
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	39	63	28	4	—	42	104
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	33	—	—	—	23	32
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars)-----	624	560	591	296	454	671	541
Not mortgaged-----	179	159	322	125	201	375	174
Less than \$100-----	9	—	21	17	37	30	31
\$100 to \$199-----	53	65	112	71	77	201	135
\$200 to \$299-----	92	59	133	24	81	98	8
\$300 to \$399-----	9	35	38	13	—	40	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	16	—	5	—	6	6	—
Median (dollars)-----	228	220	221	172	184	183	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	132	234	143	80	149	261	247
Less than 20 percent-----	13	70	32	39	69	134	69
20 to 24 percent-----	13	—	13	16	30	30	34
25 to 29 percent-----	8	24	19	14	25	40	61
30 to 34 percent-----	25	8	8	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more-----	66	132	65	11	17	57	83
Not computed-----	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median-----	41.7	41.1	32.8	20.3	20.9	19.7	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	124	265	212	53	98	203	337
Less than 20 percent-----	27	129	165	50	71	113	141
20 to 24 percent-----	42	61	10	—	6	53	63
25 to 29 percent-----	35	42	9	—	11	28	44
30 to 34 percent-----	—	9	18	3	10	9	55
35 percent or more-----	20	24	10	—	—	—	34
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	24.2	20.3	15.1	10.4	13.3	16.6	22.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	138	196	87	19	37	216	371
Less than 20 percent-----	108	142	50	15	24	112	277
20 to 24 percent-----	21	34	17	—	13	55	63
25 to 29 percent-----	9	14	11	4	—	37	31
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more-----	—	6	9	—	—	5	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.1	17.1	17.3	10.0	10.4	19.5	15.9
\$50,000 or more-----	241	305	299	8	19	214	465
Less than 20 percent-----	219	269	299	4	19	169	349
20 to 24 percent-----	22	20	—	4	—	31	67
25 to 29 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	9	25
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	5	16
35 percent or more-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.7	14.5	10.0	15.0	10.0	15.1	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	384	233	84	47	83	774	358
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	45	6	—	31	164	—
\$200 to \$299-----	77	18	13	8	23	120	20
\$300 to \$399-----	95	9	25	26	5	210	112
\$400 to \$499-----	90	71	28	—	—	140	87
\$500 to \$599-----	22	36	3	7	—	13	94
\$600 to \$749-----	55	26	3	—	—	51	7
\$750 to \$999-----	18	20	—	—	—	—	18
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	27	8	6	6	24	—	20
Median (dollars)-----	403	469	350	349	197	315	448
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	40	71	29	14	48	344	67
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	6	—	—	104	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	46	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
35 percent or more-----	33	62	14	6	11	164	59
Not computed-----	7	9	9	—	6	—	8
Median-----	46.5	50.0+	50.0	29.4	33.4	29.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	112	36	9	7	17	210	88
Less than 20 percent-----	8	—	9	—	6	66	10
20 to 24 percent-----	9	—	—	7	11	18	20
25 to 29 percent-----	30	9	—	—	—	40	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	57	6
35 percent or more-----	47	19	—	—	—	29	40
Not computed-----	18	8	—	—	—	—	12
Median-----	32.5	37.8	17.5	22.5	21.1	27.6	40.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	150	87	25	26	9	136	147
Less than 20 percent-----	82	12	8	13	—	68	64
20 to 24 percent-----	22	33	17	7	—	41	59
25 to 29 percent-----	—	23	—	—	—	27	15
30 to 34 percent-----	18	9	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more-----	19	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	9	—	—	6	9	—	—
Median-----	19.1	24.8	21.3	18.8	—	20.0	20.8
\$35,000 or more-----	82	39	21	—	9	84	56
Less than 20 percent-----	73	32	15	—	—	84	38
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent-----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.8	15.5	10.0	—	—	11.4	14.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	839	661	717	491	1 425	1 236	199	1 116
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	723	456	435	197	1 089	864	148	741
Less than \$300	98	85	65	13	163	36	—	52
\$300 to \$399	162	95	56	29	244	123	35	81
\$400 to \$499	133	106	61	31	207	94	33	198
\$500 to \$599	134	69	103	44	180	152	22	147
\$600 to \$799	147	88	95	64	220	279	47	222
\$800 to \$999	41	5	35	6	34	101	—	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8	20	10	41	61	11	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	473	457	550	549	467	617	530	524
Not mortgaged	116	205	282	294	336	372	51	375
Less than \$100	8	7	—	46	78	47	—	10
\$100 to \$199	49	110	172	139	145	146	20	181
\$200 to \$299	43	57	110	100	113	130	22	137
\$300 to \$399	16	20	—	9	—	37	9	14
\$400 to \$499	—	11	—	—	—	12	—	33
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	203	181	181	148	165	197	213	198
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	195	221	189	185	448	264	81	226
Less than 20 percent	51	84	47	86	143	55	20	63
20 to 24 percent	26	12	32	16	17	17	11	8
25 to 29 percent	51	7	21	5	38	11	—	65
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	13	70	12	14	27
35 percent or more	67	101	82	59	172	152	36	63
Not computed	—	—	7	6	8	17	—	—
Median	27.0	32.2	27.9	21.1	31.6	42.4	33.4	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	208	216	133	139	416	378	52	258
Less than 20 percent	108	136	98	114	259	211	10	159
20 to 24 percent	73	44	22	9	75	88	22	38
25 to 29 percent	21	26	8	7	22	52	9	46
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	9	43	21	—	15
35 percent or more	6	—	5	—	17	6	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	16.9	11.6	11.2	17.6	17.2	23.6	15.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	151	171	102	388	244	33	321
Less than 20 percent	156	129	156	90	317	150	33	261
20 to 24 percent	32	14	8	12	53	70	—	60
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	7	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	15.2	14.7	13.8	14.3	17.6	12.5	15.7
\$50,000 or more	248	73	224	65	173	350	33	311
Less than 20 percent	232	68	224	59	163	307	33	300
20 to 24 percent	16	5	—	—	—	28	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	10	7	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	489	475	498	161	423	266	12	296
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	25	10	138	7	20	—	—	9
\$200 to \$299	10	111	81	38	52	35	—	60
\$300 to \$399	257	207	127	58	87	13	5	124
\$400 to \$499	114	73	71	45	155	61	7	56
\$500 to \$599	52	39	9	—	76	70	—	29
\$600 to \$749	19	9	8	—	17	31	—	10
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	26	34	13	16	29	—	—
Median (dollars)	370	354	286	358	417	511	454	353
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	104	130	247	43	101	38	12	108
Less than 20 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	—	5	45	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	—	22	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	70	96	99	34	69	33	12	99
Not computed	17	29	18	9	22	5	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	31.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	125	116	93	62	174	64	—	93
Less than 20 percent	—	8	27	7	15	—	—	16
20 to 24 percent	—	37	13	11	10	7	—	13
25 to 29 percent	8	17	22	—	22	13	—	15
30 to 34 percent	61	33	12	32	52	—	—	15
35 percent or more	56	21	11	8	59	39	—	34
Not computed	—	—	8	4	16	5	—	—
Median	34.5	28.8	25.6	31.7	33.1	38.7	—	30.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	145	154	102	47	92	95	—	77
Less than 20 percent	104	114	94	35	17	34	—	17
20 to 24 percent	41	40	—	12	64	15	—	25
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	11	18	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	22
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Median	18.1	17.1	16.9	17.8	22.3	21.3	—	24.3
\$35,000 or more	115	75	56	9	56	69	—	18
Less than 20 percent	99	63	48	9	39	59	—	18
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	17	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.5	13.1	14.9	—	12.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gautier city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Troct 404	Troct 410
Occupied housing units -----	7 194	7 194	717	3 513	318	1 882	142	240
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	17	-	12	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	210	210	18	95	6	6	29	7
1980 to 1984 -----	240	240	72	56	4	38	8	39
1970 to 1979 -----	2 530	2 530	464	861	137	761	30	89
1960 to 1969 -----	2 317	2 317	133	1 309	103	578	40	83
1950 to 1959 -----	1 052	1 052	30	767	-	203	17	22
1940 to 1949 -----	580	580	-	264	59	215	18	-
1939 or earlier -----	248	248	-	149	9	81	-	-
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	37	37	-	8	-	29	-	-
1 bedroom -----	891	891	81	300	45	429	-	25
2 bedrooms -----	1 826	1 826	147	790	89	676	11	46
3 bedrooms -----	3 712	3 712	440	1 994	156	626	82	116
4 bedrooms -----	695	695	49	396	28	114	49	53
5 or more bedrooms -----	33	33	-	25	-	8	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	7 138	7 138	705	3 492	318	1 871	142	240
Source of water, public system or private company -----	6 910	6 910	717	3 513	318	1 882	92	240
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	6 787	6 787	712	3 391	310	1 882	76	235
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	78	78	7	6	21	19	-	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	31	7	6	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	47	47	-	-	21	19	-	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	3 376	3 376	17	2 044	183	943	106	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	423	423	42	183	17	27	6	28
Electricity -----	3 330	3 330	658	1 257	118	905	30	195
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	44	44	-	15	-	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 231	1 231	109	411	41	602	8	23
1 -----	2 785	2 785	313	1 279	105	789	33	85
2 -----	2 156	2 156	214	1 225	150	345	57	84
3 or more -----	1 022	1 022	81	598	22	146	44	48
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 180	4 180	339	2 585	195	511	119	163
1989 to March 1990 -----	198	198	22	82	18	21	22	17
1985 to 1988 -----	700	700	108	381	32	73	29	19
1980 to 1984 -----	638	638	105	352	11	54	12	43
1970 to 1979 -----	1 438	1 438	71	949	81	168	21	51
1969 or earlier -----	1 206	1 206	33	821	53	195	35	33
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 014	3 014	378	928	123	1 371	23	77
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 287	1 287	164	353	72	594	8	39
1985 to 1988 -----	1 093	1 093	159	355	26	473	15	27
1980 to 1984 -----	338	338	55	91	9	178	-	11
1970 to 1979 -----	194	194	-	88	-	88	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	102	102	-	41	16	38	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 290	1 290	76	501	47	566	8	18
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 012	1 012	23	586	67	252	22	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	848	848	23	516	58	167	22	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	71	71	-	45	9	17	-	-
No vehicle available -----	242	242	6	105	18	109	-	6
Complete plumbing facilities -----	7 116	7 116	710	3 507	297	1 863	142	233
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6 372	6 372	608	3 164	284	1 637	131	200
1.01 or more persons per room -----	744	744	102	343	13	226	11	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	78	78	7	6	21	19	-	7
1.00 or less persons per room -----	78	78	7	6	21	19	-	7
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 330	26 330	29 496	26 603	29 313	22 894	30 063	34 218
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 723	12 723	11 971	12 937	28 480	10 983	23 870	15 739
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 623	2 623	327	1 064	56	967	18	52
Owner-occupied housing units -----	950	950	59	584	49	152	18	27
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 673	1 673	268	480	7	815	-	25

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421
Occupied housing units -----	565	192	469	636	759	1 142	472	254
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	11	7	4	36	13	35	—	6
1980 to 1984 -----	56	8	8	2	—	46	—	30
1970 to 1979 -----	404	101	126	170	243	211	439	156
1960 to 1969 -----	86	11	158	240	358	451	33	36
1950 to 1959 -----	8	46	122	105	113	305	—	13
1940 to 1949 -----	—	8	39	62	13	64	—	13
1939 or earlier -----	—	11	12	21	19	18	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1 bedroom -----	48	19	44	49	64	85	94	66
2 bedrooms -----	102	39	98	153	132	274	194	106
3 bedrooms -----	395	134	253	373	491	627	172	70
4 bedrooms -----	20	—	71	61	66	149	12	5
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	3	—	6	7	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	553	192	469	636	750	1 130	472	254
Source of water, public system or private company -----	565	174	469	636	759	1 142	472	254
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	565	164	469	636	755	1 034	472	254
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	—	33	343	402	337	702	104	74
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	14	16	4	35	12	84	—	19
Electricity -----	551	143	122	193	402	356	368	161
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	92	41	38	95	104	103	80	70
1 -----	260	72	169	206	276	397	222	111
2 -----	161	62	138	268	241	421	143	63
3 or more -----	52	17	124	67	138	221	27	10
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	244	125	334	400	601	864	135	37
1989 to March 1990 -----	22	8	14	16	13	34	—	13
1985 to 1988 -----	89	49	47	97	69	97	17	6
1980 to 1984 -----	94	12	50	83	76	113	—	18
1970 to 1979 -----	39	33	130	152	339	222	100	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	23	93	52	104	398	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	321	67	135	236	158	278	337	217
1989 to March 1990 -----	131	47	40	77	77	90	200	149
1985 to 1988 -----	146	12	43	105	59	108	105	50
1980 to 1984 -----	44	8	16	20	13	30	9	18
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	18	28	5	37	23	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	18	6	4	13	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	65	32	58	94	92	196	58	84
Householder 65 years and over -----	6	28	83	45	106	226	10	5
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	28	70	12	95	220	10	—
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	11	5	15	28	39	—	5
Complete plumbing facilities -----	558	192	469	636	759	1 136	472	254
1.00 or less persons per room -----	472	181	432	550	638	1 044	441	242
1.01 or more persons per room -----	86	11	37	86	121	92	31	12
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 042	20 445	32 755	29 904	24 284	26 238	31 298	25 790
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	11 091	13 288	12 927	10 078	11 579	15 745	16 715	12 454
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	289	86	109	207	270	303	192	96
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	33	48	48	183	184	31	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	257	53	61	159	87	119	161	96

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gautier city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County				
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	137	565	469	406	636	759	1 142
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1985 to 1988 -----	7	11	4	7	36	13	35
1980 to 1984 -----	16	56	8	—	2	—	46
1970 to 1979 -----	45	404	126	75	170	243	211
1960 to 1969 -----	47	86	158	102	240	358	451
1950 to 1959 -----	22	8	122	76	105	113	305
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—	39	78	62	13	64
1939 or earlier -----	—	—	12	68	21	19	18
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	25	48	44	49	49	64	85
2 bedrooms -----	38	102	98	101	153	132	274
3 bedrooms -----	45	395	253	190	373	491	627
4 bedrooms -----	29	20	71	49	61	66	149
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	3	9	—	6	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	137	553	469	406	636	750	1 130
Source of water, public system or private company -----	137	565	469	406	636	759	1 142
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	132	565	469	406	636	755	1 034
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	17	—	343	227	402	337	702
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	28	14	4	32	35	12	84
Electricity -----	92	551	122	132	193	402	356
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	17	92	38	42	95	104	103
1 -----	53	260	169	199	206	276	397
2 -----	38	161	138	123	268	241	421
3 or more -----	29	52	124	42	67	138	221
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	95	244	334	308	400	601	864
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	22	14	5	16	13	34
1985 to 1988 -----	19	89	47	38	97	69	97
1980 to 1984 -----	11	94	50	30	83	76	113
1970 to 1979 -----	32	39	130	84	152	339	222
1969 or earlier -----	33	—	93	151	52	104	398
Renter-occupied housing units -----	42	321	135	98	236	158	278
1989 to March 1990 -----	25	131	40	54	77	77	90
1985 to 1988 -----	6	146	43	40	105	59	108
1980 to 1984 -----	11	44	16	4	20	13	30
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	18	—	28	5	37
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	18	—	6	4	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	11	65	58	51	94	92	196
Householder 65 years and over -----	17	6	83	110	45	106	226
Owner-occupied housing units -----	17	6	70	103	12	95	220
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	13	23	—	9	—
No vehicle available -----	6	—	5	7	15	28	39
Complete plumbing facilities -----	137	558	469	406	636	759	1 136
1.00 or less persons per room -----	121	472	432	399	550	638	1 044
1.01 or more persons per room -----	16	86	37	7	86	121	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38 369	26 042	32 755	23 210	29 904	24 284	26 238
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 437	11 091	12 927	12 540	10 078	11 579	15 745
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	38	289	109	140	207	270	303
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27	32	48	95	48	183	184
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11	257	61	45	159	87	119

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	472	254	627	210	126	142	103	91
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	-	6	-	-	7	29	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	-	30	-	8	9	8	23	8
1970 to 1979 -----	439	156	114	10	86	30	44	65
1960 to 1969 -----	33	36	421	39	24	40	36	11
1950 to 1959 -----	-	13	67	53	-	17	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	-	13	25	65	-	18	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	-	7	22	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	94	66	161	37	10	-	-	10
2 bedrooms -----	194	106	203	44	-	11	8	7
3 bedrooms -----	172	70	195	117	100	82	71	74
4 bedrooms -----	12	5	46	8	16	49	24	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	472	254	627	210	126	142	103	91
Source of water, public system or private campony -----	472	254	627	210	117	92	103	73
Seusage disposal, public sewer -----	472	254	627	210	117	76	103	73
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	104	74	450	146	76	106	-	-
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	19	-	6	5	6	-	-
Electricity -----	368	161	177	51	45	30	103	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	80	70	301	71	-	8	6	12
1 -----	222	111	245	55	64	33	32	40
2 -----	143	63	42	49	26	57	46	28
3 or more -----	27	10	39	35	36	44	19	11
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.1	.7	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	135	37	108	128	70	119	68	47
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	13	8	-	6	22	17	8
1985 to 1988 -----	17	6	15	14	-	29	-	16
1980 to 1984 -----	11	18	10	15	9	12	32	12
1970 to 1979 -----	100	-	27	18	55	21	19	11
1969 or earlier -----	7	-	48	81	-	35	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	337	217	519	82	56	23	35	44
1989 to March 1990 -----	200	149	162	31	34	8	14	32
1985 to 1988 -----	105	50	200	13	17	15	21	12
1980 to 1984 -----	9	18	110	8	5	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	23	-	28	30	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	58	84	317	46	-	8	7	22
Householder 65 years and over -----	10	5	95	45	-	22	-	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	-	49	45	-	22	-	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	5	47	24	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	472	254	627	202	126	142	96	91
1.00 or less persons per room -----	441	242	491	185	126	131	79	80
1.01 or more persons per room -----	31	12	136	17	-	11	17	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 298	25 790	15 631	18 435	30 938	30 063	28 419	23 409
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 715	12 454	7 025	12 891	21 056	23 870	16 102	10 097
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	192	96	437	76	22	18	14	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	-	46	36	6	18	-	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	161	96	391	40	16	-	14	44

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County	
		Total	Gulfport city	Moss Point city	Ocean Springs city	Pascagoula city	Tract 404	Tract 410
		3 885	304	2 426	186	494	119	142
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	3 885	3 885	304	2 426	186	494	119	142
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	2 540	2 540	265	1 508	124	290	71	103
Less than \$300-----	193	193	—	159	9	9	11	—
\$300 to \$399-----	511	511	76	278	39	52	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	564	564	32	400	22	58	6	19
\$500 to \$599-----	480	480	65	243	—	97	4	43
\$600 to \$799-----	515	515	59	309	16	59	32	23
\$800 to \$999-----	230	230	28	91	30	15	18	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	47	47	5	28	8	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	501	501	537	476	444	525	674	588
Not mortgaged-----	1 345	1 345	39	918	62	204	48	39
Less than \$100-----	177	177	—	100	30	31	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	583	583	28	376	19	72	48	28
\$200 to \$299-----	413	413	11	308	13	63	—	11
\$300 to \$399-----	102	102	—	68	—	34	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	63	63	—	59	—	4	—	—
\$500 or more-----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	185	185	161	196	105	198	161	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	1 677	1 677	111	1 072	67	241	43	33
Less than 20 percent-----	349	349	—	248	9	47	20	—
20 to 24 percent-----	106	106	23	64	—	7	—	6
25 to 29 percent-----	104	104	18	75	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	92	92	13	50	9	14	—	—
35 percent or more-----	966	966	57	597	40	149	23	27
Not computed-----	60	60	—	38	9	13	—	—
Median-----	39.6	39.6	40.7	39.3	41.1	44.3	50.0+	38.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	1 093	1 093	82	679	50	137	27	49
Less than 20 percent-----	548	548	31	366	28	68	15	11
20 to 24 percent-----	230	230	17	178	—	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	142	142	16	78	10	17	7	—
30 to 34 percent-----	70	70	7	12	4	17	5	16
35 percent or more-----	103	103	11	45	8	9	—	22
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.0	20.0	22.9	18.8	14.2	20.1	14.3	34.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	708	708	72	417	41	79	28	30
Less than 20 percent-----	566	566	55	318	31	79	21	30
20 to 24 percent-----	84	84	7	62	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	35	35	—	24	4	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent-----	16	16	10	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	15.1	15.1	17.4	15.1	12.1	16.5	16.1	11.1
\$50,000 or more-----	407	407	39	258	28	37	21	30
Less than 20 percent-----	390	390	39	241	28	37	21	30
20 to 24 percent-----	17	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.8	11.8	10.0	10.8	16.8	11.2	14.0	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	3 001	3 001	370	923	123	1 371	23	77
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	126	126	23	72	—	31	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	460	460	66	82	25	260	8	—
\$200 to \$299-----	635	635	29	256	30	278	—	44
\$300 to \$399-----	728	728	71	183	21	428	—	20
\$400 to \$499-----	371	371	49	154	16	132	—	7
\$500 to \$599-----	203	203	61	43	—	46	7	—
\$600 to \$749-----	54	54	10	8	9	27	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	47	47	—	13	15	—	8	—
\$1,000 or more-----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	368	368	61	112	7	189	—	6
Median (dollars)-----	310	310	335	299	311	306	525	374
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	1 671	1 671	227	480	16	848	8	25
Less than 20 percent-----	70	70	29	18	—	23	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	18	18	—	8	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	108	108	10	39	9	42	8	—
30 to 34 percent-----	102	102	8	32	—	62	—	—
35 percent or more-----	940	940	85	284	7	490	—	19
Not computed-----	433	433	95	99	—	221	—	6
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.4	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	28.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	661	661	63	218	32	291	—	21
Less than 20 percent-----	148	148	8	54	13	58	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	81	81	—	32	—	40	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	105	105	25	18	—	62	—	14
30 to 34 percent-----	118	118	—	56	12	43	—	7
35 percent or more-----	156	156	30	34	—	73	—	—
Not computed-----	53	53	—	24	7	15	—	—
Median-----	28.6	28.6	29.7	28.1	19.8	28.2	—	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	448	448	48	163	52	145	7	31
Less than 20 percent-----	288	288	31	103	35	112	—	18
20 to 24 percent-----	85	85	—	17	17	33	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	39	39	11	13	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	22	22	6	16	—	—	—	6
Median-----	18.1	18.1	18.4	17.6	18.3	17.2	22.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more-----	221	221	32	62	23	87	8	—
Less than 20 percent-----	186	186	32	44	23	87	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	17	17	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	18	18	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.0	12.0	13.5	12.0	10.0	10.0	22.5	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.							
	Tract 411	Tract 413	Tract 414	Tract 416	Tract 417	Tract 418	Tract 420	Tract 421
Specified owner-occupied housing units	230	107	330	357	568	809	135	37
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	230	63	212	285	467	399	126	37
Less than \$300	—	—	24	12	54	61	—	—
\$300 to \$399	76	30	23	72	108	55	15	—
\$400 to \$499	32	24	39	75	106	126	28	—
\$500 to \$599	55	9	35	43	91	49	43	32
\$600 to \$799	52	—	63	62	69	80	40	—
\$800 to \$999	10	—	17	14	39	21	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	11	7	—	7	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	511	406	545	477	465	464	548	544
Not mortgaged	—	44	118	72	101	410	9	—
Less than \$100	—	—	8	8	—	59	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	33	58	26	55	144	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	11	39	26	36	150	9	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	12	10	20	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	13	—	—	30	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	176	185	206	194	202	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	95	45	137	69	282	393	41	6
Less than 20 percent	—	12	44	13	35	102	—	—
20 to 24 percent	17	10	3	11	13	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	—	13	—	27	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	—	20	30	—	—
35 percent or more	47	23	77	45	172	184	41	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	15	23	—	—
Median	34.8	35.2	36.6	43.1	47.4	34.8	50.0+	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	65	40	52	154	135	220	35	26
Less than 20 percent	20	8	36	87	42	134	24	—
20 to 24 percent	17	23	6	37	52	40	3	7
25 to 29 percent	16	—	10	14	32	14	8	—
30 to 34 percent	7	9	—	—	—	12	—	13
35 percent or more	5	—	—	16	9	20	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.7	22.6	15.0	18.9	22.5	15.9	18.0	32.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	22	63	102	86	131	48	5
Less than 20 percent	44	22	54	81	49	105	48	5
20 to 24 percent	7	—	9	14	21	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	10	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	10.0	16.8	14.0	17.5	13.5	17.1	17.5
\$50,000 or more	9	—	78	32	65	65	11	—
Less than 20 percent	9	—	68	25	65	65	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	13.2	13.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	313	67	130	236	158	278	337	217
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	23	—	22	50	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	66	10	—	54	—	28	38	25
\$200 to \$299	21	15	31	34	43	69	51	13
\$300 to \$399	28	—	39	32	43	55	166	122
\$400 to \$499	49	8	18	47	19	54	61	23
\$500 to \$599	61	11	—	—	18	25	21	18
\$600 to \$749	10	—	—	—	4	4	—	10
\$750 to \$999	—	11	—	7	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	55	12	20	12	31	37	—	6
Median (dollars)	337	408	303	253	338	347	357	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	216	42	74	166	89	104	154	96
Less than 20 percent	29	—	11	7	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	32	—	7	—	6
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	14	—	10	4
35 percent or more	74	30	36	101	40	75	125	58
Not computed	95	12	9	18	35	22	19	23
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	45.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	41	6	30	22	43	87	86	71
Less than 20 percent	—	6	24	—	—	14	12	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	10	16	25	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	4	—	17	25
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	—	43	18	25
35 percent or more	30	—	—	9	11	14	14	21
Not computed	—	—	6	—	18	—	—	—
Median	37.6	17.5	15.4	34.2	28.1	31.6	26.8	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	11	12	33	26	62	48	44
Less than 20 percent	13	—	7	26	20	31	38	28
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	—	10	10	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
Median	19.6	22.5	17.5	17.6	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.9
\$35,000 or more	32	8	14	15	—	25	49	6
Less than 20 percent	32	8	14	15	—	7	49	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Median	13.5	12.5	12.5	15.8	—	10.0	11.2	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gautier city, Jackson County		Moss Point city, Jackson County				
	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 411 (pt.)	Tract 414 (pt.)	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	74	230	330	295	357	568	809
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----	35	230	212	122	285	467	399
Less than \$300-----	—	—	24	8	12	54	61
\$300 to \$399-----	—	76	23	10	72	108	55
\$400 to \$499-----	—	32	39	41	75	106	126
\$500 to \$599-----	10	55	35	25	43	91	49
\$600 to \$799-----	7	52	63	35	62	69	80
\$800 to \$999-----	18	10	17	—	14	39	21
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	5	11	3	7	—	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	802	511	545	554	477	465	464
Not mortgaged-----	39	—	118	173	72	101	410
Less than \$100-----	—	—	8	25	8	—	59
\$100 to \$199-----	28	—	58	60	26	55	144
\$200 to \$299-----	11	—	39	46	26	36	150
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—	26	12	10	20
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	13	16	—	—	30
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)-----	161	—	185	202	206	194	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	16	95	137	158	69	282	393
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	44	42	13	35	102
20 to 24 percent-----	6	17	3	—	11	13	27
25 to 29 percent-----	—	18	13	8	—	27	27
30 to 34 percent-----	—	13	—	—	—	20	30
35 percent or more-----	10	47	77	108	45	172	184
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	15	23
Median-----	50.0+	34.8	36.6	48.8	43.1	47.4	34.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	17	65	52	95	154	135	220
Less than 20 percent-----	11	20	36	67	87	42	134
20 to 24 percent-----	—	17	6	20	37	52	40
25 to 29 percent-----	—	16	10	8	14	32	14
30 to 34 percent-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more-----	6	5	—	—	16	9	20
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	23.7	15.0	13.7	18.9	22.5	15.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	11	61	63	24	102	86	131
Less than 20 percent-----	11	44	54	18	81	49	105
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	9	6	14	21	12
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	7	10	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	10	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	18.2	16.8	17.7	14.0	17.5	13.5
\$50,000 or more-----	30	9	78	18	32	65	65
Less than 20 percent-----	30	9	68	18	25	65	65
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	10	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	11.1	10.0-	13.2	17.0	13.0	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	42	313	130	98	236	158	278
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100-----	—	23	22	—	50	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	66	—	—	54	—	28
\$200 to \$299-----	—	21	31	64	34	43	69
\$300 to \$399-----	36	28	39	14	32	43	55
\$400 to \$499-----	—	49	18	8	47	19	54
\$500 to \$599-----	—	61	—	—	—	18	25
\$600 to \$749-----	—	10	—	—	—	4	4
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	7	—	6
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	6	55	20	12	12	31	37
Median (dollars)-----	338	337	303	282	253	338	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	11	216	74	38	166	89	104
Less than 20 percent-----	—	29	11	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	10	—	—	32	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	8	18	—	—	14	—
35 percent or more-----	11	74	36	23	101	40	75
Not computed-----	—	95	9	15	18	35	22
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	45.8	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	14	41	30	30	22	43	87
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	24	10	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	6	—	10	16
25 to 29 percent-----	14	11	—	14	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	13	—	43
35 percent or more-----	—	30	—	—	9	11	14
Not computed-----	—	—	6	—	—	18	—
Median-----	27.5	37.6	15.4	24.2	34.2	28.1	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	17	24	12	30	33	26	62
Less than 20 percent-----	11	13	7	19	26	20	31
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	7	—	6	7
25 to 29 percent-----	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	5	4	—	—	7
Median-----	17.5	19.6	17.5	18.4	17.6	16.5	17.1
\$35,000 or more-----	—	32	14	—	15	—	25
Less than 20 percent-----	—	32	14	—	15	—	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Median-----	—	13.5	12.5	—	15.8	—	10.0-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula city, Jackson County				Remainder of Jackson County			
	Tract 420 (pt.)	Tract 421 (pt.)	Tract 422	Tract 424	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 410 (pt.)	Tract 413 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	135	37	100	128	70	119	68	40
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	126	37	40	57	70	71	68	40
Less than \$300	—	—	—	9	8	11	—	—
\$300 to \$399	15	—	16	8	10	6	19	20
\$400 to \$499	28	—	8	14	15	4	33	11
\$500 to \$599	43	32	9	4	—	—	9	—
\$600 to \$799	40	—	7	12	8	32	16	—
\$800 to \$999	—	5	—	10	29	18	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	548	544	475	479	663	674	573	425
Not mortgaged	9	—	60	71	—	48	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	18	6	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	15	34	—	48	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	—	27	10	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	—	179	168	—	161	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	41	6	68	74	17	43	17	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	19	15	—	20	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	41	6	30	41	17	23	17	12
Not computed	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	37.5	34.7	39.4	50.0+	50.0+	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	26	32	31	25	27	32	17
Less than 20 percent	24	—	24	16	8	15	—	8
20 to 24 percent	3	7	8	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	4	—	5	16	9
35 percent or more	—	6	—	3	8	—	16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	32.3	10.0	19.5	27.5	14.3	35.0	30.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	5	—	19	28	28	19	11
Less than 20 percent	48	5	—	19	19	21	19	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.5	—	15.7	13.7	16.1	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	11	—	—	4	—	21	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	4	—	21	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	337	217	519	62	56	14.0	35	44
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	38	25	155	—	—	8	—	—
\$200 to \$299	51	13	105	48	19	—	—	10
\$300 to \$399	166	122	60	15	12	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499	61	23	28	—	—	—	20	—
\$500 to \$599	21	18	—	7	16	7	7	11
\$600 to \$749	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	6	140	6	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars)	357	347	203	256	360	525	460	527
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	154	96	418	40	16	8	14	33
Less than 20 percent	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	29	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	4	25	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	125	58	204	14	16	—	8	21
Not computed	19	23	132	26	—	6	12	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	86	71	70	15	23	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent	12	—	38	—	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	—	8	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	18	25	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	14	21	16	8	13	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.8	32.1	17.7	35.3	35.6	—	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	44	10	20	8	7	14	11
Less than 20 percent	38	28	10	20	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	10	16	—	—	—	7	—	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	18.9	17.5	12.5	27.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	49	6	21	7	9	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	49	6	21	7	9	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	12.5	10.0	17.5	22.5	22.5	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units -----	215	215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	4	4
1985 to 1988 -----	9	9
1980 to 1984 -----	17	17
1970 to 1979 -----	108	108
1960 to 1969 -----	77	77
1950 to 1959 -----	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	-	-
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	8	8
1 bedroom -----	37	37
2 bedrooms -----	30	30
3 bedrooms -----	120	120
4 bedrooms -----	20	20
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	215	215
Source of water, public system or private company -----	209	209
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	209	209
Locating complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	80	80
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	13	13
Electricity -----	122	122
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	21	21
1 -----	68	68
2 -----	65	65
3 or more -----	61	61
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	113	113
1989 to March 1990 -----	10	10
1985 to 1988 -----	45	45
1980 to 1984 -----	12	12
1970 to 1979 -----	46	46
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	102	102
1989 to March 1990 -----	54	54
1985 to 1988 -----	40	40
1980 to 1984 -----	8	8
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	14	14
Householder 65 years and over -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	215	215
1.00 or less persons per room -----	177	177
1.01 or more persons per room -----	38	38
Locating complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	46,356	46,356
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30,988	30,988
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	80	80
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	69	69

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	102	102
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	102	102
With a mortgage-----		
Less than \$300-----	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	14	14
\$400 to \$499-----	25	25
\$500 to \$599-----	26	26
\$600 to \$799-----	7	7
\$800 to \$999-----	12	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	9	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	9	9
Median (dollars)-----	573	573
Not mortgaged-----	—	—
Less than \$100-----	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000-----	36	36
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	4	4
30 to 34 percent-----	21	21
35 percent or more-----	11	11
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	33.3	33.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	39	39
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7
20 to 24 percent-----	15	15
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6	6
35 percent or more-----	11	11
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	24.2	24.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	7	7
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more-----	20	20
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	13	13
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	26.2	26.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	102	102
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100-----	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	6	6
\$200 to \$299-----	14	14
\$300 to \$399-----	17	17
\$400 to \$499-----	51	51
\$500 to \$599-----	9	9
\$600 to \$749-----	5	5
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—
No cash rent-----	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	422	422
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000-----	69	69
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	52	52
Not computed-----	17	17
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	6	6
Less than 20 percent-----	6	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	8	8
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	8	8
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more-----	19	19
Less than 20 percent-----	19	19
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	11.3	11.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units -----	343	343
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	39	39
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	188	188
1960 to 1969 -----	84	84
1950 to 1959 -----	10	10
1940 to 1949 -----	17	17
1939 or earlier -----	5	5
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	27	27
1 bedroom -----	16	16
2 bedrooms -----	41	41
3 bedrooms -----	237	237
4 bedrooms -----	22	22
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	343	343
Source of water, public system or private company -----	286	286
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	274	274
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos. -----	84	84
Bottled, tank, or LP gos -----	20	20
Electricity -----	232	232
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—
All other fuels -----	7	7
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	37	37
1 -----	75	75
2 -----	127	127
3 or more -----	104	104
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	245	245
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	9
1985 to 1988 -----	77	77
1980 to 1984 -----	23	23
1970 to 1979 -----	83	83
1969 or earlier -----	53	53
Renter-occupied housing units -----	98	98
1989 to March 1990 -----	48	48
1985 to 1988 -----	37	37
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	7	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	51	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	28
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	23	23
Complete plumbing facilities -----	343	343
1.00 or less persons per room -----	318	318
1.01 or more persons per room -----	25	25
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 249	35 249
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 104	22 104
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	20	20
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10	10

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	197	197
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS -----	141	141
With a mortgage -----	13	13
Less than \$300 -----	5	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	31	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	28	28
\$500 to \$599 -----	22	22
\$600 to \$799 -----	28	28
\$800 to \$999 -----	14	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	538	538
Not mortgaged -----	56	56
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	35	35
\$200 to \$299 -----	21	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	190	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----	27	27
Less than \$20,000 -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	23.2	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	55	55
Less than 20 percent -----	18	18
20 to 24 percent -----	29	29
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.6	21.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	64	64
Less than 20 percent -----	34	34
20 to 24 percent -----	22	22
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	14.0	14.0
\$50,000 or more -----	51	51
Less than 20 percent -----	39	39
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	14.4	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	98	98
GROSS RENT -----	10	10
Less than \$100 -----	23	23
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	34	34
\$300 to \$399 -----	12	12
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	6	6
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	351	351
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 -----	23	23
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	13	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	30.6	30.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	18	18
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	4	4
30 to 34 percent -----	14	14
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	31.8	31.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	43	43
Less than 20 percent -----	29	29
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	18.0	18.0
\$35,000 or more -----	14	14
Less than 20 percent -----	14	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Occupied housing units	32 631	32 631
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	372	372
1985 to 1988	2 415	2 415
1980 to 1984	3 082	3 082
1970 to 1979	11 787	11 787
1960 to 1969	8 138	8 138
1950 to 1959	3 389	3 389
1940 to 1949	2 036	2 036
1939 or earlier	1 412	1 412
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	303	303
1 bedroom	1 947	1 947
2 bedrooms	7 631	7 631
3 bedrooms	18 483	18 483
4 bedrooms	3 705	3 705
5 or more bedrooms	562	562
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	32 559	32 559
Source of water, public system or private company	24 058	24 058
Sewage disposal, public sewer	22 240	22 240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	99	99
Owner-occupied housing units	91	91
Renter-occupied housing units	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	11 654	11 654
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 234	4 234
Electricity	15 685	15 685
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	70	70
All other fuels	943	943
No fuel used	45	45
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	1 519	1 519
1	9 721	9 721
2	14 607	14 607
3 or more	6 784	6 784
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	25 159	25 159
1989 to March 1990	1 864	1 864
1985 to 1988	5 655	5 655
1980 to 1984	4 271	4 271
1970 to 1979	7 556	7 556
1969 or earlier	5 813	5 813
Renter-occupied housing units	7 472	7 472
1989 to March 1990	3 879	3 879
1985 to 1988	2 462	2 462
1980 to 1984	707	707
1970 to 1979	301	301
1969 or earlier	123	123
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	1 943	1 943
Householder 65 years and over	6 312	6 312
Owner-occupied housing units	5 366	5 366
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20
No telephone in unit	218	218
No vehicle available	949	949
Complete plumbing facilities	32 532	32 532
1.00 or less persons per room	31 601	31 601
1.01 or more persons per room	931	931
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	99	99
1.00 or less persons per room	99	99
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 069	37 069
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 019	22 019
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 832	3 832
Owner-occupied housing units	2 210	2 210
Renter-occupied housing units	1 622	1 622

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

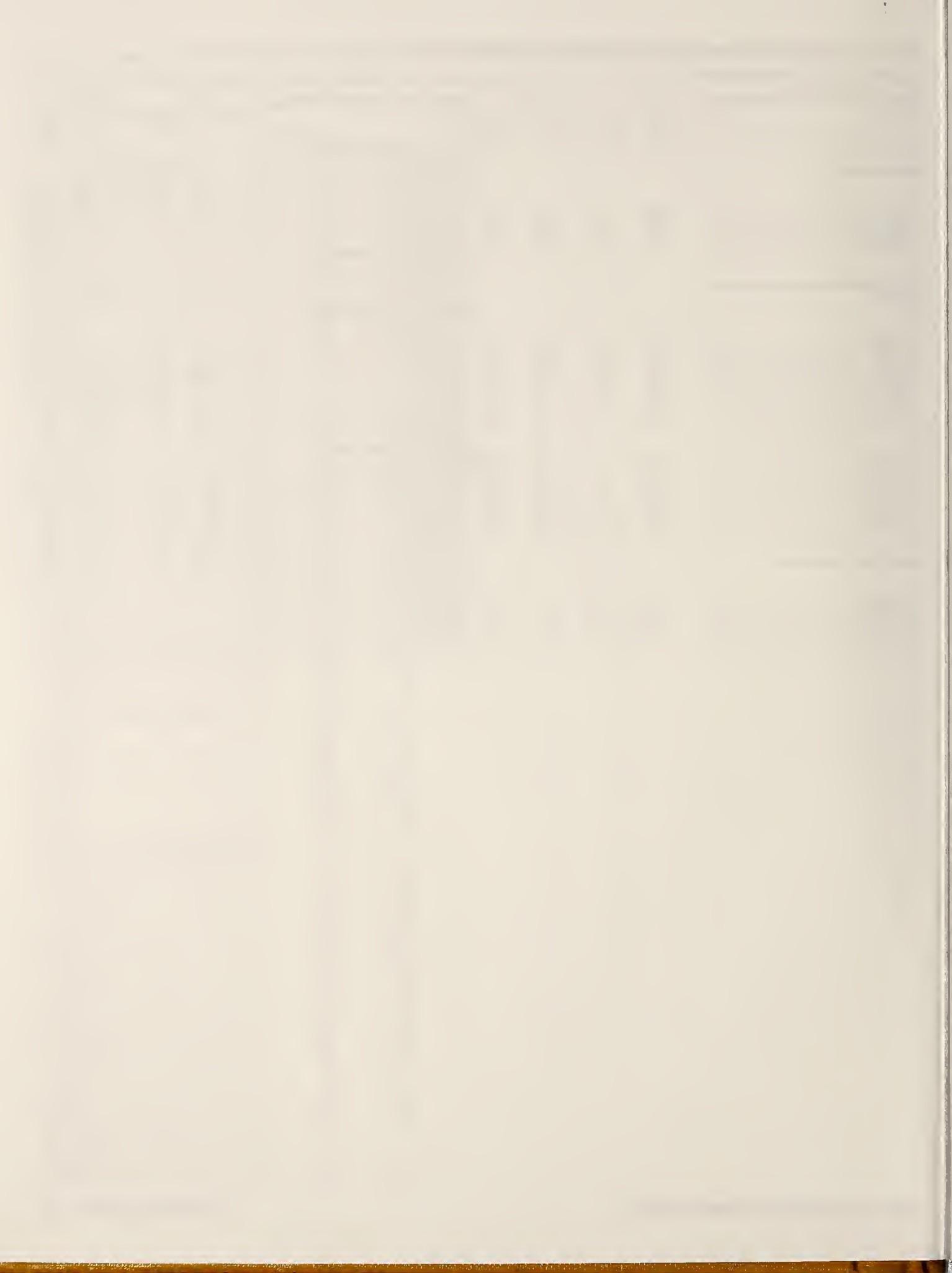
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pascagoula, MS MSA	Jackson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	20 067	20 067
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage-----	13 520	13 520
Less than \$300 -----	1 023	1 023
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 995	1 995
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 269	2 269
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 413	2 413
\$600 to \$799 -----	3 206	3 206
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 530	1 530
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	890	890
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	157	157
\$2,000 or more -----	37	37
Median (dollars) -----	560	560
Not mortgaged-----	6 547	6 547
Less than \$100 -----	660	660
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 262	3 262
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 031	2 031
\$300 to \$399 -----	433	433
\$400 to \$499 -----	101	101
\$500 or more -----	60	60
Median (dollars) -----	179	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	5 246	5 246
Less than 20 percent -----	1 795	1 795
20 to 24 percent -----	561	561
25 to 29 percent -----	557	557
30 to 34 percent -----	336	336
35 percent or more -----	1 859	1 859
Not computed -----	138	138
Median -----	26.8	26.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 033	5 033
Less than 20 percent -----	2 920	2 920
20 to 24 percent -----	889	889
25 to 29 percent -----	625	625
30 to 34 percent -----	313	313
35 percent or more -----	286	286
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 668	4 668
Less than 20 percent -----	3 398	3 398
20 to 24 percent -----	831	831
25 to 29 percent -----	303	303
30 to 34 percent -----	59	59
35 percent or more -----	77	77
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	15.8	15.8
\$50,000 or more -----	5 120	5 120
Less than 20 percent -----	4 536	4 536
20 to 24 percent -----	424	424
25 to 29 percent -----	98	98
30 to 34 percent -----	29	29
35 percent or more -----	26	26
Not computed -----	7	7
Median -----	11.4	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 371	7 371
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	103	103
\$100 to \$199 -----	578	578
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 185	1 185
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 214	2 214
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 450	1 450
\$500 to \$599 -----	682	682
\$600 to \$749 -----	428	428
\$750 to \$999 -----	202	202
\$1,000 or more -----	50	50
No cash rent-----	479	479
Median (dollars) -----	362	362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	1 929	1 929
Less than 20 percent -----	74	74
20 to 24 percent -----	150	150
25 to 29 percent -----	101	101
30 to 34 percent -----	97	97
35 percent or more -----	1 253	1 253
Not computed -----	254	254
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 992	1 992
Less than 20 percent -----	292	292
20 to 24 percent -----	257	257
25 to 29 percent -----	292	292
30 to 34 percent -----	385	385
35 percent or more -----	593	593
Not computed -----	173	173
Median -----	30.9	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 187	2 187
Less than 20 percent -----	1 196	1 196
20 to 24 percent -----	489	489
25 to 29 percent -----	214	214
30 to 34 percent -----	88	88
35 percent or more -----	70	70
Not computed -----	130	130
Median -----	19.0	19.0
\$35,000 or more -----	1 263	1 263
Less than 20 percent -----	1 076	1 076
20 to 24 percent -----	108	108
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	56	56
Median -----	12.8	12.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Pascagoula, MS MSA -----	115 243	12.7	45 542	12.9	MOSS POINT CITY, JACKSON COUNTY				
JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 412 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Total -----	115 243	12.7	45 542	12.9	Tract 413 (pt.) -----	1 872	12.7	737	11.5
Gautier city -----	10 088	11.5	4 080	11.7	Tract 414 (pt.) -----	3 568	14.3	1 438	15.7
Mass Point city -----	17 837	14.3	6 605	14.6	Tract 415 -----	1 596	15.6	718	14.5
Ocean Springs city -----	14 658	11.5	5 971	11.6	Tract 416 (pt.) -----	3 329	15.1	1 178	14.9
Pascagoula city -----	25 899	13.7	11 053	13.5	Tract 417 (pt.) -----	3 033	14.3	980	15.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 418 (pt.) -----	4 092	14.1	1 389	14.8
TRACTS					Tract 419 (pt.) -----	—	—	165	13.3
Tract 404 -----	5 083	15.0	1 924	16.0	Tract 420 (pt.) -----	347	12.7	—	—
Tract 405 -----	4 181	11.0	2 135	10.9	Tract 421 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 407 -----	5 582	12.0	2 115	12.3	Tract 422 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 408 -----	3 141	14.5	1 333	15.1	Tract 423 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 409 -----	3 969	15.8	1 579	16.0	Tract 423.99 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 410 -----	5 044	11.0	2 235	11.6	Tract 424 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 411 -----	5 968	11.5	2 133	11.4	Tract 425 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 412 -----	24	8.3	14	7.1	Tract 426 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 413 -----	7 383	11.1	2 851	10.8	Tract 427 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 414 -----	3 568	14.3	1 438	15.7	REMAINDER OF JACKSON COUNTY				
Tract 416 -----	3 329	15.1	1 178	14.9	Tract 401 -----	9 750	10.5	3 751	10.9
Tract 417 -----	3 033	14.3	980	15.0	Tract 402 -----	9 354	11.3	3 401	11.4
Tract 418 -----	4 099	14.0	1 391	14.8	Tract 403 -----	6 345	10.8	2 363	11.1
Tract 419 -----	2 234	15.4	952	15.3	Tract 404 (pt.) -----	5 083	15.0	1 924	16.0
Tract 420 -----	5 404	12.1	2 121	11.5	Tract 405 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 421 -----	3 701	16.0	1 590	15.2	Tract 407 (pt.) -----	1 194	12.9	464	13.6
Tract 426 -----	3 210	15.3	1 210	15.4	Tract 408 (pt.) -----	2 928	14.5	1 185	15.2
Tract 427 -----	1 838	14.7	782	15.5	Tract 409 (pt.) -----	3 969	15.8	1 579	16.0
GAUTIER CITY, JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 410 (pt.) -----	1 099	9.6	417	10.8
TRACTS					Tract 411 (pt.) -----	38	10.5	19	10.5
Tract 408 (pt.) -----	213	14.1	148	14.2	Tract 412 (pt.) -----	4	—	2	—
Tract 409 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	Tract 413 (pt.) -----	5 511	10.5	2 114	10.6	
Tract 410 (pt.) -----	3 945	11.4	1 818	11.8	Tract 414 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 411 (pt.) -----	5 930	11.5	2 114	11.4	Tract 416 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 412 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	Tract 417 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	
				Tract 420 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	
				Tract 421 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	
				Tract 426 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	
				Tract 427 (pt.) -----	1 486	15.3	614	16.1	



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

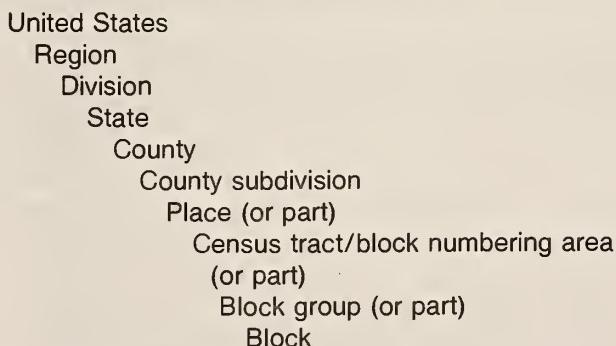
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State	
County "A"	
County "B"	
County "C"	
Place "X"	
Place "Y"	
Place "Z"	

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\text{SE}(6.7) = \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\text{SE}(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
6-10	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
11	Persons in All Other Housing Units
12-16	1 person in housing unit
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner		
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	121-140	
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	141-160	
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	161-180	
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder	181-200	
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		Vacant Housing Units
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	1	Vacant for rent
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	2	Vacant for sale
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	3	Other vacant
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		
81-100	Householder of Other Race		
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

- 1 Vacant for rent
- 2 Vacant for sale
- 3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

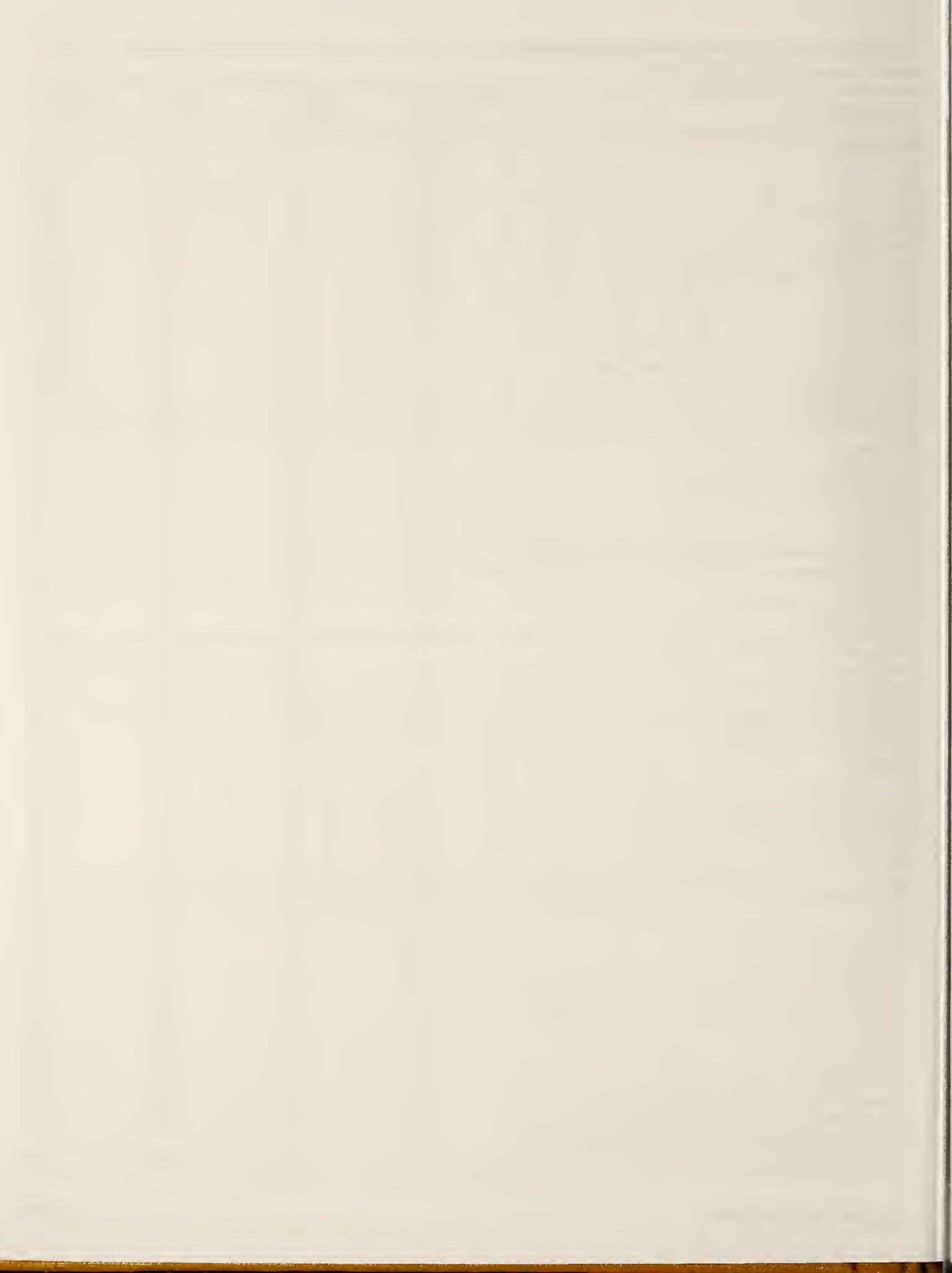
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Mississippi

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Children ever born	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3
Place of birth	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.6
Citizenship	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.8
Residence in 1985	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.1
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	4.2	4.2	1.0	0.9
Household type	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Family type	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

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Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of *A one-family house attached to one or more houses* is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark *Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan* if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark *Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)* if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark *Occupied without payment of cash rent* if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

- b.** Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for Don't know.

- H18.** A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:**

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

		PERSON 1	PERSON 2						
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		Last name	Last name						
		First name	Middle initial						
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/>							
		If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, <input type="radio"/> Other roommate nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/>							
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female						
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)							
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)							
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.		a. Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				b. Year of birth <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1		
1									
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0						
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced						
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="checkbox"/>							
FOR CENSUS USE →		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>						

PERSON 7	
Last name _____	
First name _____	Middle initial _____
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) / _____	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) / _____	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino / _____ <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese / _____	
<input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API / _____	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) / _____	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) / _____	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- Yes, please print the name(s) _____ No and reason(s). / _____

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- Yes, please print the name(s) _____ No and reason(s). / _____

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. DO	ID
	Occupied Vacant			
0 0	First form Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12		
I 1	Cont'n Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24		
2 2		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
3 3				
4 4				
5 5				
6 6				
7 7				
8 8				
9 9				
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> rec/ooc <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><u>H8.</u> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p><u>H14.</u> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p><u>H20.</u> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p><u>H9.</u> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p><u>H15.</u> Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</p>	<p><u>H16.</u> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>
<p><u>H10.</u> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><u>H17.</u> About when was this building first built?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p><u>H18.</u> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>
<p><u>H11.</u> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><u>H19a.</u> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><u>H19b.</u> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p><u>H12.</u> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><u>H19c.</u> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><u>H19d.</u> Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>
<p><u>H13.</u> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p>		

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust,
or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

**Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

**Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

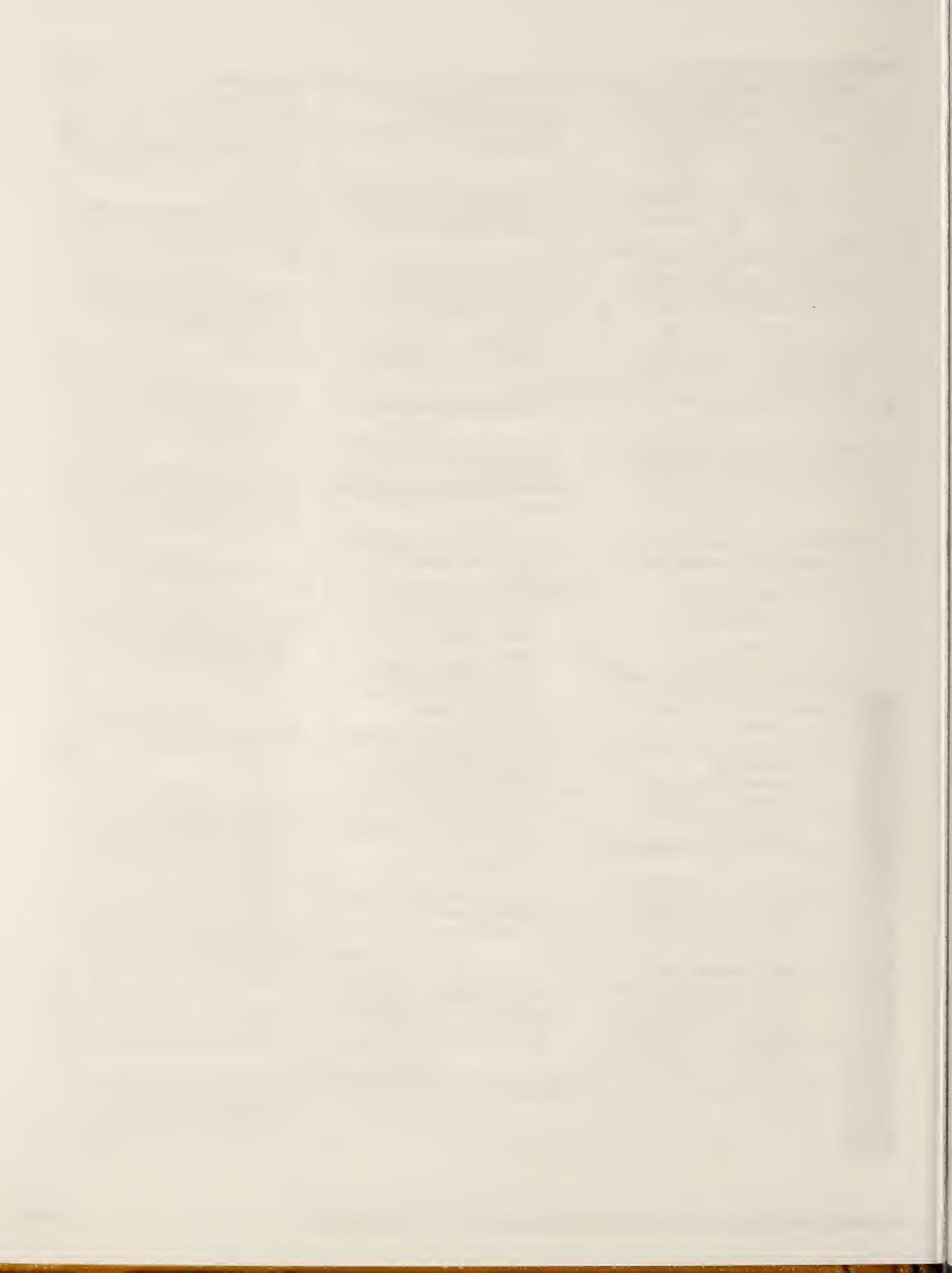
Please turn to page 6. →

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1		
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small></p>		
<p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States 		
<p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 		
<p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college 		
<p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree <small>(For example: PhD, EdD)</small> 		
<p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small></p> <p>_____</p> <p><small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small></p>		
<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small></p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits 		
<p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <p>b. What is this language? _____ <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all 		
<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 		
<p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years</p>		
<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____ <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office _____</p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____</p> <p>f. ZIP Code _____</p>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input checked="" type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other method <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p>
<p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people 	<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)</p>	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job 	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 	<p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 <p>Go to 28</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None OR \$ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdi- ction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

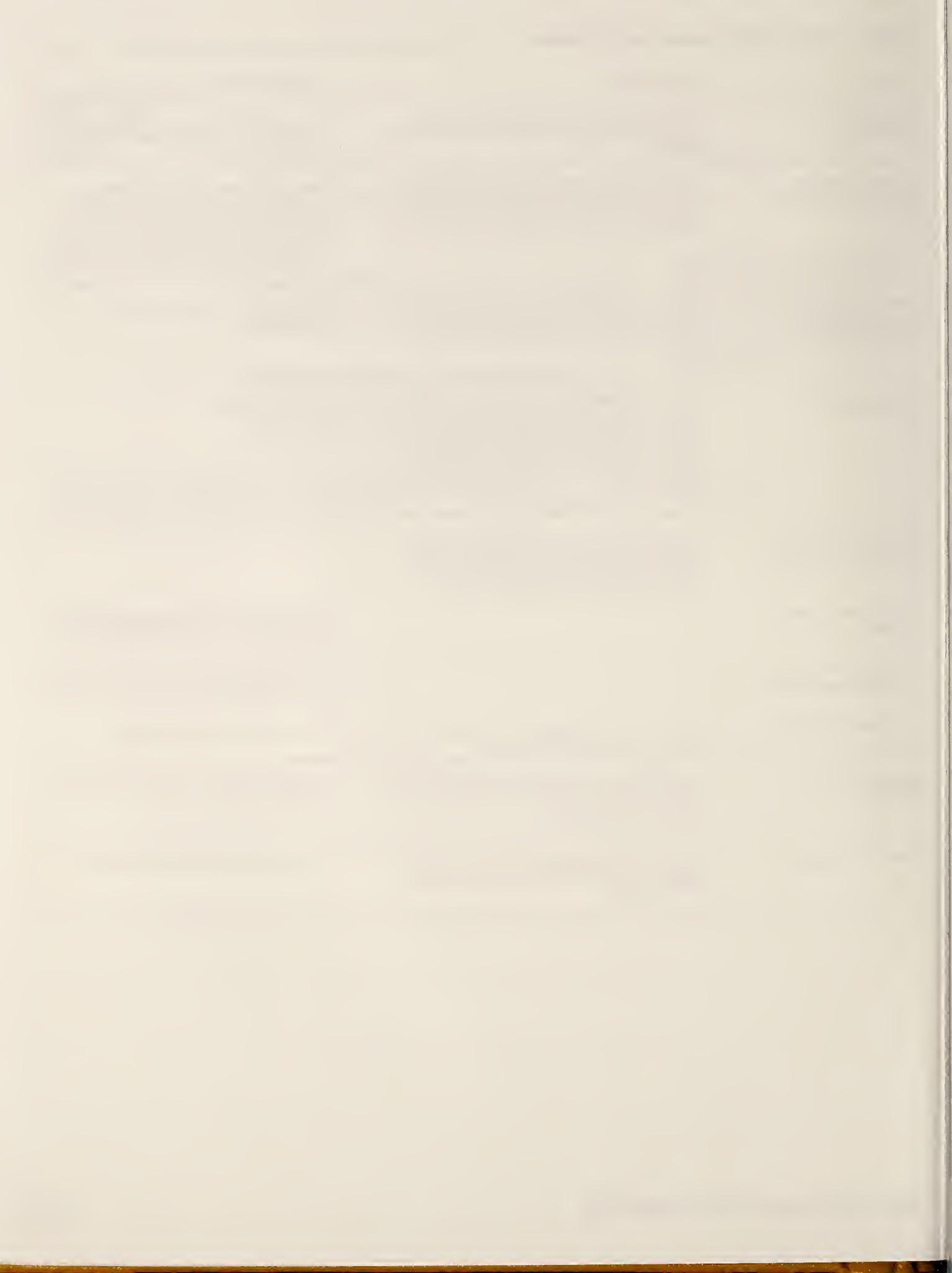
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		Same as for 5-percent sample
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas or standard areas
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 *Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic definitions** cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population and housing definitions** identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical terms** associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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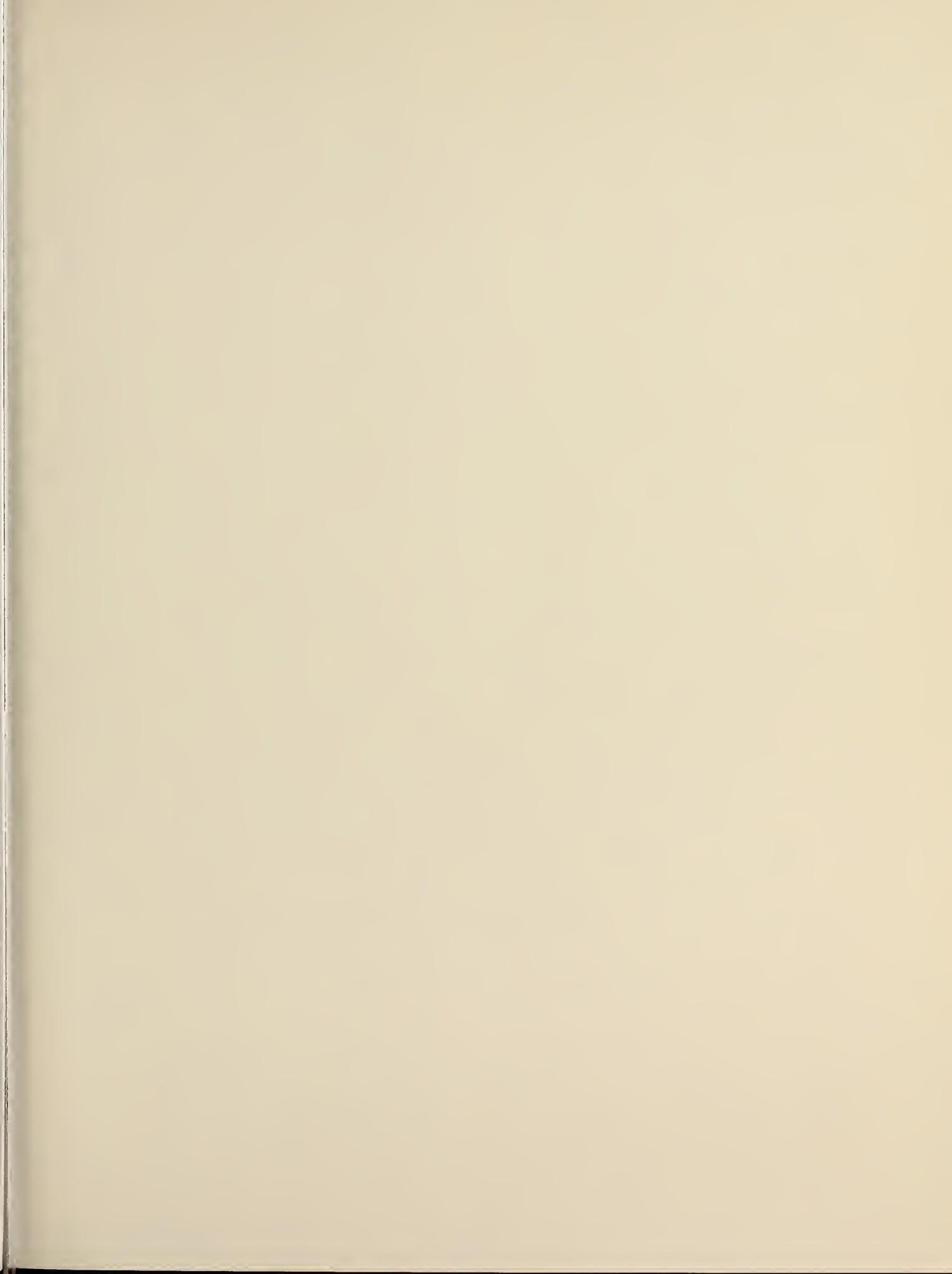
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